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The CARPENTER

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Volume XLIX No. 1

JANUARY, 1929

U.S. Gypsum Board ~ for Carpenters and Builders ...

Published by The UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY *- Chicago*

IS THE BEST TOO GOOD?

Is the best in this modern day too good for the journeyman carpenter?

We don't think it is. We believe firmly in the good result created by the good craftsman working on good materials with good tools.

It is this belief that impels us to put the highest possible quality into

SHEETROCK
The *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

If you believe with us that the best is none too good, insist on Sheetrock for wallboard jobs.

United States Gypsum Company
300 West Adams St., Chicago

HERE'S AN OLD FRIEND

For this advertisement of the United States Gypsum Company, we have borrowed the heading of *Gypsum Board*, surely an old friend of yours, for the little magazine, *Gypsum Board*, has been published and sent to the carpenters of the United States over a long period of time.

Lots of good things appear in *Gypsum Board*, and we are going to extend its activities somewhat in these ads. For example, *Gypsum Board* gives considerable space to "Short Cuts and Better Methods," which are details of the actual experiences of journeymen carpenters who have figured out simpler and more effective methods for doing certain kinds of jobs.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Very soon we will have the privilege of announcing to you in these pages a new development in the gypsum board industry that will be of vast importance to you. Just what this development is can't be disclosed now. You are urged, however, to look for the announcement of it in these pages, for it will mean dollars of profit to the journeymen carpenters, in that it will mean a new field of employment.

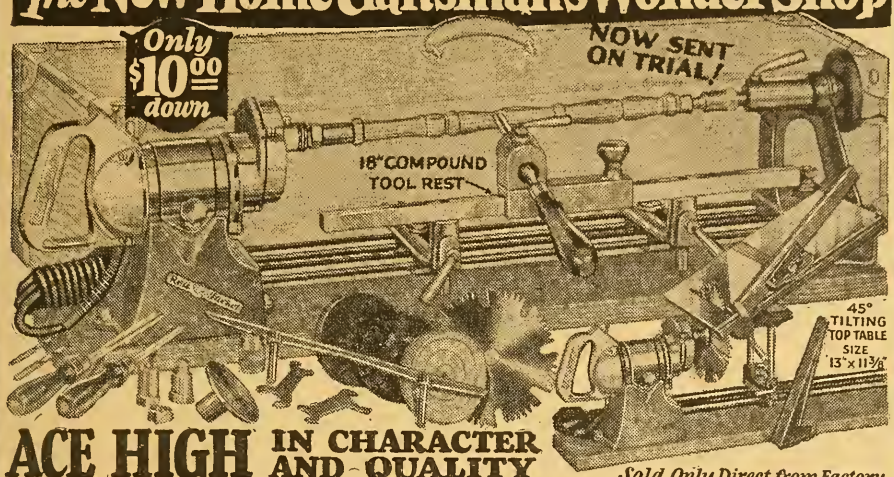
SHEETROCK TIME BOOKS

Have you—this is a by-remark—a supply of Sheetrock Time Books? There is all sorts of information—information that is of value to you—in these little books.

On page 49 of the Sheetrock Time Book, for example, is a table that shows the number of square feet of Sheetrock required in various sized rooms of different ceiling heights. On page 53 is a lumber table. In both the front and the back of the book are pages on which memoranda may be written. In the middle of

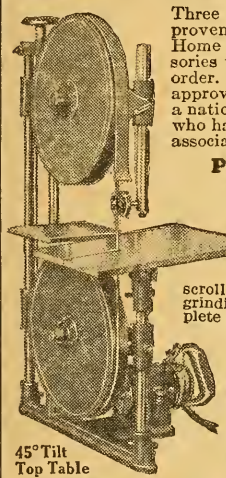
(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

The New Home Craftsman's Wonder Shop



ACE HIGH IN CHARACTER AND QUALITY

Sold Only Direct from Factory



Three years of testing, experimenting and improvement is wrapped up in each new Red Jacket Home Work Shop. The finest tools and accessories that can be made go with each assembly order. Red Jacket equipment is designed, tested, approved and guaranteed by Wm. L. Aylward, a nationally known craftsman and manufacturer, who has developed his hobby into a co-operative association of thousands of craftsmen.

Make It Yourself!
Exclusive Features with Waco—
All Aluminum Master Drill Motor
Perfect Tilting Saw Table 13x11⅜ in.
Patented Compound Tool Rests
Finest Quality Hand Tools
Uncommon Guarantee
Unlimited Service
Read Our Code of Business Ethics
Ask 7000 Happy Waco Owners!

Portable—Interchangeable—Complete RED JACKET Home Work Shop

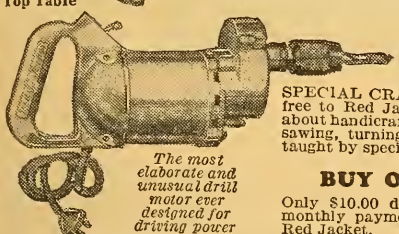
The new Red Jacket Combination of Electric tools brings you a Red Jacket Band Saw and in addition the powerful Red Jacket Master Drill Motor with direct drive to the Waco Craftsman's wood turning latbe (capacity 9"x36"), also compound and 18" rests, a tilting top mitre saw with both depth and side gauges, scroll and jig saw, and all accessories for both portable and stationary power drilling, buffing, grinding and cleaning. Attaches to light socket and converts your work bench into a complete private tool and machine shop.

It is a complete chest full of electrically driven tools designed for the private use of tool lovers and men who create, repair and appreciate handy tools at home.

NOW! Make Things at Home Electrically

Send coupon at once for information valuable to those interested in beautiful handiwork. It is FREE. It tells you how easy it is to operate a Red Jacket set of tools and lists the advantages and privileges that are free to member craftsmen. Don't miss knowing all about Waco. You are invited.

Look out for imitations. There is only one Red Jacket—one Waco—you will not find WACO TOOLS sold by retailers. All sales made direct from factory.



The most elaborate and unusual drill motor ever designed for driving power

Special Crafts Course Free

SPECIAL CRAFTS COURSE and blueprint service is free to Red Jacket Shop owners—all there is to know about handicraft methods, raw materials, woods, carving, sawing, turning, designing, carpentering, decorating, is taught by special correspondence.

BUY ON YOUR OWN TERMS

Only $10.00 down. Liberal discount for cash. Easy monthly payment plans. It is no hardship to own a Red Jacket.

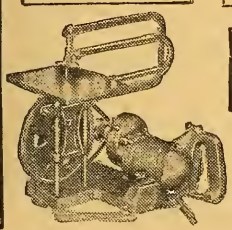
Loving Cup Won by Waco Grand Prize of American Master Craftsmen's Assn.

Red Jacket MASTER DRILL

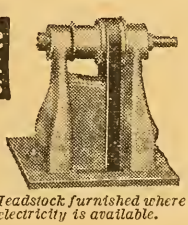
The WACO Guarantee
If it is not what you want when you get it—send it back.

SEND THE COUPON
Interesting Literature Free

You will be surprised with all it contains. Beautiful, Instructive, Fascinating, Interesting. Fill in and MAIL TODAY.



free BLUE PRINTS



This Headstock furnished where no electricity is available.

WACO TOOL WORKS, Inc.,
5216 W. Kinzie St., Chicago

Manager, Dept. V1. Please send me all free information and literature on Red Jacket Assemblies and FREE Services.

Name.....

Address.....

The greatest improvement ever made in STAINED SHINGLES

FIVE ADVANTAGES OVER EVERY OTHER SHINGLE

1 HEATED STAIN. Preserving oils kept thin and volatile, like the heated motor oil in your car.

2 CONSTANT AGITATION. Patented beaters washing this hot stain back and forth—keeping the color pigment in solution.

3 PRESSURE. Pounds of air, forcing preserving stains evenly into each square inch of shingle surface.

4 35% MORE COLOR. Actually 35% to 40% more color pigments by weight, adding years of future loveliness.

5 RE-INSPECTION. Each individual shingle inspected and repacked by hand, to make sure it conforms to Creo-Dipt standards.

Creo-Dipts

now stained under pressure by patented process . . .

As every carpenter knows, wood shingles have always been stained by dipping—either by hand or in the bundle.

Now Creo-Dipt has perfected a startling improvement. Creo-Dipts are *stained under pressure*—submerged into heated agitated stain, while compressed air forces preserving oils and color into each shingle.

Other shingles are still dipped—just as they were five years—ten years ago. Creo-Dipts are pressure-stained—protected like railroad ties that are creosoted under pressure to resist extreme conditions.

You can tell the new Pressure-Stained Creo-Dipts by the name *Creo-Dipt* on each bundle binder. All genuine Creo-Dipts are selected long-lifed cedar—so well protected and preserved that they save their cost in the first 10 years.

Write for free photographs

If you build houses or do remodeling work, write for a *free* copy of our regular 25c portfolio of photographs. It shows all types and sizes of new homes—also interesting "before and after" pictures of old houses made new with Creo-Dipts laid right over the old siding and roof.

Address Creo-Dipt Company, Inc., 1500 Oliver St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. In Canada: Creo-Dipt Company, Ltd., 1610 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. Factories: No. Tonawanda, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Vancouver, B. C. Leading lumber dealers everywhere carry *genuine* Creo-Dipts in stock. Look for the name *Creo-Dipt* in your phone book.

CREO-DIPT

Stained Shingles

STAINED UNDER PRESSURE

©C-D Co., Inc., 1929

FREE

1. Building Superintendent—$5,000 to $12,000.
2. Building Inspector—$4,800 to $8,000.
3. Appraiser—$6,000 to $10,000.
4. Material Buyer—$5,000 to $7,500.
5. Material Salesman—$5,000 to $12,000.
6. Building Estimator—$6,000 to $10,000.
7. Real Estate Expert—$5,500 to $12,000.
8. Construction Foreman—$4,500 to $8,500.
9. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—$5,000 to $12,000.

Find Out How Easy It Is to Make $4,500 to $12,000 a Year

LEARN to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can train to make $4,500 to $12,000 a year! My FREE Blue Prints and big FREE Book "How To Read Blue Prints" disclose all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print Reading—also give some startling facts about the nine best jobs in America—jobs open only to men who can read Blue Prints. Don't send one penny—just mail the coupon.

NO LONGER need you spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Reading. For now a quick, sure, *practical* method has been perfected that has made thousands of men Blue Print Experts in a surprisingly short time.

The Secret of Big Money

This is no ordinary "school course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many sets of real Blue Prints—plans that would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architects. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you in plain, simple language. Show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the "secrets" of quick, accurate estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you, for the first time, many inside facts and

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

BLUE PRINTS
and FREE BOOK
"How to Read Blue Prints"
Show You the Way to 9 Big-Pay Jobs!

money making methods used by the "giants" of the Building Industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts men into $4,500 to $12,000 a year jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in only 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.

Amazing Opportunities

See what this training has done for others: Bartholomew, Calif., became a contractor at an increase of over 300% his first year; Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at 100% increase; Dickerson, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months; Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased 200% and I now have more contracting work than I can do."

Over seven billion dollars will be spent this year in new construction! No wonder, then, such tremendous opportunities are open to you when you have this "head-work" training in Blue Prints.

If you want more money—real big money—then choose a "Blue Print" job in Building. Here is the one field where there are unlimited opportunities for advancement.

IF YOU LIVE NEARBY

Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 Builders. You can get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough.

Mail Coupon Today

So accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints, and my fascinating Book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Don't send one penny—pay no C. O. D.—it's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today—NOW!

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. A-102, 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

TWO BOOKS ALSO FREE

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS,
Dept. A-102, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

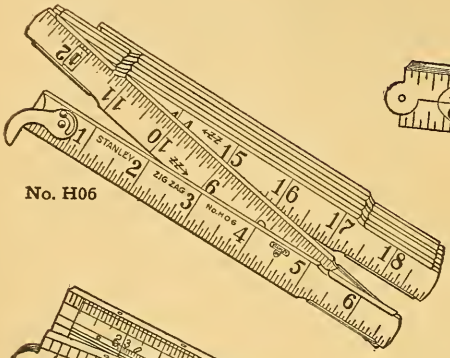
Please send me your free book "How To Read Blue Prints," and complete set of real Blue Prints. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

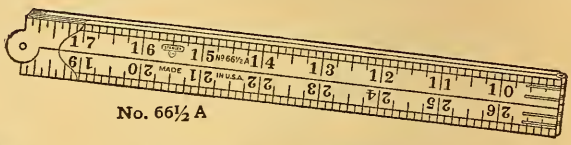
Name _____

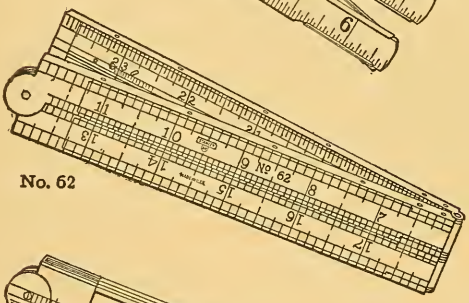
Address _____

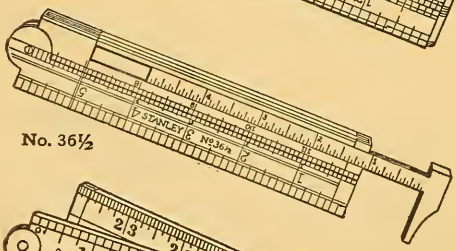
City _____ State _____

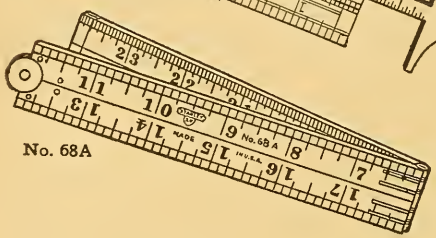
A good Rule–
important small
your whole











YOU can't measure lumber with a rubber band or draw a straight line with a lath. You must have a rule that will not warp or shrink.

There are months of preparation behind the making of a good rule. Before the boxwood for Stanley Rules is ready to use, it is subjected to a long period of seasoning.

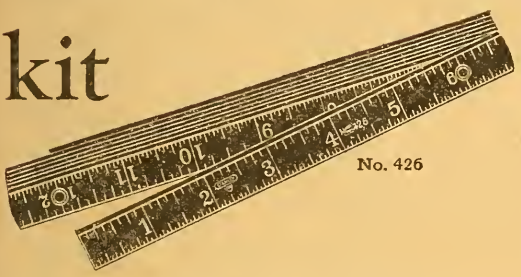
The metal joints and trimmings are made extra heavy to give long life under severe usage. The graduations are plainly marked. Stanley Rules are given 3 heavy coatings of varnish to make them moisture proof. Each rule is individually inspected several times during its manufacture.

Consequently, when the final product is put into your hands you have a tool that cannot be improved upon.

Here are several items selected at random from the complete Stanley line.

STANLEY

the most tool in kit



Each type comes in several sizes to suit your convenience. You can find just the rule you need in the Stanley line—no need to look further.

Your hardware dealer has most of these Rules. They can also be seen in catalog No. 34J along with several hundred other Stanley Tools.

THE tool experts in our experimental department work constantly to improve the tools we now manufacture, in addition to perfecting the new tools which we are developing.

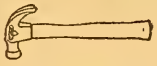
You make your living with tools and want the best and most modern types. Why not send for our latest catalog No. 34J? It will give you, without cost, the benefit of our 75 years' experience in making and developing the tools you require.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

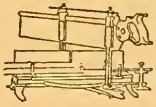
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

Planes

Levels

Hammers 

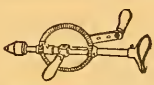
Hand Drills

Mitre Boxes 

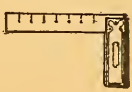
Rules

Bit Braces

Screw Drivers

Breast Drills 

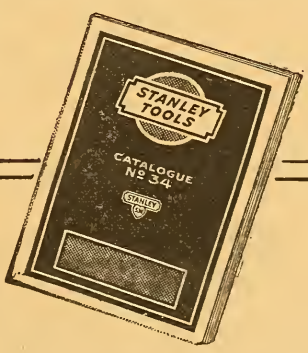
Chisels

Squares and Bevels 

(Butt Gauges, Saw Sets, Vises, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

Examine the entire line

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

MEN . . here's a guarantee that really protects you

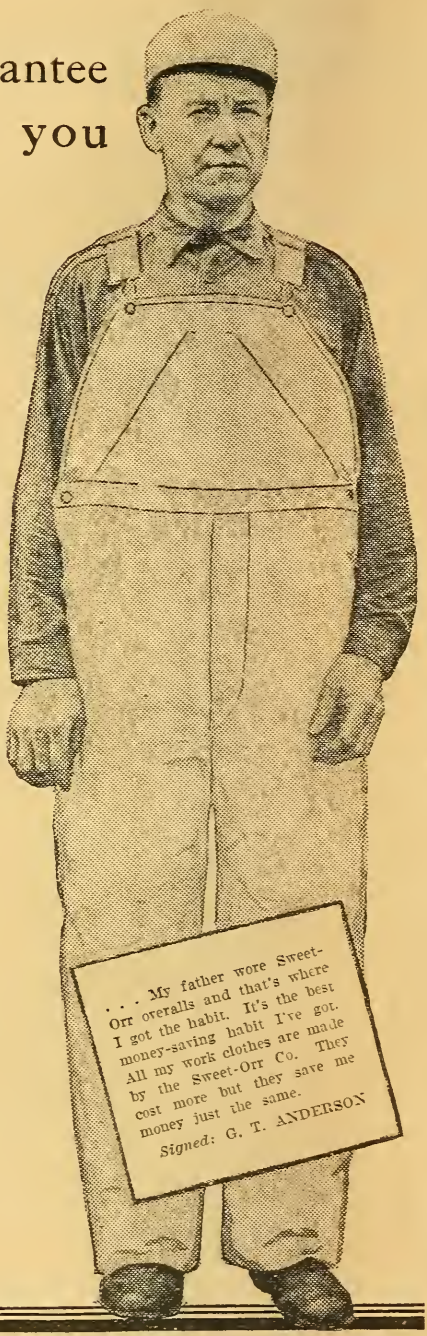
THE Sweet-Orr guarantee on work clothing means exactly what it says, and it's backed by a company that has been successful in business for nearly sixty years. If any Sweet-Orr garments, overalls, pants, shirts or anything else, fail in any way to give satisfaction, we will either replace them or give you back your money.

Sweet-Orr originated the overall and has made more overalls than any other manufacturer. That's why we feel that we know how to make them better than any one else. And millions of satisfied Sweet-Orr customers will agree that we do.

The next time you need work clothes, shirts, overalls, pants or other garments, ask your dealer for Sweet-Orrs. Look for the label.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.
15 Union Square New York

Go to the Originator

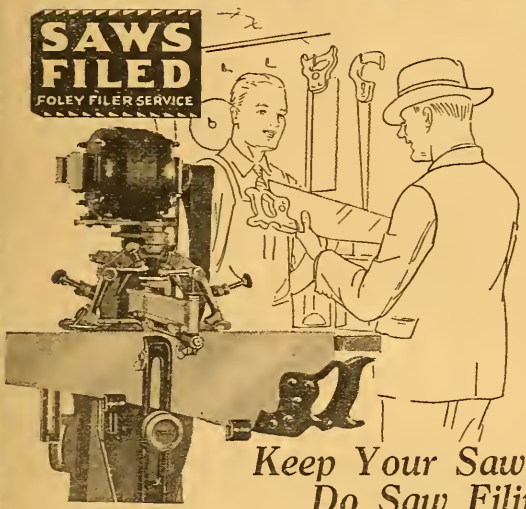

. . . My father wore Sweet-Orr overalls and that's where I got the habit. It's the best money-saving habit I've got. All my work clothes are made by the Sweet-Orr Co. They cost more but they save me money just the same.
Signed: G. T. ANDERSON

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL"

Carpenters—Here's Your OPPORTUNITY to Have a Business of Your Own



OUR FREE PLAN will help you get started in a FINE PAYING CASH business of your own. There's BIG MONEY in saw filing—every man wants his saws to cut fast and clean, and you can file them better than by hand on the Foley AUTOMATIC Saw Filer. Quick and easy to operate, too.

NO CANVASSING—

You don't have to canvass to get business. Other carpenters, contractors, saw mills, factories, schools, woodworking plants and many other businesses will bring you their saws to be Foley-filed. F. W. Gray writes "Am pleased with the Foley and am turning out fine work. Without soliciting, I am getting more and more work all the time."

Keep Your Saws In Perfect Condition—Do Saw Filing for Others, too

Just the thing to make money this winter! You won't have to worry about strikes, off seasons and dull times if you're filing saws with a Foley. Hundreds of carpenters who started in their spare time are making BIG MONEY and own a PERMANENT BUSINESS now.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅜" to 4½" wide and circular cross-cut saws 3" to 24" diameter, and brings all teeth to a uniform height and spacing *at the same operation.* So simple even a 14 year old boy can operate.

John Dubrosky, of Cleveland, Ohio, says *"Foley Saw Filer paid for itself. I do a great deal of work for business concerns here and always get repeat business. Your machine is very simple to operate—I had no trouble at all."* And when old timers like Geo. G. Hahn, of Embdin, No. Dak. say *"Sure does a good job; files the saws better than new. I never would file saws the old way again. I get more work since I have my Foley,"* the Foley-Filer must be doing fine work.

Send for FREE PLAN

Let us show you how easy it is for you to start in your spare time and work up a full time business that will pay you BIG MONEY. You can keep your own saws in the best condition and do work for others, too. MAIL COUPON TODAY!

Special Offer Send us one of your saws to be Foley-filed. We'll do it FREE just to show you what a Fine job the Foley does.

FOLEY SAW TOOL CO., INC.
473 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

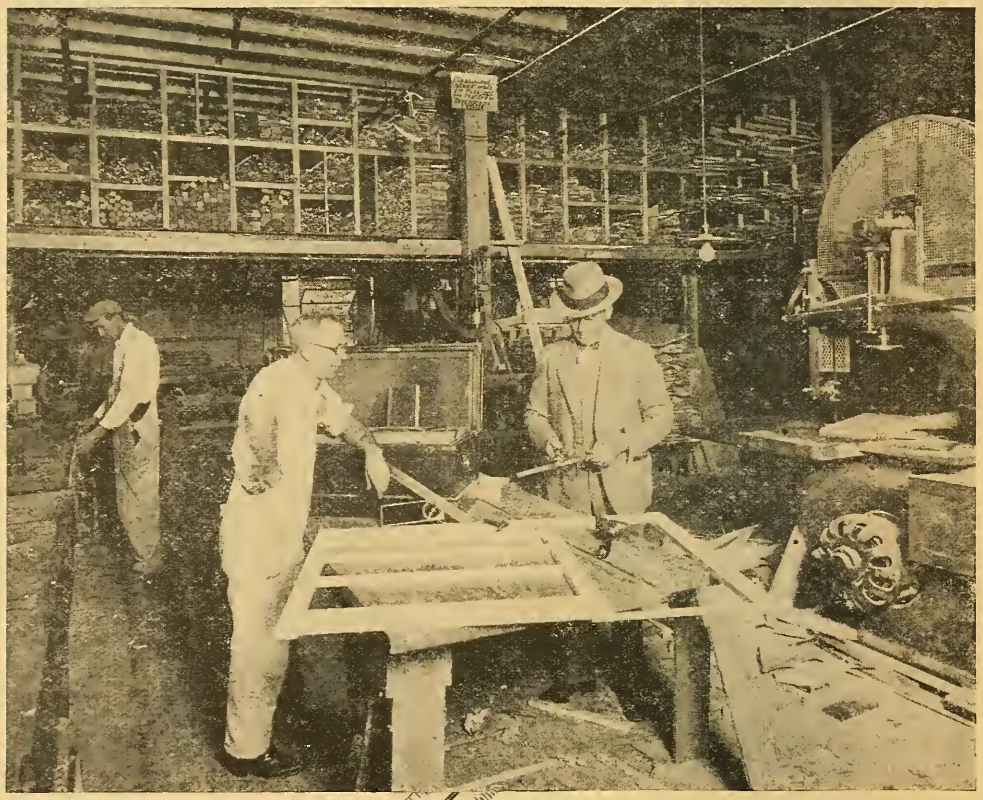
Please send me FREE PLAN showing how I can have my own business and MAKE BIG MONEY with the Foley.

Name.....

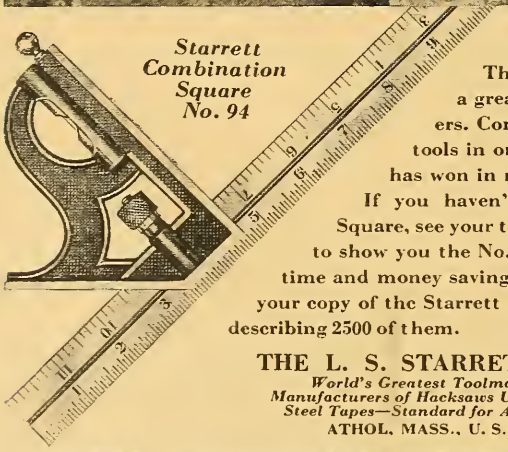
Street.....

City.....State.....

"I've used this Starrett Square for thirty years!"*



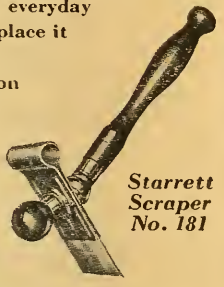
(*An actual statement)



Starrett Combination Square No. 94

The Starrett No. 94 Combination Square is a great favorite with carpenters and builders. Combining as it does, eight everyday tools in one, it justly deserves the place it has won in nearly every kit.

If you haven't a Starrett Combination Square, see your tool dealer today. Ask him to show you the No. 94 and other Starrett time and money saving tools. Write us for your copy of the Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" describing 2500 of them.



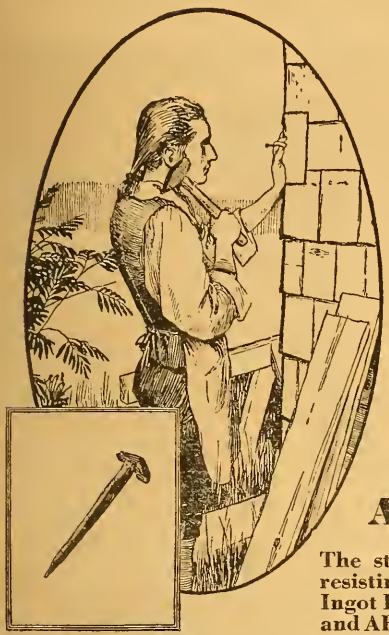
Starrett Scraper No. 181

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools

The Rebirth of the Pure Iron Cut Nail



Back in 1765 houses were built to last. The best lumber was used and put together with *pure iron nails.* These nails, "puddled" by the old process, have resisted rust and still last. (Nail shown at the left was taken from a 150 year old house in Wareham, Mass.)

Now there is a new nail as strong and rust-resisting as the old one. *This Rebirth* of the *Pure Iron Cut Nail* has been accomplished by the hundred year old Tremont Nail Company. Government tests prove that cut nails have 72% more holding power than wire nails.

1765

Armco Ingot Iron

The stock from which these new, rust-resisting nails are cut is the famous ARMCO Ingot Iron. The uniting of the TREMONT and ARMCO trade marks is your guarantee of high quality. (Example of TREMONT-ARMCO cut shingle nail is shown at right.)

Today

Packed in 5lb. Canvas Bags

To make it more convenient for you to handle these new nails, we are packing them in five pound canvas bags. This eliminates waste and time lost in weighing and wrapping. The bags are packed in hundred pound kegs in which they are shipped from our factory. Shipments may also be made in bulk hundred pound kegs.

Shingle Nails
Roofing Nails
Spikes
Clapboard Nails
Boat Nails
Special Nails

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Auger Bits and Bit Extensions, Expansive Bits,

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GET **the real** money. The demand for the skilled work you can do exceeds the supply. Hundreds of **carpenters like you** are putting their skill to work, earning $25 to $75 a day, building up an independent future, realizing their life ambitions.

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It's easy—it's sure—it's certain. The skill is built right in the machine. The Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander puts a finish smooth as glass on 800 to 2000 ft. of new floor in eight hours—the kind of work that brings 2½ to 5 and 6 cents a foot. See the profit? It absolutely removes varnish and makes old dingy floors satiny smooth at the rate of 300 to 1000 ft. per day! And it's the smoothest, sweetest job you ever saw, the kind that brings 8 to 15 cents anywhere. No varnish remover or neutralizer necessary.

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The money you want—the success you want—the independence you want—the financial stability you want are yours. It's the ideal field for carpenters who want to cash in on their own skill. Don't hesitate. Find out how the Clarke can make you a Flor-Kraftsman, earning $25 to $75 per day. The longer you wait the more money you are losing. For your own good get all the *facts NOW.*

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For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

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Twenty-three years ago a home was built for the caretaker of the Brazos Brook Reservoir in Panama, C. Z. Only materials which would withstand tropical storms and heat could be used, so naturally **Ambler Asbestos Shingles** were used on roof.

Nearly a quarter of a century of blazing sun, long rainy seasons and heavy winds, yet today this roof shows no appreciate wear. Hardly a dollar has been spent in repair.

That's wear! That's service! Figures of tropical rainfall show that this roof with its total area has withstood 4554 tons of rainfall in these 23 years. Yet today it still is serving Uncle Sam, and will for another half century.

This record would not be unusual in northern climes, either, for Ambler Asbestos Shingles, being made of Asbestots and Hydraulic Cement, are indestructible by the elements; tough and elastic, easily applied, **fireproof,** and good to look at. The combination of these qualities makes for the ideal roof. From the fire hazard standpoint alone, you should consider no other form of covering.

Write our nearest branch for samples and prices of uniform thick and tapered Asbestos Shingles. Ask for the "Green Book" showing the latest type—"English Thatch" in colors.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

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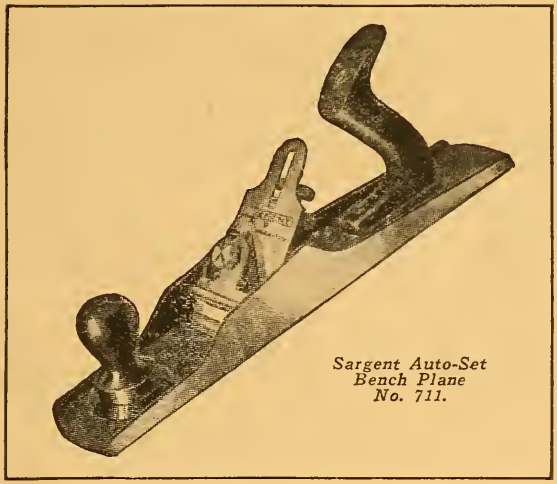

Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane No. 711.

With, across, *or* against the grain

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NO PLANE is more solid or rigid. There's not a chatter in it. Hard or soft wood—with, against, or across the grain—the Sargent Auto-Set Plane works without a waver. Just as though the whole tool were of one solid piece of steel.

Pounds lighter than other plane—easier to handle and less tiring to use. The grips are roomy and comfortable, and adjustable. The forward grip may be moved forward or back—no cramping of knuckles in close work.

The cutter—of thin, tough chromium steel—is instantly adjustable sideways or up and down with the thumb screw and lever. And at every adjustment the set is absolutely rigid. The cutter is held firmly *clear down to its heel* by the frog and clamp. Want to sharpen it? Out in a moment, and when you put it back it automatically takes its exact former position.

Here is the finest plane for the finest work. Up-to-the-minute in its perfect design. Fill in your name on the coupon below. We will send you, free, our illustrated booklets on the Sargent Auto-Set Plane, old-style bench planes, block planes and others.

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55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me without cost the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

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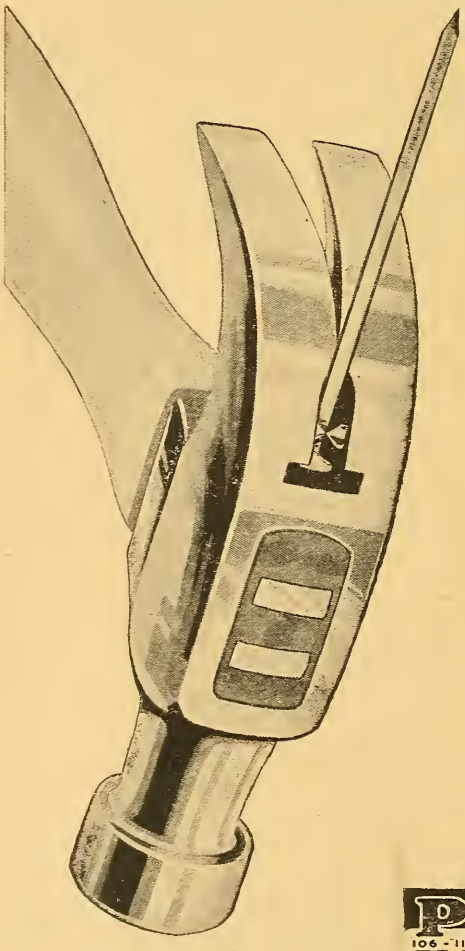
A Cheney NAILER Will Make The Day's Work Easier



Save yourself the labor and expense of building extra scaffolding on the job by using a NAILER, the wonderful Cheney nail-holding hammer.

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"YANKEE" Chuck.—New, patented, quick centering. Ball bearing. Holds any bit accurately. Round, square, taper. Won't loosen; bit can't pull out in work. Two-jaw. Capacity up to ½inch round and ⅝-inch square.

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"YANKEE" Famous Ratchet.—Smooth as the stem wind of a watch. Yet unbreakable! No need to hold chuck on ratchet movement. Dustproof. Moisture-proof. Quick, positive, easy-acting and *visible* Ratchet Shifter.

"YANKEE" No. 2100 Ratchet Brace

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"YANKEE" Finish.—Strictly in keeping with the precision of its construction: one of the finest tools of any kind ever made. No matter what bit-braces you have you will want this "Yankee" Brace. See it at your hardware dealer's. Made in four sizes: 8-, 10-, 12- and 14-inch. Price, 10-inch sweep, $8.20.

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Holds bit in socket.—No jaws to break. No looosening and pulling out of bit in work. Can't jam. Fits any brace. Follows through. Stands abuse. Lengths, 15, 18, 21, 24 in. Prices, $2.25 to $2.40.

"YANKEE" Tool Book, Free

Write us for this book, illustrating many ingenious tools for boring in wood, drilling in metal, driving and drawing screws.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" ***on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability***

YOUR DEALER NOW HAS THE NEW DISSTON SAWS

. . . and you will want to see them

GO to the store where you buy your tools. See the new line of DISSTON Hand Saws . . . new in every feature . . . lighter, thinner, faster-cutting, smoother-running, easier on your arm.

You'll like their better balance, their easier "hang", and other improved features which the good mechanic notes at once.

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You will find your own favorite models in these new and finer saws, in both regular and lightweight (ship) patterns, more beautiful, more efficient, than ever before.

And, when you use your new Disston Saw, you will see how the improved Disston True-Taper Grind saves your strength at every stroke.

See these new saws!

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
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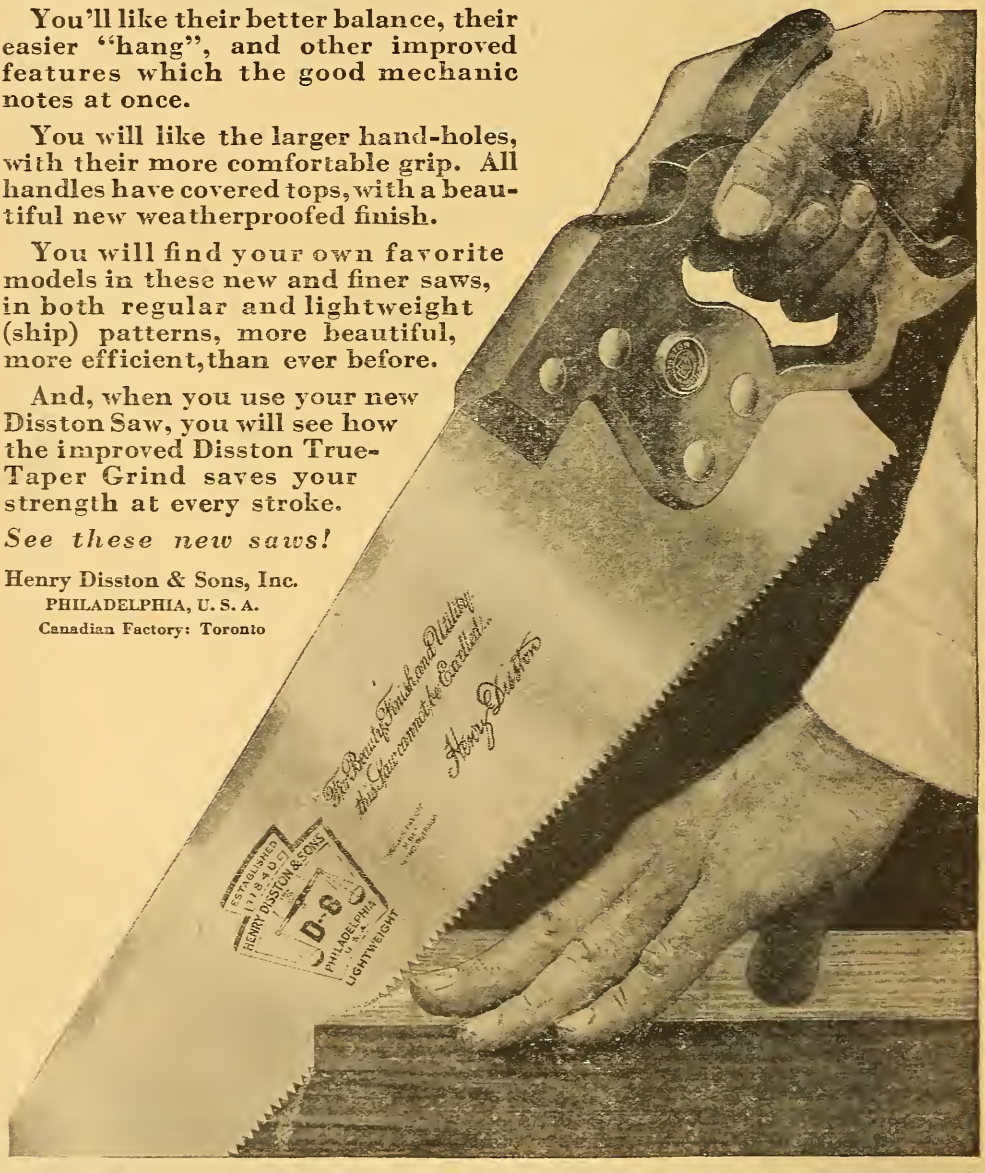

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

FLORIDA

(By V. S. Herring, Representative of the A. F. of L.)

FLORIDA possesses within its borders a wealth of natural attributes which, when reviewed in their variety and combination, give to the state the character of a well contained empire.

Insular distinction, extensive domain, abundant tropical vegetation, plentiful moisture through refreshing showers, delightfully restorative climate, great inland waterways, navigable rivers, fine scenic effects, wooded hills, chains of silver lakes and crystal springs, extensive coast line, are among its resplendent attributes.

Everything about Florida is strikingly unique. Though easy of access to the very center of population, in the galaxy of states it stands forth unique in its insular position. It is unique in being the largest state in area east of the Mississippi River, comprising an area of 58,666 square miles. Unique in possessing the most extensive sea coast area of any state in the Union with a coastal extension of 1,145 miles, and, as a local wag has it, is "unique in being the only state surrounded by Florida water." Unique among the states in the abundance of its luxurious tropical vegetation and tropical fauna.

Unique in its all-year-round balmy climate. Decidedly unique in being the first state to be favored by permanent white settlement while being the last to be extensively populated. Strikingly unique in the mystery and romance of its earlier and later history.

Florida's history is as romantic as its name is alluring. Its earliest history wings the imagination back to the stirring days of the early sixteenth century, marking the dawn of the world's great Renaissance. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine explorer, from whom the western continent takes its name, was probably the first among explorers to give a more or less indefinite description of the Florida coast. Vespucci sailed along the coast in his voyage of discovery in 1497, having set sail from Cadiz, in Spain, on May 10th of that year.

However, credit for the first attempts in effecting several landings on the coast with a partial invasion of the peninsula, as well as accomplishing what later proved to be the first permanent settlement, should go to Ponce deLeon, a former governor of Porto Rico, then an early colony of Spain, who, having repeatedly heard from the Indian natives of the Bahamas of the great island of Bimini (their name for Florida) and its fabled fountain of perpetual youth, fired with imagination and officially provided with a commission from the King of Spain, and with a little band of followers set foot upon the land of Florida about where St. Augustine now is.

Although a great explorer Ponce de Leon never found the fountain of youth. It remained for hundreds of thousands of his descendants and followers to separately make this great discovery.

Florida became a United States possession by right of purchase from Spain in 1822. Five million dollars was the sum agreed upon and paid. Florida was entered as a state on March 5, 1845.

Concurrent with the rapid growth and great commercial development of the United States, men of vision and wealth (great captains of industry) seeking contiguous territory for the further expansion of their railroads and other developments throughout the South, being able to visualize the great tourist and agricultural possiblities of Florida, undertook developments in the state. Henry B. Plant, first pioneer of any magnitude, entered the state as early as 1853 and built the first railroad system along the west coast, connecting Tampa with Jacksonville and eastern points. Plant should have the credit of establishing the orange trade upon a profitable basis, and for having practically opened up Florida as a tourist resort. What Plant did for the west coast was more than rivaled by Henry M. Flagler on the east coast, a wealthy capitalist. Flagler became interested in Florida in the winter of 1885. He recognized the possibility of building up an immense tourist trade in the state, and with that end in view undertook development upon a large scale. He is to be credited for the building of several magnificent hotels attractive to wealthy tourist trade. In 1889 he purchased the Jacksonville and St. Augustine Railroad,

and built the pretentious hotel Ponce-de-Leon, at St. Augustine. This was later followed by the Hotels Alcazar and Cordova. Encouraged with the success of his efforts, he later undertook the building of the mammoth Royal Poncianna and Breakers at Palm Beach, and the Royal Palm at Miami. Flagler was responsible for the construction of over six hundred miles of railroad in Florida connecting his system with the existent Plant system.

The building of a giant causeway to connect the main level with the several outlying keys to effect railroad connection with Key West was a unique engineering feat. Flagler's investments in Florida reached $75,000,000.

The big success of this pioneer development in Florida drew to the state not only thousands of tourists annually in rapidly increasing numbers, but it attracted besides several thousands of investors. Florida in time became famed as a winter resort, while the tourist trade grew by leaps and bounds. Incidentally, vegetable gardening and the citrus industry grew to large proportions.

Contemporaneous with these later developments the state undertook the gigantic task of draining the Everglades, comprising an immense area of 4,500 square miles, or 2,862,000 acres. Several thousands of acres of deep, rich muck land varying in depth from eight to twelve feet have been reclaimed to agriculture by drainage, and the process continues. For wonderful fertility this everglade land has no equal in the world. With an abundant supply of water from Lake Okeechobee, the second largest within the borders of the United States, and with an almost tropical sun, every variety of vegetable can be raised, both summer and winter, and command fancy prices. With almost equal success truck gardening was undertaken in several other fertile sections of the state. Cattle and poultry raising have likewise proved successful.

The great activity in building operations attracted to Florida thousands of skilled mechanics coming from every section of the Union. The bringing together of a large number of skilled craftsmen made inevitable a thoroughgoing Organized Labor movement in Florida.

The northern section of the state, which is the older in settlement, was the first to benefit by an Organized Labor effort. Carpenters unions here and there were granted charters; the membership largely recruited from native sons, or else natives of Georgia. The oldest typographical unions in Florida were issued charters on the following dates: Jacksonville, July 12, 1901; Pensacola, April 28, 1891; St. Augustine, February 7, 1903; Tallahassee, November 15, 1906; Tampa, March 1. 1893; Miami, December 10, 1909. With the gradual recruiting of membership from the north, new life was given the movement, and gradually a better coordination was effected.

By the beginning of the century the movement had gained some momentum, for as early as March of 1901 several hitherto unaffiliated union crafts met at Tampa and there and then organized the Florida State Federation of Labor. It held its first annual convention and elected J. S. Hollinsworth, a charter member of Typographical Union of Jacksonville as the Federation's first president. Since the above date the State Federation has held each year an annual convention, meeting in many sections of the state. The maximum delegation representation was reached at the convention held in St. Petersburg in 1926 when considerably over 200 delegates were present, the organized membership at large having then reached the peak period approximating 35,000 members. In the large centers virtually every building trades craft was organized by the winter of 1926. The larger majority of them were affiliated with their local Building Trades Council and Central Labor Union, also with the State Building Trades Council and State Federation of Labor—typographists, barbers, musicians, machinists, motion picture operators, pile drivers, hotel and restaurant employes, retail clerks, chauffeurs, meat cutters, bakers, theater doormen, cashiers and ushers were everywhere organized and affiliated with the State Federation.

Organized workers everywhere in Florida prospered. Several members grew greatly attached to the State and began to establish homes. The movement gained much headway. The bursting of the real estate boom in 1926, resultant in a large measure from the great over-inflation in Florida land values, aggravated by country-wide fi-

nancial depression, gave the Florida labor movement a great setback; owing to the slack period union membership was in many cases reduced several hundreds per cent, and the unions were brought to the lowest ebb financially.

The labor movement is so dependent upon and so inextricably bound up with the general economic situation that success of one is bound to assure success of the other. Therefore, in seeking to ascertain what we might expect from the labor movement in the future, we might attempt a forecast of the general economic outlook.

Virtually Florida keeps its finger on the pulse of the entire country; so closely is the state in business and financial rapport with every section of the United States, that with the improvement of conditions generally Florida will become an immediate beneficiary. Likewise, the eye of the nation is centered upon Florida.

Hundreds of thousands of persons from every section of the country in ever-increasing numbers visit the state periodically. Many of these visitors feel a proprietorship in Florida. As many more are actual property owners. Their own financial interests are bound up with the future welfare of the state. The immense sum of $450,000,000 of outside capital is invested in the state. Hence a considerable population other than residents stand ready to support any project that would make for the welfare of the state.

Florida's natural attractiveness of climate and scenery will assure it a still greater tourist trade in the future. This lure of climate and scene will continue to attract people either as pleasure seekers or investors. As one of the many evidences of this Florida is fast becoming a great national convention center. It has upon two occasions bid welcome to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department has also found welcome in Florida. The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators recently enjoyed a brief visit. It is hoped that these visits will be repeated often.

Florida was selected as the site and location for the founding of a Home for aged carpenters. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America purchased 1,800 acres of land adjacent to Lakeland and erected a large and imposing building on this site, at a total cost of $3,000,000. This beautifully appointed Home which will accommodate approximately 400 persons was dedicated Oct. 1st 1928. This splendid institution marks a great forward stride for Organized Labor. The Brotherhood held its national convention at the Home immediately following the dedication.

The wonderful fertility of Florida soil has been mentioned earlier in this article. Since the lull in building has forced attention to other means of livelihood most attention has been given to the development of the agricultural resources of the state—the building up of the "back country."

Numbers of persons have turned with success to developing the rich farming lands of the Everglades and other sections of the state. The Department of Agriculture of the State College is ever ready in lending assistance and furnishing advice to the newcomer on the farm. this institution having made an exhaustive study of the local agricultural situation. There yet remains over 20,000,000 acres of uncultivated area in the state.

Recently considerable attention has been given to the creation and introduction of varied industries in Florida, the home trade alone offering a rich potential market.

The State Department, the State Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated units, the Florida State Federation of Labor with its affiliated units, as well as the several municipal governments have created industrial departments which are each engaged in an industrial survey, with the purpose of ascertaining what industries are suitable to the location and conditions and give most promise of success. It is the prevailing opinion of those who have given the problem of industry much study that industries that could employ local natural products as raw material would as a general rule cost less to operate and offer better prospects for permanent success. The number of industries of this nature that could be relied upon to flourish are manifold.

With the exception of cigar making at Tampa and Key West there is no manufacturing upon a large scale. Water, light and a comparatively low cost of power are factors favorable to manufacture in Florida.

The growth of industry would necessitate attention to more extensive railroad and port development. With growth in industry and port facilities, with its natural harbors and central position to both domestic and foreign ports, especially the Central and South Americas, Florida bids fair to become in time a great commercial and maritime center.

Next in importance to the tourist trade is the lumber industry in Florida. The pine tree is Florida's greatest natural resource. The pine output of lumber reaches over $30,000,000 annually, and there still remains 11,000,000 acres of growing pine. The turpentine industry approximates $20,000,000 annually.

Florida's output of phosphate rock, used in making fertilizer, has reached as high as $19,000,000 in annual value. The phosphate mines are practically inexhaustible. Florida's revenue from fisheries amounts to $15,000,000 a year. Florida's peanut production totals over $2,500,000 yearly.

Over 100,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables are shipped annually, totaling over $80,000,000 in value. Florida's citrus crop brings $20,000,000 each year. Milk production values over $6,000,000 and butter over $400,000. Fifteen million eggs are produced yearly. Florida has over 500,000 head of cattle and over 400,000 hogs.

Florida has large sponge fisheries at Key West and Tarpon Springs. Tarpon Springs is the largest sponge producing point in the western hemisphere.

There is abundant wild life including deer in extreme southern Florida, of little commercial value but of interest to the sportsman.

Everything indicates that Florida's setback industrially and economically is merely temporary. With such an attractive climate and such vast resources and so many things so decidedly in her favor, Florida's greater future is a matter of practical assurance, with prospects for immediate improvement decidedly bright. Likewise is the prospect for the growth of the labor movement of the state equally promising, resting its hopes upon the spirit of its personnel and upon the general economic outlook on which it depends.

Apparently Organized Labor philosophy fitted well into the industrial scheme of a new and enlightened commonwealth, meeting with very little friction and no outward concerted opposition on the part of any group. Labor has not found it necessary to be militant to force its claims. With the notable exception of the cigarmakers strike at Tampa, several years ago, there have been but very few strikes and those few were usually of short duration ending in amicable settlements.

Florida labor has ingratiated itself with the community by adhering closely to the policy of the American Federation of Labor, in its support of American ideals. The vast majority of workers who enter Florida can generally be relied upon for intelligent and constructive cooperation, and with but few isolated exceptions are entirely free from the trammels of communistic vagaries.

Public officials, professional and business men and the public press of Florida take frequent occasions to speak in commendation of the principles of Organized Labor, and as frequently give their support.

Labor leaders, often in the face of discouraging circumstances, work steadfastly for the cause in each section of the state and give generously of their limited time and means to advance the movement.

It is this very spirit of keeping the "shoulder to the wheel," of never losing the larger vision, on the part of more active members that has kept alive the movement during a period of sore trial and which has made possible that degree of coordination which the movement now enjoys and which in some respects is more in evidence than at any former period in the history of the Federation.

Organized Labor of Florida, with its several problems demanding solution, has still an uphill drag ere the summit is reached. Yet with a slightly encouraging stimulation in the building program and with the immediate future looking somewhat brighter, and with such encouargement as can be taken in contemplating the state's vast resources, its great wealth in bank deposits, and with its future development a matter of logical assurance, coupled with the high morale of its citizens, Florida as well as the Organized Labor movement of Florida can not only feel its position secure but in the light of the facts herein presented can find its path well lighted to an assured and brilliant future.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES J. DAVIS AT OUR HOME DEDICATION

AMONG the many distinguished guests and speakers who participated in the dedication of our Home in Lakeland, Fla., during the Twenty-second General Convention, was the Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. He said in part:

"During my visit to Florida last winter I came into Lakeland by airplane, and of the first men whom I had the pleasure of meeting, on my arrival, was your distinguished President, William L. Hutcheson. Scarcely had I gotten to my feet before he began to tell me about the wonderful Home for the Aged which is being dedicated today, and insisted that I should deliver the dedication address.

"I have known your President for a good many years, so when he informed me that I must make the dedicating address, I made no protest, because I knew that he would never take "no" for an answer. I have always admired the way "Bill" Hutcheson sticks to what he believes a righteous cause. I have always admired him for his resoluteness, so when he told me that I must make this dedicating address, I put the date in my date-book when I got back to Washington.

"In a great organization like yours, it is a fine tribute to your officials when you retain them in office year after year.

"Your able Secretary, Frank Duffy, to my personal knowledge, has served you faithfully for more than a quarter of a century; and your present chief, William Hutcheson, has guided your activities for more than thirteen years. He is widely known, too, outside of his immediate organization for his work in the cause of labor and humanity. During the war period he was a member of the National War Labor Board, jointly presided over by Ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh. On this Board his broad experience, and knowledge made his advice valuable and welcome. So I was glad to accept the invitation to attend this ceremony, because I am always glad to interest myself in the elderly and assist those who are doing their level best to make them comfortable.

"We cannot do too much for those who belong to life's morning, and we cannot do too much for those who, having borne the burden and the heat of the day, are now facing the sunset. The night cometh when no man can work. Let us never forget that, and if we ever bear it in mind, we shall never fail to provide for the wants of those aged brothers and sisters who need a place where they can spend their declining days in contentment and peace.

"I have no hesitation in saying that this Home is one of the most beautiful and best Homes for the Aged that I have ever seen, and I say this after visiting many of them in all sections of our country.

"I am afraid that if the youth of the land could see this place, they would all want to be carpenters, and I could hardly blame them. I have been over the grounds and seen the wooded land, farm and garden and orange groves, and I know that those who are privileged to come here will find it a beauty spot and enjoy every day that they spend in this institution. I found nothing lacking. The equipment, such as the laundry, the heating plant and the lighting facilities leave nothing to be desired.

"I am informed by your President that it cost each carpenter in your organization the sum of $6.00 to erect this beautiful Home, and that it will cost that amount yearly to maintain it in the years to come. Six dollars, my friends, half a day's pay for a good many carpenters. I say to you that the fellow who would kick on giving $6.00 to build a place like this is not fit to belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. I am sure that none who visit it will feel that it has cost, or is costing too much. The members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners should be congratulated on their achievement, and I do congratulate them most heartily.

"I want to say to you—and I overlooked it at the outset—when I told President Coolidge I was coming down here to help dedicate this Home and I described it to him he said to me, in his

way of saying it, 'What a magnificent place!' And he asked me to personally give his regards to President Hutcheson, and to every member of the Carpenters' Union, and to wish you success in this great undertaking of yours.

"It seems fitting that the carpenters should have come forward to do this work, for carpentering is one of the oldest of human crafts. I suppose that in a pinch we could get along in this world without the greater number of professions and occupations, but we should hardly know what to do without the carpenter. Perhaps you have heard the story of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, who expressed his surprise, in visiting England, to discover so many lawyers in that country. Said he, 'There are only two lawyers in all Russia, and I intend to hang one of those on my return.' He never said anything like that of carpenters nor of others who work for a living with their hands. On the contrary, Peter the Great did not go back to Russia until he had learned to work in the shipyard as a common laborer, and if I remember aright he did a little carpentering before he again put on the royal crown. And it was Peter the Great who put Russia on the map.

"There are certain occupations which not only accomplish much for the world but for those who are employed at them.

"Several noted thinkers in history have been workers in leather. George Fox, the founder of the Quaker religion, was one of them. Jacob Boehme, a famous German mystic was another. But Jesus of Nazareth, the Light of the World, was a carpenter, and so was His father before Him. I do not know whether you have read the 'History of Joseph, the Carpenter' or not, but it is one of the books belonging to what is sometimes called the Apocrypha of the New Testament. Many of the early Christians accepted these books as a part of the true story. Well, according to the book that I have called to your attention Joseph was a very poor carpenter, often getting his boards too short when he did not have them too long. And the book says that when Jesus was just a boy He used to help His father at his trade; when the board was too short Jesus, the boy, would put His fingers at the right length, and the board would miraculously extend to that length, and when the board was too long He would again put His fingers in the proper place and the excess length would drop off. According to all accounts Jesus was a good carpenter, even if Joseph was not an expert craftsman. The reader of the New Testament knows that Jesus was never weary of exemplifying His teachings by illustrations drawn from the homely life.

"Yet an English playwright at the time of Queen Elizabeth wrote that 'Jesus Christ was the first true gentleman who ever lived.' What higher compliment could be paid to the occupation of a carpenter than that? Of course the classical notion was a bit different. If you go back to Egypt or Ancient Greece or Imperial Rome, or any of the other countries of antiquity, you will find that a gentleman was always conceived of as one who never had anything to do but eat, drink and be merry, while the men who did all the necessary work were but slaves regarded as of no account.

"The New Testament and the Christian religion founded upon it have done a great deal towards changing the ancient conception, so that Count Tolstoy, one of the proudest nobles of Russia after his conversion, felt that it was his duty to go out in the field and work with the peasants, and to work as hard as any of them.

"In the old days people did not praise the carpenter, but everybody was glad to make use of his skill. If they had not done so, even the proudest lord would have had no house to live in. But if you go back in England seven hundred and fifty years, you will find that they paid a carpenter only five cents a day, although even so they thought more of him than they did of any other workers, for workers, apart from carpenters, received only three cents a day.

"The growing appreciation of labor is seen in the fact that the carpenter's wage has grown steadily during the last seven hundred and fifty years. Today he receives from twelve to fifteen dollars a day for his labor. If he is especially skilled, and can increase production by new methods, or if machinery is invented to do the work more quickly, he is entitled to a just share in the increased production.

"There is no danger that the carpenter will ever be paid too much for his toil. If he gives service for it, the more he is paid, the better. I say this of all classes of labor. We have been learning slowly that nothing pays even industry so well as high wages. People used to think that the classes made prosperity, not the masses. We are learning that this notion must be reversed. For it is not the classes that make prosperity; it is the masses. The prosperity of America today is based on the fact that the workers' wages become a highly important factor in our economics. Pay men a high wage, and you create in them the wants that make the wheels of industry go round; you increase indefinitely the number of revolutions that those wheels make.

"There is nothing bought and sold in the market that our workers will not desire, if they are paid enough to create in them a disposition to buy. Forty years ago an English scholar and thinker, a graduate of the aristocratic University of Oxford, came to this country to lecture. Newspaper reporters interviewed him to ascertain what had impressed him most in this country, and his answer was always the same. 'The thing that has impressed me most,' he said, 'is the fact that I cannot tell from their clothes the workers and the employers.' If he should come here to inspect this Home he would think it was a rich man's club.

"I have just returned from Europe and I did not see there a finer club than this Home. I want to take this opportunity of congratulating the Carpenters and Joiners of New York for furnishing this magnificent kitchen and dining room. I want to go on and congratulate the Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago for furnishing this handsome lounge, or sitting room, so to speak. I have never seen anything like it in all the world, and it is a fine tribute to the collective spirit of trade unionism in America that men who work with their hands think in terms of large transactions, such as we have seen here in the form of gifts.

"The thing that impresses most the European traveler in America at present is the spectacle of American workers riding around in motor cars which they own. One does not witness such a spectacle abroad.

"As I have said, there is nothing that an American worker will not buy, if he is paid a wage high enough to create in him human wants. And I am sure that the same would prove to be true in regard to the workers of every other country. Fifty years ago the workers of Germany wore wooden shoes, a pair or two of which would last for a lifetime, but as soon as the German workers had prospered sufficiently to enjoy the luxury, wooden shoes went out and leather shoes came in. For hundreds of years the poor of Europe lived on a thin soup and black bread, but they never did so any longer than they could help.

"I find, in reading Professor McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States,' that around 1783 the American worker was not much better off than the European worker. He writes, 'Sand sprinkled on the floor did duty as a carpet. There was no glass on his table, there was no china in his cupboard, there were no prints on his wall, what a stove was he did not know, coal he had never seen, matches he had never heard of . . . He rarely tasted fresh meat as often as once a week, and paid for it a much higher price than his posterity. If the food of an artisan would now be thought coarse, his clothes would be thought abominable.'

"I find, in another work, 'Labor Problems' by Adams and Sumner, that in Massachusetts, in the year 1672, common laborers received 27 cents a day without board, tailors 27, carpenters 33. And yet at this time wheat sold for 81 cents a bushel, corn 48 and oats 21.

"The rise in real wages, that is, wages measured by purchasing power, increased during the whole of the nineteenth century. For every $70 worth of goods that the worker received in 1866 he received $121 in 1902, an increase of 73 per cent in 36 years.

"Since the world-war, as everybody knows, this increase has continued. There was never a time before when the worker was as well off as he is today. This is not to say that there is not still room for improvement; there is no place in the mind of an intelligent man for the pessimistic claim once advanced by communists that the rich are getting richer, but the poor are getting poorer. The poor are not getting poorer; they are getting richer too. Moreover, for the first time in history there is reason for

thinking that involuntary poverty is a thing which can be conquered.

"It is going to be conquered by the application of labor-saving machinery to industry. And if there is anything that has conquered poverty and raised the standards of its workmen the Brotherhood of Carpenters is that organization. It is not going to be conquered by agitators, much less by politicians; it is going to be conquered by the application of labor-saving machinery to industry, and the only mistake I fear we are going to make, if we make it at all, will be that we will have these selfish employers of labor that want to take all the profits from the machine and not give a proper share to the worker.

"As long as we have sensible men who will give a fair share of the profit that the machine will produce to the worker —in other words, as long as the machine is an extension of the hands of labor we will prosper and we will succeed, but if it ever comes to take the place of labor, then we will truly fail.

"And so the industrial revolution wrought by the invention of the steam engine, the power loom and the spining frame was little more than an augury of what is impending. In the days of human poverty, men dreamed of a golden age in the age of human infancy; we are learning to dream of a golden age that shall come in days to be.

"Somebody gave Thomas Carlyle a a volume dealing with political economy one day, and the grim philosopher later summed it up by calling it a 'dreary science.' He was right at the time. It was a dreary science in the days when men wrote books to prove that workers could never earn more than a mere subsistence wage for long. Those were the old bad days of political economy. But we know now that those ancient notions were nonsense. A worker can earn not only a subsistence wage, but a saving wage and an education wage. The day is gone forever when you can make an intelligent worker believe the ancient nonsense. He knows better for he has seen better. Intelligent employers in the future are not going to see how little they can get men for; they are going to consider the possibility of maximum wages.

"I have been speaking of work, and of the rewards of work. But those who come to this beautiful Home know that their days of care are over. Younger and stronger men must carry on the burdens that they have laid down. But it is a proof of what I have been saying that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are able to build such an institution as the one which we are now dedicating. The carpenters of England who received only five cents a day could not have built it; the American carpenters of even a few years ago could not have built it. This noble institution is a monument to the power that the modern American carpenter and joiner has achieved. It is a splendid thing that one of the world's oldest crafts has been able to erect it. In erecting it you have been permeated with the spirit of the Divine Carpenter of Galilee. To those who in the future will come to spend here their declining days, I would say that there is no disgrace in age. Youth and age are the two poles of life, and one is as beautiful as the other. An American poet once wrote of autumn that 'the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,' but I have never been able to see much point in his lines.

"The harvest time is as full of poetry as the time of sowing the seed. The gorgeous colorings of the autumn woods are as inspiring as the green of spring. The splendor of the sunset more than equals the splendor of the sunrise. And when a man or woman has done his or her work in the world, and done it well, there is a magnificence about it which youth can never know. Not long ago several elderly men were comparing reminiscences in the presence of a youth. A little later the youth said, 'They say that it is much finer to be young than to be old, but a young fellow can't talk about old times.' Indeed he cannot. There is a charm in experience of which the youth can know only through hearsay. There is a magnificense in it to which nothing else is comparable.

"Once upon a time the enemies of Scipio in Rome accused him of some peccadillo and would have disgraced him. A mob stood before his house, a mob inflamed by demagogues. Scipio looked down at the mob in scorn, remarking only, 'This is the anniversary of the Battle of Zama, when I conquered Hannibal and saved Rome.' None dared lay hands on Scipio after that remark. The mob knew well, no matter what the

cheapjack politicians might say to them, that but for the skill of Scipio there would have been nothing left for Rome but slavery.

"But we are not all Scipios, but every man who has lived well can say truthfully that he has done something for the world, or some part of it, for which he and none other deserves the credit. He is entitled to his reward, and every member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who comes to this place and sees it can go home with his heart full of pride and joy and say, 'Of all of that I have been a part, and it is the proudest moment of my working life that I have been a part of it.'

"What does it matter whether he has hoarded up gold or not; whether he has accumulated stocks and bonds or not? He had done his work, he has enriched the world; to the value of those stocks and bonds he has contributed something; even the gold would be worthless if men ever came to despise it. I want to tell you today that you can not calculate the worth of any man in mere dollars and cents.

"In the last analysis, every man is worth more than the sum-total that he receives in wages. And so if circumstances become adverse, and age finds him without adequate means of support, it is our duty to do for him whatsoever is in our power. When we help the young and the old, we honor ourselves. We prove the value of human nature.

"We have learned to honor youth and have learned to honor age. And I am glad to know that so charming a spot has been selected for the old of your Brotherhood. Indeed as I have looked around me, I have been reminded of those lines of the English poet, Oliver Goldsmith, in which he says:

'Oh, blest retirement, friend of life's decline—
Retreat from care that ever must be thine;
How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labor with an age of ease.'

"I repeat what I said at the beginning of my address that this place is one of the most beautiful Homes for the Aged that I have ever had the pleasure of visiting, and I find it difficult to conceive of a finer one. I am glad to find that there are woodlands and gardens here, orange groves and a farm, for I think that there is nothing worse for the aged than a life that is purely vegetative. As long as life remains one feels a desire to stir about, to be a vital part of some community, to do a little something. One does not desire to come away from the breakfast table and sit through the day with hands folded in one's lap. A distinguished philosopher born in Spain, who once held a professorship in an American university, was once asked what his mother and sister did with themselves all day. His reply was that, like all Spanish women, they waited in the morning for afternoon to come, and then when the afternoon came they waited for the evening. There have been Homes for the Aged where the aged were supposed to employ their time in the same fashion. But it is a poor fashion, as I am sure that all but an infinitesimal portion of the aged will agree. As long as we are able, we should all do a little work, and most of us wish to do so.

"There is no reason why old age should be a painful period of existence. Cicero thought that it might well be the most pleasant part of one's life, and in this it has sometimes happened that men have done their best work when they were well-advanced in years. Cato, the Roman statesman, after fighting a losing battle with the Greeks in Rome, made up his mind at the age of eighty that perhaps he had better learn the Greek language himself. And he did learn it. When the Venetians undertook to take Constantinople, they soon fell back under the terrific fire from the forts. But there was one man who would not retire, and his heroism saved the day. That man was Henry Dandolo, the Duke of Venice, and when he took Constantinople he was 95 years old.

"Such examples as these, and one could multiply them by the score, prove, as an American poet has said, that the gulf stream of youth can flow into artic currents of our age. It ought to be able to do so in the case of many who come to this charming spot.

" I can vision in the years to come when Bill Htucheson and Frank Duffy will be here, and Bill Green and Frank Morrison, too, because even though they are not members of your organization I know you are going to extend the invitation and give them the right to come

here—I say I can vision the time when I will be coming down here, probably from our Home up in Moose Haven, where we have a building of this kind, coming down here to visit these distinguished labor leaders as they are casting about over this place, and I will hear two old carpenters say: 'Who's the old fellow with the long beard going down there?' 'Why, that's old Bill Hutcheson, don't you remember him?' 'Who's the old fellow with the fishing pole going over to the lake to fish?' 'That's old Frank Duffy. Don't you remember him?' 'Who's that fellow down there speaking to the crowd, telling them what part labor ought to have out of the pay envelopes of American business?' 'Why, don't you remember him? That's old Bill Green, used to be President of the American Federation of Labor.' 'Who's the old fellow back of the desk loooking after the books and the money?' 'Don't you know him? That's the fellow that always wore a tuxedo and was Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison.

"And they will come hobbling around and have a good time together in this beautiful and charming place."

HUMAN AND SPIRITUAL RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

THE evolution of industry has produced great changes in our economic and social life and these changes have effected the habits, lives and thoughts of all classes of people. Our nation is passing from a purely agricultural country to a great industrial empire. Our creative and inventive genius has been utilized in the development of industrial processes to a high point of efficiency and service.

One of the most striking changes which has taken place is the organization and growth of new industries in which millions of dollars of capital are invested and hundreds of thousands of workers are employed. Chief among these new industries is the automobile industry which originated and has been built up within the last three decades. We are now standing by watching the establishment and growth of the aeroplane industry. Other industries such as the manufacture of electrical household accessories and the equipment essential to the success of these new industries have called for the employment of additional large amounts of capital and thousands of working men and women.

We now produce manufactured commodities in such large volume as to bring our whole industrial process within the classification of mass production. Many of our cities and industrial centers where formerly thousands of workers were employed have grown and expanded into huge centers of population. With these developments have come standardization in the character and quantity of manufactured goods and the elimination of duplication and wasteful processes. The result has been an increased economy in the cost of production.

Human relations in industry have been tremendously affected by these developments. Specialized service has been substituted for individual skill and training and the relationship between the human factors in industry has been practically revolutionized. The great labor turn-over, so characteristic of our mass production industries, means that thousands of workers serve temporarily and pass on to seek employment in other cities and in other industries while new workmen, recruited from remote sections, are employed to take their places.

The workers employed in industry are, as a rule, strangers to each other. Men and women employed in one department of a huge modern industrial establishment seldom know the names of others employed in other departments. It is almost impossible to establish contacts, acquaintanceships or relationships between the owners of industry and the thousands of workers employed in industry. The character and form of present-day industrial corporations precludes this possibility. The group of owners is represented by the officers and managers of the business entity. The only way working men and women can be fairly and accurately represented is through representatives selected by them and authorized to speak for them. Such representatives can only be selected through

collective and simultaneous action of the individual members of the employe group.

With the marvelous development and expansion of mass production industries the older group of industrial enterprises enlarged their service and productive facilities and, in corresponding degree, increased the number of their employes. All this was brought about through our increasing social needs and the demands of modern civilization.

Within this great industrial army the individual worker is submerged and because of a lack of personal contact with ownership or management his individuality is lost. He becomes one among thousands or, perhaps, millions of others similarly situated. As a separate unit his voice is not strong enough and his influence and importance is not great enough to attract the attention of either management or ownership.

Realizing this hampering of their rightful opportunities the workers have set up an instrumentality through which they can give expression to their hopes and aspirations and through which they may give utterance to their protests against the imposition of injustice and wrong. The great philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, referred to this instrumentality as "Organized Labor" and designated it as "The universal, vital problem of the world."

This instrumentality is the one and only national and international agency created by the workers in America which is clothed with authority to represent them and speak for them. Because of its democratic origin and character the individual worker exercises a determining influence in shaping its plans and policies and through it the workers express themselves collectively.

This organization created by the workers and by them named the American Federation of Labor speaks not only for approximately five million working men and women directly associated with it but also speaks indirectly for additional millions more whose voices are inarticulate and whose personal, industrial identity is practically lost.

In this field of broad and extended industrial human relations the baser, selfish, primitive instincts of man reassert themselves. "Am I my brother's keeper?" is asked over and over again by those who seek to exploit, control and dominate their fellow-men. Greed and an uncontrollable desire for social standing, gain and wealth deadens the conscience, destroys all sense of individual or collective responsibility and defies the laws of morality and religion. It is out of such an environment that grave human and social problems arise. Some of them are traceable to human fallibility, some to economic forces over which human beings have no control and others to a refusal, on the part of those associated with industry, to balance the machinery of production so that it will conform to the spiritual as well as the material needs of modern day life.

It is inconceivable that the Church, divinely commissioned to preach the gospel through its chosen representatives "to all men" would be indifferent or unconcerned about the problems which arise out of human relations in industry. There must be a right way which men should follow in industrial relations just as there is a right way in business, domestic and professional relationships. There must be a standard of industrial ethics to which all should conform. It would be a serious reflection upon the virtue and efficacy of religion and morality if industrial wrong should permanently triumph over industrial righteousness.

With all the bitterness, passion and hate which characterize industrial relations and industrial conflicts in some sections it is gratifying to observe that there are employers and employes who are cooperating in an effort to find a righteous solution of vexing social and economic problems. They are sincerely endeavoring to advance the cause of industrial peace and to promote cooperation and understanding between men. The American Federation of Labor is committed to this principle.

Since the close of the war more complicated industrial problems have arisen. They cannot be avoided or evaded. They may be difficult of solution but that fact should not deter us or swerve us from our purpose to grapple with them and solve them when it is possible to do so.

The Church can help in all this work through a sympathetic study of human relations in industry and of the economic and social problems which arise therefrom. This involves a study of mass

psychology, of adequate living standards, specialization in mass production industries, industrial fatigue and the need of the workers for leisure, recreation and rest.

The problems of unemployment, machine displacement and the care of aged and disabled workers are serious problems for they are so vital to the home, the community and the nation. Widespread unemployment, alone, creates untold misery and suffering. It constitutes a menace to our national security through the creation of discontent and unrest.

No doubt the Church is in accord with Organized Labor in its efforts to protect women in industry, to abolish child labor and sweatshops, to protect the health of working men and women, to advance the cause of industrial hygiene, to protect the products of free labor from the competition of goods manufactured by convict labor and to secure the enactment of scientific and adequate workers' compensation legislation. These are social justice problems which lie at the very basis of human welfare and social progress. In any study of the problems arising out of human relations in industry which the Church may undertake it must come face to face with the Organized Labor movement. It must counsel and confer with its official representatives for in no other way can it come to understand or know the great heart and mind of Labor.

The representatives of Organized Labor are conscious of the fact that there are those within the Church who view, with feelings of apprehension, any action on the part of the Church which might tend to lead it into the field of industrial controversy. On the other hand there are those among the workers who believe that the Church is opposed to their organization and their legitimate endeavors to secure adequate wages and the enjoyment of a higher living standard.

It is fair to assume that the opinions of individuals in either of these groups will not prevent the Church or Labor from following a reasonable, rational and wise policy in all their relations with each other. As a rule the position of extremists upon any and all questions is unsound, untenable and unreasonable.

It is not expected in any contact which the Church might make with employers of labor or the representatives of Organized Labor that it would inject itself into purely controversial questions such as open or closed shop or purely administrative details.

The ultimate objective of the American Federation of Labor, in all its diversified activities, can be expressed in two words, "Human Betterment." It seeks, through the establishment of a just and sound economic system within the realm of industrial relations to elevate material, moral and spiritual standards among the masses of mankind. We want to bring about the acceptance of this great truth that man was not made for industry but that industry was made for man. We must make machinery the servant of mankind, a primary, contributing factor in the march of the human race toward the realization of a just social order and the enjoyment of a higher, richer and better life.

A social condition in which poverty on the one hand and great wealth on the other prevails is not conducive to spiritual growth or spiritual prosperity. The seeds of gospel truth cannot take root or grow in the soil of human poverty. Nor does religion appeal to those possessed of great wealth who spend their lives in riotous living. A social order where such extremes exist is not good for society or civilization.

Religion exercises an ennobling influence in human relations. A civilization without religion is inconceivable. We shrink from the contemplation of a world devoid of religious influences and religious teachings. The Organized Labor movement realizes this fact, for it knows that in the settlement of controversies which arise between employers and employes the law of righteousness, religion and morality must control if settlements arrived at are to be just and fair to all.

It seems appropriate to state, in connection with this thought regarding religion, that the Organized Labor movement, while encouraging religion, protects its members in the exercise of religious freedom. No religious test is required on the part of any working man or woman who joins the American Federation of Labor. Furthermore, all members are assured that membership in the American Federation of Labor will in no way interfere with the exercise of their rights to worship in accordance with the dictates of their conscience.

Full and complete liberty of conscience and worship is guaranteed all who become members of the American Federation of Labor.

In fighting and struggling for the advancement of human welfare and human betterment among the masses of the people Organized Labor is in a measure paralleling the work of the Church. Human betterment is Organized Labor's goal and spiritual advancement is the objective of the Church. We ask the Church to understand us and to assist us in furthering our humane undertakings and in all matters upon which we may find ourselves in common accord.

THE WOMEN

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN the last issue of "The Carpenter," under the caption of "The Owner," we represented one type of owner by a sort of a woman. We trust that what we said there has not been taken by any of our readers as being our opinion of women in general; far be it from that. That there are women who do not represent womanhood, as it was intended that they should by nature, and by the All-seeing Ruler of things, we admit, but on the other hand, we unhesitatingly can say that some of the finest people that we have met and dealt with during our experience, were women; women who were respectworthy, honorable and genteel. Carpentry, as we have stated in one of our articles is an art; but it would still be down on a level with ditch-digging, had it not been lifted to its present place by the influence brought to bear on it, directly or indirectly, by the women . . . .Why is it that a bachelor, so long as he has not been influenced by a woman, is content to live in a mere hut? He does not care for anything more . . . until the influence of a woman comes into his life . . . and then he builds, perhaps, one of the finest, if not the finest house in the community. And the other buildings, which were good enough before, now, either have to be replaced by new ones, or at least repaired and fixed up and painted. This picture is a common one, and there is probably no one who reads these lines who has not known of instances similar to the one we have just related.

The influence of the women is the greatest invisible factor in the building industry. Wherever this influence is lacking we have, either, as in the bachelor's case, a hut, or we have what is so commonly seen in working camps, bunk-houses; and if carpenters had to depend on making a livelihood from building huts and bunk-houses, there would be no carpenters. If the part that has been influenced by the women were taken from our best and finest buildings of the country, we would have left meeting places, storehouses and shelters, without architecture, and without harmony or beauty. What is claimed by many as being the most beautiful structure ever reared by man, is a monument that stands on the bank of the Jumna River, far off in India, which was built in the twenty years immediately following 1629, by Shah Jehan, in memory of his wife, who died in that year, in order to keep the name of this woman immortal. History is full of incidents, showing how the influence of women have in all ages affected architecture, and if architecture, then carpentry; for carpentry is the greatest and most nearly artistic trade among the building trades.

Meeting places that are occupied by men only, are usually designed for two things; namely, service and masculine comfort. The elements of beauty, harmony and architectural correctness, if they are present, are not outstanding. But as soon as a Woman's Auxiliary, one that is active and alive, is added to the organization, the pride and chivalry of the men, either through the direct or through the indirect influence of the women will sooner or later bring these things to the foreground. It is true, the men will do it, but it is nevertheless the influence of the women that brings it about.

It is not an uncommon thing to find a woman who lives by herself planning and building an up-to-date home for herself to live in. But rarely, if ever, do you find a man living by himself doing this, and if he does, a close analysis of the case would reveal a direct influence working on Mr. So-And-So, coming from

some woman, perhaps a friend, or a relative, or if you could see into the working parts of his mind, you would perhaps see the influence of a prospective Mrs. So-And-So.

There are other ways that women touch the lives of carpenters, besides the influence they have on the building industry and on architecture. It may be a friend, a sister, a mother or a wife. Every day, as the carpenter goes about his daily tasks, some or all of these, as the case may be, have a conscious or an unconscious part in his life. Everywhere, throughout the country, men who are building our homes, our factories and our public buildings, are doing their work just a little better and with just a little more pleasure, because of these invisible forces that have their origin in the women of our land.

A woman coming onto a job where men are at work, immediately adds dignity to the manners of the men; provided, of course, that she is courteous and lady-like, to the extent that it is in keeping with the place that the rules of common etiquette have given her. Men who otherwise polky-dot their language with questionable expressions and use words that, instead of being well chosen, are used by the force of habit only; immediately begin to show signs of attempting to put refinement into their conversations, and the phraseology of their expressions show conspicuously the effects of an "on-guard" censorship. These things show how powerful and how far-reaching is the influence of the women.

Not only are the women influential, but they are capable of a practical kindness and sympathy that often reveals itself in some form or other to those who come into their presence, and the carpenter is often named as the beneficiary. We remember an instance when on a hot summer day we with a companion were scraping floors, and at regular intervals, the owner's wife, brought each of us a glass of cool milk to drink. So generously was it given, and with such sympathy, that we forgot whatever suffering there might have been from the extremely hot weather. Another time, under similar circumstances, but not so hot, the lady of the house brought us hot coffee to drink . . . . . We have little sympathy with man who has so bereft himself of chivalry, and is so devoid of self-respect, that he cannot be courteous and show respect to a woman.

Now men, brace up and comb your hair,
For there are ladies who are fair
Here on the job today:
Refine your speech and wear a smile,
And sing or whistle all the while,
And be politely gay.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

MR. C. WOUDENBERG, Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers of Amsterdam, Holland, attended the dedication of our Home and sessions of our Twenty-second General Convention, held recently in Lakeland, Fla.

He delivered two addresses to the delegates, one at the dedication and the other during the convention.

At the dedication he said in part:

"As the Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers I had naturally heard and read a good deal about the Carpenters' Home long before leaving Europe. From the information obtained I conceived already, that the completed Home would be an efficiently equipped building, serving a noble purpose, and a beautiful one at that. In my desire to acquaint the woodworkers all over the world with the remarkable enterprise of their American fellow-craftsmen, I inserted in the International's monthly Bulletin, issue of July-August last, a descriptive article on the Home. This Bulletin is published in five languages and circulates all over the world.

"I have gone over the Home from its very top to its very bottom, and I must admit that I have been almost swept off my feet, and that even my boldest expectations of what can be done to serve a purpose such as that of the Home have been more than realized..

"I will refrain from trying to put into words what this building has aroused and stirred in me. The biggest of all

big words would seem mere trivialities compared with the richness and efficiency of this building. Only a lyrical poet could satisfactorily interpret the thoughts and emotions that assail us when we gaze upon this building and think of the noble purpose it is going to serve.

"The care for the old is one of the most difficult aspects of the complex social problem. In our fight for better conditions there is perhaps no more pathetic and distressing thing than to witness the helplessness of so many of those who have behind them a life of toil and struggle. By erecting this Home you, the organized Carpenters and Joiners of America, have solved your part of the problem, for no longer will the old members of your organization, who for many long years have remained faithful to their trade union, be left to their fate and the chance of charity. In this Home, every stone of which is due to the combined efforts of the entire membership, they will find a restful place in which to spend the remainder of their days, and that as a right which they have won for themselves, as a right to which their own efforts have entitled them. This is an achievement on which the many thousands of members of this great organization of Carpenters and Joiners of America may justly pride themselves.

"In planning this old age scheme the leaders of your organization have evinced once more that fine practical spirit which the Americans rightly boast. In addition to the plot for this building and its surrounding park, the future playground of your old, they have wisely acquired an extensive tract which has been cultivated for the greater part, and the income derived from its products is expected to help substantially towards maintaining the Home. During the few days which I have had the pleasure of staying in your midst I have marvelled at this splendid organizational spirit displayed by your prominent leaders.

"By erecting this monumental institution you, the members of the American Carpenters' and Joiners' organization, have strengthened and made concrete—in the double meaning of the word—the fine eternal spirit of the brotherhood and solidarity, symbolizing it as it were in this great building. In addition to the individual efforts of your members, many local branches have contributed to the furnishing of the Home, and this is conclusive proof of the generosity of your members.

"When in time to come the old fellow-members will live in this place, will take their meals here, will sleep here, will be taken care of here, all things in and around this Home will remind them of that spirit of brotherhood prevailing in your ranks and which brought about this marvelous token of your mutual love and affection.

"I pledge myself here and now that in or around this building there will come something that will remind them also of the love and affection of their fellow-workers all over the world, organized in the Unions affiliated to the International Union of Woodworkers, and which will remind them at the same time of the sympathy which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America enjoys among the fellow-workers of the other countries, to whom it has set such a fine example. As soon as I shall be back to the other side I shall take the matter up with the Executive Committee of the International Union of Woodworkers and with the General Executive Board of your Brotherhood in order that we may decide upon something to be erected as a lasting demonstration of our affection.

"In the meanwhile, Mr. President, I have pleasure in presenting you with this floral piece as a modest token of the sympathy felt by the International Union of Woodworkers and its affiliated organizations for the grand work achieved under your supervision and in which you may rightfully take a personal pride. To all I extend once more our heartiest congratulations, feeling sure that a great future lies ahead for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and this Carpenters' Home."

* * *

Later he addressed the convention regarding conditions in Europe and said in part:

"I want to thank you first of all, both personally and on behalf of the International Union of Woodworkers, for the kind invitation extended to the International to be represented at your Convention, and for the hearty reception you have given me. I have also been in-

structed to convey to you the best greetings from the organizations affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers.

"The International Union of Woodworkers, as you may be aware, comprises at present 48 national organizations in 26 countries, including 48 organizations in 20 countries of Europe, 1 in the United States of North America and Canada, 1 in Cuba, 1 in South Africa. 1 in Austrailia and 1 in New Zealand. The combined membership of the organizations affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers is over one million. I regret that time will not allow me to give anything like a thorough and complete review of conditions existing in all these countries, so I must confine myself to a few general statements.

"Carpenters in the European countries are largely different from each other. Also, taking them generally, conditions are such that you cannot judge them by simple comparison with those obtaining in America.

"Immediately after the war, there was a short period of brisk industrial activity, called for by the then pervailing lack of commodities, a lack due, in its turn, to the fact that the various national industries had been almost entirely absorbed in producing to meet special war requirements. This boom was notoriously shortlived. All over Europe there spread presently an economic depression, of tremendous consequence, unemployment assuming proportions undreamt of before. In many countries, especially in those of Central and Western Eurpoe, this economic depression was accompanied by currency depreciation. In an important country like Germany, for instance, the center of Europe, both geographically and industrially, the mark became of practically no value. This widespread crisis attained its paroxysm, its point of culmination, in 1923, when in Germany wages had to be adjusted daily to the depreciation of the mark. In the course of a few days money wages—not real wages—would go bounding skyward, rising 100 per cent and even 900 per cent. Wages were paid each day, and had to be immediately spent on commodities, the most elementary necessities of life, since to wait a couple of hours would be tantamount to allowing the wages to decrease in their purchasing power. In order to impress you with the utter impossibility of such a position I will say that I am still keeping, at my home, a hotel bill amounting to 19 millions of marks for one night's stay at a hotel in one of the German cities. This rapid currency depreciation, or monetary inflation, as it was called, was furthermore responsible for the fact that the trade union organizations were almost ruined through the utter depreciation of their funds. They had to stop the payment of benefits, or donations, as you call them in America, and could not afford to conduct any long drawn-out strikes.

"The employers in the various European countries have not failed to take advantage of this position of the working class. They have launched attack after attack on wages and working conditions, and particularly on that cornerstone of civilization—the Eight Hour Day. In almost all countries the workers, in their turn have combatted these unremitting attacks with stubborn perseverance, and I deem myself fortunate in that I am able to report here that in the principle countries—Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, Austria, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium—the 48-hour week is now almost universally respected and that our trade union movement has managed to keep the flag of Labor flying throughout the difficult period through which we have passed.

"Late in 1923 the German mark was stabilized, and successively several other countries have succeeded in stabilizing their currency. This stabilization of the various currencies was responsible for another convulsion of the economic life of Europe, but after the transitory stage of adjustment and intense crisis a marked improvement has set in. Unemployment abating, the organized workers have found it possible to again improve their standard of living, and taking conditions generally, it can not be said that the standard of living of the working class in Central and Western Europe is lower than it was before the World War.

"Still, economic conditions have not yet been settled completely. In several countries—Germany, Great Britain and Holland—we face the tremendously serious problem of the permanent unemployment of a considerable proportion of the workers in certain important industries. Exporting possiblities having become

more limited through the development of national industries in our former overseas markets. There is a growing realization among European trade union leaders, too, that the remedy for this situation lies in increasing the purchasing power of the masses, by raising the wage level generally, and by so doing create a stronger home market for the products of the various national industries, and consequently to insure employment for the several millions of unemployed. Along with this tendency there is a strong development in the principal industrial countries of Europe in favor of lessening the cost of production, for the sake of competition and for the sake of raising mass power, by the adoption of rationalizing processes. It will no doubt be of interest to you that we in Europe often call this development the 'Americanization' of industry.

"In several other European countries social conditions do not come up to the level of those I named before. The unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in certain countries are unfavorably affecting, in fact, are endangering the better conditions achieved in others.

"It is primarily this fact which has been responsible for a fuller realization among the European working class of the necessity of international understanding and cooperation in our fight for better conditions. Manufacturers are trying to compete with each other not only in the home markets, but also in the foreign ones. They try to outdo each other in the adoption of speed-up working methods and in accelerating the process of production. But, on the other hand, they are also trying to come to international agreements concerning prices, production, and distribution. These developments compel the workers to combine their efforts not only nationally, but also beyond national frontiers. It is with this imperious necessity in mind that I want to express here my deep-felt satisfaction with the fact that through the International Union of Woodworkers the woodworkers in Europe are on the best of terms, and actually cooperating, with their fellow-craftsmen of America, organized in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"As has been said just now by your distinguished General President, this cooperation gives us a unique opportunity to acquire fuller knowledge of each other's conditions and difficulties, and also of each other's methods and results. There is no doubt that the better understanding resulting therefrom cannot be but beneficial to each and every one of the organizations affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers. As an example of the methods adopted in Europe in our fight for better conditions I should like to point to the collective agreement which the Dutch Woodworkers' Union has concluded with the Netherlands Employers' Association. In this agreement provision has been made not only concerning wages and working hours, but also entitling the workers to one week's paid leave, or vacations, to the payment of wages for the general holidays, and in case of sickness of the worker to the payment of full wages during thirteen weeks, in all these cases payment to be made by the employer.

"I have seen the way in which you, in this organization, deal with those who attack your Brotherhood and its leaders. Allow me to say a few words in this connection.

"A trade union organization is a thing alive, a living organism, that is to say, it is subject to continuous growth and continuous development, and it is but natural that in a large body of men there should be differences of opinion as to the direction into which the organization should evolve. In order to facilitate a business-like discussion of conflicting views the trade union organizations organized on the basis of democracy hold periodical conventions. All differences of opinion which do not run against the democratic principles of the trade union movement can be discussed at these conventions in a business-like manner and a fraternal spirit.

"Unfortunately, during the years since the Great War a world propaganda has been developed whose aims are not constructive policy and democracy, but destruction and dictatorship. For us, as trade unionists, it is an altogether indifferent matter whether this propaganda comes from Moscow or from Rome, whether its sponsor is Lenine or Mussolini, whether it is called Bolshevism or Fascism. Our task is to defend the supreme cause of democracy and to protect the democratic principles underlying our movement from encroachments.

"I have been pleased to see that you are fully aware of the danger lying in this propaganda, and that you have taken measures in time to combat it, for I know from personal experience what baneful consequences are entailed, what damage can be done, if this propaganda is allowed to get a foothold in the trade union movement. Let me just quote the example of France. In France, one of those countries where the standard of living of the working class is worse than it was before the war, there were in 1920 two and one-half millions of workers organized in one united national center. Now, as a direct result of communist policy, scarcely half that number is organized in the two confronting centers, the communists center and the bona fide one, while the other half has dropped out of the picture. Our fellow craftsmen in France, for instance, are absolutely unable to defend themselves against the employers' attacks, owing to the utter weakness of their organization. In the capital of Paris, where about 30,000 woodworkers are employed, the total number of woodworkers organized in the two rival unions is barely one thousand. This distressing situation is a result of the fact that in France the communists can boast a 'successful' application of their policy of cell-building. Communism and Dictatorship are merely synonyms for destruction and weakness.

"There is no need for me to pass on to you the word of warning. Your organization is a democratic institution, your leaders have been freely elected by the duly authorized delegates from the membership, and they are fully deserving of the confidence reposed in them.

"Therefore, go on strengthening the bonds of unity and friendship with the fellow-workers both at home and abroad. And remember that we have all got this same task and this same object: raising the working class to the maximum of prosperity attainable.

"I say to you:

"Strengthen your organization!

"Stand together closer and closer!

"Have confidence in the leaders you have freely elected.

"Don't allow your organization to be disrupted!

"Long live the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America!"

Steel Square Pocket Book

The fourth edition of the "Steel Square Pocket Book," by Dwight L. Stoddard, is now ready for distribution. This edition has been revised and enlarged and the type matter has been entirely reset. It contains 176 pages and 184 illustration and is bound in a flexible fabrikoid cover.

This handy book is convenient to carry in the pocket for quick reference. Simple and concise instructions are given for finding the various cuts used in roof-framing, stair work, hoppers, towers, etc. also directions for describing polygons, circles, ovals, fascia and frieze cuts. It gives information regarding arches, braces, bridging, jacks, kerfs, and many other knotty problems which daily confront the carpenter.

The price of this book is $1.00 and may be had by addressing Dwight L. Stoddard at R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

Labor

Out of the chaos, from the murk,
I arose and did my work.
While the ages changed and sped
I was toiling for my bread.
Underneath my sturdy blows
Forests fell and cities rose,
And the hard, reluctant soil
Blossomed richly from my toil.
Palaces and temples grand
Wrought I with my cunning hand.
Rich indeed was my reward—
Stunted soul, and body scarred
With the marking of scourge and rod,
I, the tiller of the soil,
From the cradle to the grave
Shambled through the world—a slave!
Crushed and trampled, beaten, cursed,
Serving best, but served the worst,
Starved and cheated, gouged and spoiled,
Still I builded, still I toiled,
Undernourished, underpaid,
In the world myself had made.
Up from slavery I rise.
Dreams and wonder in my eyes,
After brutal ages past,
Coming to my own at last.
I was slave—but I am free!
I was blind—but I can see!
I, the builder—I, the maker,
I, the calm tradition-breaker,
Slave and serf and clod no longer,
Know my strength—and who is stronger?
I am done with ancient frauds,
Ancient lies and ancient gods—
All the sham is overthrown.
I shall take and keep my own—
Unimpassioned, unafraid,
Master of the world I've made.

—Berton Braley.

Why does it always seem that the whole world is watching when we make a mistake and nobody notices when we do something that we think is worthwhile?

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1929

New Personnel of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has filled the vacancies on that body caused by the resignation of Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin and the death of First Vice-President James Duncan.

Sixth Vice-President Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen was elected treasurer. President John Coefield of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters was chosen seventh vice-president and President Arthur O. Wharton of the International Association of Machinists, eighth vice-president.

The new personnel of the Executive Council is as follows: President, William Green; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan; First Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Second Vice-President, T. A. Rickert; Third Vice-President, Jacob Fischer; Fourth Vice-President, Matthew Woll; Fifth Vice-President, James Wilson; Sixth Vice-President, James P. Noonan; Seventh Vice-President, John Coefield; Eighth Vice-President, Arthur O. Wharton.

The new appointees are men of experience in the labor movement and are well qualified to look after the best interests of the wage earners.

The entire Executive Council was re-elected by the delegates attending the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in New Orleans, La., in November.

Craftsmanship Awards

HONORING building mechanics with awards of craftsmanship for outstanding work is becoming more and more prevalent throughout the country, and it is indeed gratifying to know that the mechanic, the man whose labor brings into actuality, the masterpieces of construction that are being erected all around us daily, is being given the credit and honor that is due him. Too long have others received the commendation that rightfully belongs to the mechanic.

While these awards carry no monetary value, they are none the less much coveted by the building tradesmen, and the competition for the honor is very keen. The recognition of craftsmanship is naturally an incentive to better workmanship. The building public is beginning to realize that the building industry requires a high degree of technical skill in the workmen, for which no substitute can be found. Good artisans are vital to the building industry and labor's part in the creation of monumental structures, public buildings and homes should no longer go unrewarded.

The recognition of good craftsmanship will go a long way toward increasing the love for his work that every real mechanic has. He will more than ever realize and appreciate the fundamental molding values of thoroughness,

intelligence, reliability, loyalty and co-operation that distinguish the true artisan. In spite of mass production and ever increasing standardization, craftsmanship is still to be found in the building trades and the tendency to recognize it will help to encourage it.

New Bill Proposes Accident Study

CONGRESS is expected to consider the bill introduced by Senator Shortridge of California at the next session, providing for the creation of a special department of the U. S. Department of Labor, for the study of accident statistics and accident prevention. There is practically no uniformity in the collection of accident statistics by states and many states make no attempt to gather such statistics whatever. The entire subject of accident prevention is hampered by lack of sufficient information.

Considerable advancement has been made by the Industrial Departments of the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois on the subject and accident statistics are available in Ohio. Each of these states however, have different subdivisions and the lack of statistics in other states makes the study of national accidents almost impossible and subject to much guesswork. There has been considerable agitation for Federal legislation in this matter that is fully covered by the Shortridge bill.

In view of the fact that there are approximately 2,400,000 industrial accidents in the United States each year, it is not expected that the bill will encounter much opposition.

New Years Greetings

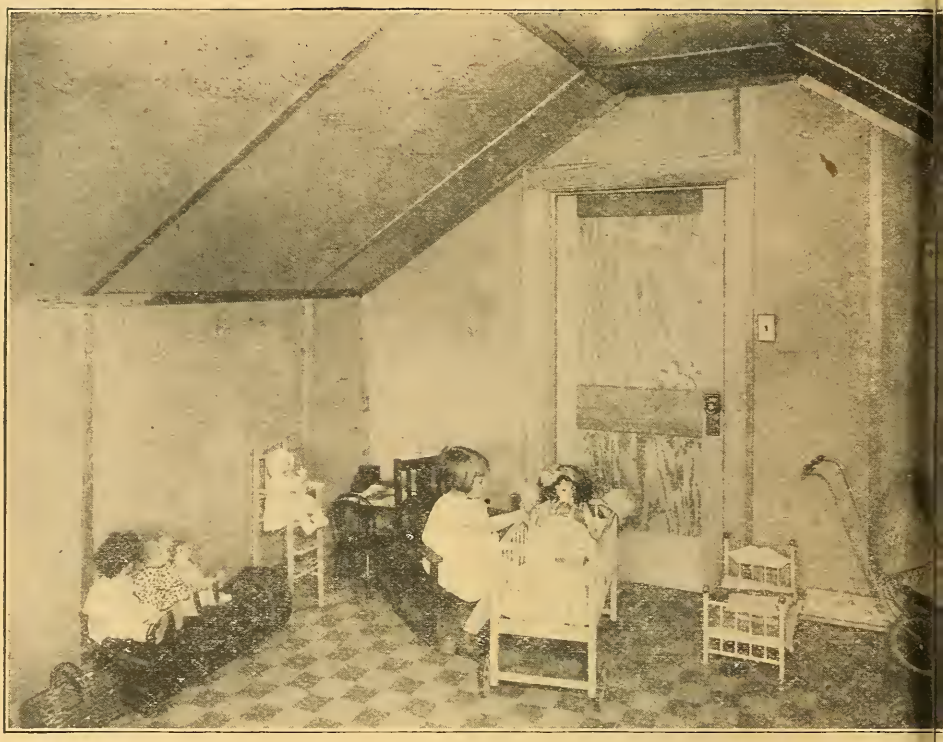
TO OUR membership and friends everywhere we wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May the year 1929 bring you untold benefits and happiness and a fair share of prosperity.

As is usual, at this time of the year, the so-called experts are busy forecasting and predicting the probable course of general business during the coming year. Nearly all seem to be agreed that 1929 is full of promises for a continued high volume of business. They predict great things for the building industry and as usual state that according to present indications, the volume of building construction will continue on the same high level and will equal and may even surpass the 1928 total volume. In general, it is stated that both industry and trade are active as we enter the new year.

With the new year, many of us make a few resolutions, which we deem necessary, after due reflection over our efforts during the past year. May we suggest a few to add to your list that means the continued well-being and aggressive prosperity of our Brotherhood? The first one is easy. Pay your dues promptly and keep them paid well in advance. No one can deny that this isn't a good resolution. It means as much to the individual member as it does to the Brotherhood as a whole.

Attend your union meetings more regularly and do your share of the work that is to be found in any up-to-date and active Local Union. Too often is this work performed by a faithful few, who are always in attendance at meetings. Is there any reason why this faithful few should perform the duties that rightfully belong to you? Every member owes something to his Local Union, and with everyone doing his share, the burden becomes lighter, so why not resolve to become a regular attendant at the meetings of your Local Union? Both you and the Local will be the better for it.

It is neither our desire or wish to burden you with a lot of resolutions but we have one more to suggest and we hope that each and every member will adopt this one, even if the other two are discarded. Here it is. Be an organizer. Bring into your Local, as many members as possible during the coming year. This matter has been too long neglected. No one will deny that there are carpenters who are not members of our Brotherhood. These men are working at the trade, and isn't it much better to have them in the Local with you than outside, perhaps working against you? There is no disputing the fact that if all the carpenters in our country were members of our Brotherhood, there would be no 'open shop.' All jobs would be union. For every carpenter taken into the organization, the postion of employers who prefer non-union workmen, for obvious reasons, is weakened just that much. The Brotherhood has more to offer a man than the employer, don't forget that. So do your share in bringing these men into your Local, and you will find that it pays in the long run.



Carpenters!

make use of this Winter Busin

Go to your customers and tell them their homes are not winter-proof until these weak spots are corrected:

1. Heat leaking roof
2. Cold, dismal attic
3. Damp, unhealthy basement

Ask your customers to let you remedy these weak spots with Celotex, before the blizzards of February and March bring sickness and discomfort to their homes.

With Celotex you can turn unused attic space into playrooms and extra living quarters that are snug and warm even in the coldest weather.

You can change ba
recreation rooms, wh
penetrate. You can
into pantry rooms,
sun parlors, enjoyabl

You've most like
many jobs, so you al
the broad, lightwei
are to nail up, and
they make a wall.

C

IN

HERE is an attractive extra room made with Celotex from waste space in the attic. Many other home owners would like to have a room like this one. Tell them how to get it and the job is yours.

CELOTEX boards are exceptionally light weight—about half the weight of wood. They come in 4 foot width, 7-16 inch thickness and from 7 to 12 feet long. They are easily applied—like lumber, with saw, hammer and nails.

ss Tip–

ents into sitting or
dampness cannot
vert open porches
ping porches and
l year 'round.

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strong and rigid

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of January, February and March, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Travelling Members Attention

The District Council of Camden County and Vicinity (New Jersey) requests all carpenters to steer clear of that locality during the present depression in building activities.

* * *

Rec. Sec. Edward B. Remsen, L. U. No. 474, Nyack, N. Y., advises that contrary to rumors there is very little work there. Twenty-five percent of the members are idle and no new work will be started until spring. Carpenters contemplating visiting that locality in search of work are advised to change their plans.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that carpenters are needed in Winston-Salem, N. C. are false and misleading advises Fin. Sec. J. E. Hampton, L. U. No. 1942. The town is flooded with floaters and many men are walking the streets. All carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor met in the Tulane Theatre, New Orleans, La. on Wednesday morning November 14th, 1928 and remained in session the balance of the week. The following organization were represented:

International Association of Heat, Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers —1 delegate.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—4 delegates.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—8 delegates.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—7 delegates.

International Union of Elevator Constructors—3 delegates.

International Union of Operating Engineers—4 delegates.

International Association of Granite Cutters—1 delegate.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union—6 delegates.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—4 delegates.

International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers—2 delegates.

International Association of Sheet Metal Workers—4 delegates.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers—6 delegates.

International Association of Operative Plasterers—5 delegates.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters—4 delegates.

Slate, Tile and Composition Rooofers Association—2 delegates.

Journeymen Stone Cutters Association —2 delegates.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc.—4 delegates.

Total—17 organizations and 67 delegates.

The President in his Report said:

"To those who do not understand our movement or its policies and principles, we may state that the aims of the Trade Union Movement are today, as they have been in the past, along sane, constructive lines, and are for the betterment and uplifting of humanity in general.

"We have always aimed to foster education and uproot ignorance among the working classes of people, as well as to shorten the hours of labor and increase the wages of our general membership. We aim to increase the spirit of independence, and decrease the feeling of dependence upon the part of the workers of our country. We aim further to establish fraternity and decrease selfishness, as well as to reduce prejudice and induce liberality. We feel that our movement creates in our membership the spirit that makes men eager to fight for their rights, and to abolish wrong. We feel that these are the policies that develop real manhood and make for better citizenship. We have always aimed through the labor movement to lighten toil, brighten the lives of our membership and their families, cheer the home and fireside, and make the world better and brighter for those who toil for a living. Our Building Trades Department during its twenty-two years of existence has been one of the militant arms of the American Labor Movement in endeavoring to perpetuate these principles among the men and women who toil for a living in our country, and while we urge the adopting of these principles, by our membership at large, we also insist that a square deal and fair treatment be accorded to all of our employers as well as the public in general. We insist upon the part of our membership maintaining and respecting all agreements entered into by our Local Unions and their employers.

"It is a pleasure to report that during the past year the success of our Department is not alone reflected in the large increase of our membership or the increase in our financial condition over those of last year. We can also state that we have made much progress along the lines of eliminating strikes, and it is pleasing to be able to report that we have again this year made another new record by reducing the number of strikes of building trades mechanics to a point lower than ever before in our history.

This coupled with the fact that the wages of building trades mechanics during the past year has shown to be more stable than at any time in our history, as very few changes have been made in the wage condition of the building tradesmen during the past year. Our relations with our employers have been more friendly and cordial, and a better spirit of cooperation has prevailed between us. All of these factors have, tended to promote and advance the interests of not only our Department alone, but of the building industry in general.

Five-Day Work Week

"Upon the subject of the Five-Day Week, there has been much said and written by both its friends and opponents. There has been as well a great show of hysteria and calamity predicted by some of the employers' spokesmen upon this question. This, of course, is nothing new to our movement. The same spirit of oppostion, as well as the same kind of arguments, were used against every progressive step that the Labor Movement has made since it has been in existence. The same kind of arguments were used against the movement to reduce the hours of labor from a twelve to a ten-hour day, and from a ten to a nine-hour day, and from a nine-hour day to an eight-hour day, as well as against the forty-four hour week. The five-day week movement, in my opinion, has passed the experimental stage. It has been adopted and put into effect in many industries other than the Building Trades, and it has been proven to be a sound, economic and humane venture.

Dual Unions

"There should be no place among the bona fide Trade Union Movement of this country for dual or secession movements of labor. Nor should there be any aid, encouragement or consideration given to such dual movements by any subordinate bodies of the legitimate Trade Union Movement. If there be internal strife, discord or dissension prevailing among the membership of any organization, the correct and proper place to bring about an adjustment of such dissensions is within the Council of that organization, and by the properly constituted officers thereof.

During the past few years in several localities throughout this country there has been too much consideration shown to certain dissatisfied elements in organizations that have seen fit to secede and form dual organizations. Such consideration has only had a tendency to encourage others to formulate or join such dual or seccession movements, and it is my opinion that all affiliated International Unions should strenuously oppose any of their subordinate organizations in giving aid or encouragement to these movements.

"At the present time we have several dual organizations of Building Trades mechanics in the City of Vancouver, B. C., where there is a movement started by a dual organization known as The Canadian National Movement, which organization has for its purpose the attempting to destroy Local Unions of the legitimate International Trade Union Movement. Similar movements of this kind have been started in other localities in Canada, and it is my firm conviction that, if we are to maintain our prestige and Local Unions of International Unions in the Dominion of Canada, there must be taken some concerted action on the part of our Building Trades organizations in the localities, both in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, where these dual and secession movements prevail."

Income and Expenses

The Secretary's Report showed the income and expenses as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1927	$ 45,695.93
Receipts from International Unions	$2,935.39
Receipts from Local Councils	9,297.20
Receipts from Miscellaneous	2,670.17
Total	$140,598.69
Total Expenditures	64,995.10
Balance on hand August 31, 1928	$ 75,603.59

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

TITLES OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average Members in good Standing 1927	Average Members in good Standing 1928
Asbestos Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Heat and Frost Insulators and	2,600	2,772
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Int'l	80,625	
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Int'l Ass'n.	21,723	20,455
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of		300,000
Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of	142,000	142,000
Elevator Constructors, Int'l Union	10,164	10,164
Engineers, Int'l Union of Steam and Operating	16,100	16,100
Granite Cutters' Int'l Union	8,500	8,500
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Int'l.	65,000	66,000
Lathers' Int'l Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	17,650	16,500
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers, Intl Ass'n	4,575	5,093
Metal Workers' Intl Ass'n, Sheet	25,000	25,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	112,765	110,772
Plasterers, Operative and Cement Finishers Intl Ass'n	39,000	39,000
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen	45,000	45,000
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association	4,000	4,000
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	5,800	5,800
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Int'l Brotherhood of		20,000
	600,502	837,156

The Executive Councils Report dealt principally with jurisdictional disputes as they arose from time to time. The following affects our organization:

Resolutions in Re Withdrawal of Building Trades Department From the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry as Presented by the National Board, National Association Building Trades Employers and American Construction Council

Your Executive Council was called upon to consider resolutions from the organizations named in the foregoing title, which called upon the Building Trades Department to take some action whereby the said National Board for Jurisdictional Awards might be continued and the membership of the Building Trades Department guaranteed in future, or to create or design a satisfactory substitute that would be at once agreeable to the remaining organizations, members of the Board. In addition to these resolutions, a great volume of correspondence was submitted, all of which called for careful consideration by the Executive Council, after which the understanding was reached that a continuance of the decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards shall be held operative. It was further agreed that all decisions affecting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners rendered by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards on ex parte evidence during the period of non-affiliation on the part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the Board of Awards and the Building Trades Department shall be held inoperative.

Further, it was recommended by the Executive Council that all International organizations having jurisdictional conflicts with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be requested to take immediate steps to adjust the differences by the International officials or such duly appointed committees as the affected organizations may see fit to appoint.

The officials of the Department were authorized to communicate with all organizations associated with the Building Trades Department in the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards that when at such time some definite warrant can be given to the Building Trades Department that they severally agree to

insist on an enforcement and observance of the decisions reached, then the Building Trades Department will in turn agree to abide by the decisions as they are rendered from time to time.

Corrections

Under this heading the following Corrections were made:

"Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: 'Mr. Chairman. There is a matter in the report of the Executive Council to which I should like to call to your attention. It is either an omission or an error in the first day's proceedings, page 70, in reference to the action taken by the Executive Council on the communications received from the organizations comprising the former Board of Jurisdictional Awards. As it is printed it reads:

'The officials of the Department were authorized to communicate with all organizations associated with the Building Trades Department in the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards that when at such time some definite warrant can be given to the Building Trades Department that they severally agree to insist on an enforcement and observance of the decisions reached, then the Building Trades Department will in turn agree to abide by the decisions as they are rendered from time to time.'

'The action of the Executive Council was that the protesting organizations, which were the Architects, the Engineers, the Associated General Contractors and the Building Trades Employers, be notified that when they would see to it that their members employ none but union building trades mechanics, then the Building Trades Department would be glad to sit down with them and endeavor to work out some plan for settling jurisdictional disputes.

'I move that that be corrected and placed in the record in accordance with the action of the Executive Council.

"President McSorley: 'Delegate Hutcheson is right, and that correction will be made.'

* * *

Motion to Eliminate Decisions Affecting Brotherhood of Carpenters

"Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: 'I see printed in the proceedings the various decisions made by the Board of Jurisdictional Awards during their existence, and inasmuch as one of the conditions under which the Brotherhood of Carpenters agreed to reaffiliate with the Department was that all such decisions pertaining to the Brotherhood be eliminated and disregarded, I move that in the printing of the proceedings all decisions affecting the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as rendered by the Board of Jurisdictional Awards, be eliminated.'

"President McSorley:' That would be in conformity with the action of the St. Petersburg Executive Council meeting.'

"Delegate Hutcheson: 'Yes, sir.'

The motion offered by Delegate Hutcheson was seconded and carried.

* * *

The following resolutions affected our organization.

Resolution No. 2 submitted by E. J. McGivern.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 10, 1928.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On July 17, 1928, the following communication was received by our Cement Finishers' Union 502 of Chicago, Ill.:

Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago.

July 18, 1928.

Cement Finishers' Union, Local No. 502, 906 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

You are advised that at a meeting of the Local Joint Conference Board held on Monday, July 16th, it was unanimously decided that the installation of mastic tile in the Spaulding School be completed by the Cement Finishers, but future work of this character should be done by the Carpenters, with the right of appeal to the Grievance Committee of the Building Trades Council of the Building Trades Department.

You are requested to govern yourself accordingly.

Yours very truly,

Joint Conference Board,

E. M. Craig,

Acting Secretary.

The Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association desires to appeal from the decision of the Joint Conference Board of Chicago, as we have never known where the carpenter has claimed jurisdiction over the installation of mastic tile before, this

work always having been done by Cement Finishers. Fraternally yours,

Ed J. McGivern.

This was referred to the Committee on Adjustment and was reported on as follows:

Experience having shown that understandings and agreements bring about a more cooperative and friendly spirit than does arbitrary decisions, we recommend that the subject matter of Resolution No. 2 be referred to conference between representatives of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 12

Whereas, A jurisdiction dispute has arisen between three trades affiliated with this Department, namely, the Brotherhoood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; and

Whereas, A decision of the Building Trades Department Convention, held at Buffalo, in November, 1917, awarded to the Brotherhood of Painters jurisdiction of materials to be used in acoustics; and

Whereas, The said jurisdiction has been infringed upon by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Association of Asbestos Workers in violation of the award made by the Buffalo Convention of this Department now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the Building Trades Department instructs the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Association of Asbestos Workers to refrain from further infringing upon the work of applying material of fabrics, felts, muslins and oil cloth, to be used for acoustic work, which is the work of the Brotherhood of Painters under their jurisdiction rights granted by the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

(Signed) Geo. F. Hedrick,
L. M. Raftery,
John C. Currie,
A. J. McKeone,
James J. Knoud,
Arthur Wallace.
Painters.

On this resolution the Committee on Adjustment reported as follows:

In giving consideration to Resolution No. 12, it was shown that the provisions of the Constitution of the Department in reference to contending organizations holding conferences prior to any matter being brought before the Convention for action had not been adhered to, as there never had been a conference between the three organizations involved; namely, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, the Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Inasmuch as it was agreed by representatives of the three organizations that they were willing to participate in a conference, your Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the President of the Department to call a conference of the representatives of the three organizations.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The old officers were re-elected without opposition and the Convention adjourned to meet in 1929 in the city selected by the American Federation of Labor in which to hold its Convention.

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
John Howat,
Otto H. Temple,
F. E. Gastrow,
J. C. Barrett,
P. E. De Lille,
Thos. F. Flynn,
Delegates.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1928

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movement was acted upon.

August 13, 1928.

Eastland, Texas L. U. 2016.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective July 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

December 10, 1928.

The regular quarterly session was called to order on the above date. The regular quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

December 11, 1928.

Boise, Idaho, L. U. 635.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective January 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ponca City, Okla., L. U. 2008.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective January 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

McPherson, Kan., L. U. 964.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Olympia, Wash., L. U. 1148.—Movement for union shop conditions, effective January 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability Policy No. Z465206 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. was received and referred to the General Secretary.

The report of delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

A communication was received from President McSorley of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor calling for a conference of the representatives of the organizations involved, viz. Carpenters, Painters and Asbestos workers to be held at Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday, December 17, 1928 to take up the complaint of the Painters for adjustment over the erection and installation of Acoustic Materials.

The report of the Delegates to the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Morris Rosen, an expelled member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has recently issued circular letters and resolutions to our Local Unions protesting against the expulsion of certain members and the putting on probation of other members of our organization by our last General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, September 29 to October 9, 1928, on account of their connections with the Workers (Communist) Party of America, or some of its branches.

A few Local Unions having endorsed these resolutions, the General Executive Board directs that these endorsements be immediately withdrawn and the General Office so notified, as the actions of the Convention are above those of any subordinate body of our organization and must be respected in all instances, after which the true facts in the case will be supplied these Unions.

A request for a loan was received from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The request was denied.

Rome, Ga., L. U. 1977.—The sum of $300.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President. Audit of books and accounts continued.

December 12, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

December 13, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

December 14, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

December 17, 1928.

A communication was received from the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company calling attention to the reluctance on the part of the members of our Local Unions and District Councils in rendering the proper cooperation with the Bond Company representative relative to shortage of financial officers, and requesting the acceptance by our Brotherhood of a rider providing for the Local Union or Council Officers filing an affidavit with the proper officials setting forth the facts in the case when requested to do so, was laid over and the Bond Company notified that the General Office will render them all necessary assistance to force proper cooperation along the lines as suggested.

Appeal from the decision of the General Executive Board in disapproved claim for disability donation in the case of Walter E. Allen, Local Union 30, New London, Conn., referred back to the General Treasurer to secure legal opinion from Attorney Carson as to Connecticut law with power to act.

Appeal of W. B. Hall, L. U. No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio from the decision of the General President in the case of W. B. Hall, vs., the Hamilton County District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of George W. Bissell from the decision of the G. P. in the case of George W. Bissell vs. the Portland (Oregon) District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

In accordance with arrangements previously made, President McSorley of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. with committees from the Painters and Asbestos Workers met with a sub-committee of our General Executive Board at Carpenters' Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana to take up the complaint of the Painters against the Carpenters and Asbestos Workers for erecting and installing acoustic materials when the matter was thoroughly considered and discussed from all angles, after which an agreement was reached subject to approval of the Executive Boards of the organizations involved before becoming operative.

December 18, 1928.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, L. U. 641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 92½c to $1.00 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Carey, Porto Rico, L. U. 1787.—The sum of $30.00 was appropriated for relief of members.

The agreement reached between the representatives of the Painters, Asbestos Workers and Carpenters was submitted to the G. E. B. and after due and careful consideration it was approved subject however to approval of the Executive Boards of the Painters and Asbestos Workers.

December 19, 1928.

The report was received from the Committee on Tabulating the vote on election of General Officers and ordered published in pamphlet form to be sent all subordinate bodies.

The report of the committee appointed to tabulate vote on amendments to the Constitution and Laws adopted by the 22nd General Convention held at Lakeland, Florida, September 29 to October 9, 1928, was received and ordered published in pamphlet form to be sent to all subordinate bodies.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned. The next meeting to be held subject to the call of the Chairman of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

A Word To Young Men

Eidtor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading for some time, the letters from the old carpenters and also the answers the young carpenters have been sending in to the letters of the old men—men who have fought so hard to make the Brotherhood what it is today—which the younger ones never take into consideration. Things may be "rosy" for them now with youth and high wages, but some day they too will be old. So as one of the old timers just past the fifty mark I trust you will afford me a little space in our Journal for a few words of advice to the young men—just a little food for thought—before they get old.

Remember my young friends and brothers every minute marks the zero hour in some life—steps are often taken and words spoken that can never be retraced.. —For weal or woe, the die is cast—every tick of the clock is freighted with fate—we are all but the puppets in a mighty drama—for some the role is triumph—hope and happiness—for some, defeat, despair—old age then desolation if we could know—if youth, gay untrampled youth—beautiful r e c k l e s s youth could only be warned from the pitfalls, the snares and traps, the lurking dangers that bristle along life's highways—what heartaches and misery would be spared! So remember Brothers—

To the preacher life's a sermon.
To the joker it's a jest.
To the miser life is money.
To the bum life is just a rest.
To the lawyer life's a trial.
To the poet life's a song.
To the doctor life's a patient who needs treatment right along.
To the soldier life's a battle.
To the teacher life's a school.
Life's a good thing to the grafter.
It's a failure to the fool.
To the man upon the engine life's the making of a grade.
Life's a gamble to a gambler.
To the carpenter it's a trade.
Life is but a long vacation, to the man who loves his work.
Life's an everlasting effort to shun duty to the shirk.
To the earnest Christian worker life's a story ever new.
Life is just what we try to make it
So Brother—What is life to you?

Remember it isn't the gang that walks behind you when you're dead; it's the gang that works and walks with you while you're here, that counts. I have no use for folks that trail along soaking bandanas when you're being shoved under the sod, and all the time that you were looking for work and trying to dig up three squares for the family—they didn't know you—there's a bunch of folks in this world that would rather choke—than say a good word for a fellow while he's answering the noon whistles but just let him cash in and they will corner you and rave for half a day—then take up a collection for the dear departed.

While you're here nothing you do is right. They have no use for your opinions about anything and they wouldn't go a step out of their way to hand you a light for your cigarette—but the minute you kick the bucket they're right on the job doing the coo-hooing and scattering rose leaves where they stuck tacks when you could feel. Maybe they go for the ride—if it's free, I don't know, but they're right on the job every minute giving thumb-nail lectures on your virtues, eulogizing you like you were a god.

The way they boost you with the angels—would make a press agent for a musical comedy listen like a deaf and dumb student arguin' with a blind man. But they wouldn't stir a lung boosting you with the boss when you needed a job.

If they'd slipped you the five bucks it cost for that "Sleep-in-peace" pillow

made of forget-me-nots while you were here to enjoy it—it would have shown some Brotherhood spirit and would have been swell. But say, one kind word while you can hear it, beats a brass band on your last ride. I'd rather have a ham sandwich with a guy that means it right now than a laurel wreath then. Boosting a guy now and knocking him when he is gone is better than the system that's in vogue now—of licking him while he is here and boosting him the minute he doesn't need it.

I'd rather write a few kind words in a letter with a couple of dollars to a friend in need, while he's on the mailing list than seven columns worth of praise dope when he can't get the papers. A nice rocking chair and a reading lamp is going to do mother or the old man a lot more good than a monument on their chests—and a few caressing sentences in their dear old ears while they can hear them beats the best prize epitaph you can find in the catalogue.

I believe in flattering a guy with kindness while he's here and not smothering him with it when he isn't. What difference does it make whether he has a greenhouse over him two by six, or just a patch of grass, but it does make a lot of difference whether he is happy while he breathes. When a fellow gets to the place where his breath doesn't make an impression on him, oral editorials about his weight are worthless.

Burying a fellow doesn't change his past any. If he was a good scout then, he's a good scout now. If he's worth a bouquet now he was worth one then, but he probably got laid off—when he should have been kept, because his hair turned gray.

If you treat him rotten, don't think a bunch of lilies tied with some white ribbon is going to square you with him now. And on the other hand, if the corpse was an old slave driver pusher while he lived, croaking hasn't changed him any, and I don't believe in weeping over him after he's made life miserable for everybody he came in contact with, it's ten to one the waterworks and the sob squad will dry up and disappear after the will's read—so what's the difference.

It's the friend that pats you on the back when you're down and out; it's the pal that lends you a couple of bucks when you need it, that's what counts. What difference does it make to you when you're a breathless bone whether there's one or twenty hacks following you? What difference does it make if there is one daisy or three tons of flowers over the little mound of dirt that covers you? I tell you again, it's the bunch that's with you while you're here, not the bunch that's for you when you're gone, that counts.

Help the older men by not rushing them out of a job—give me a job when I need one—and while I can appreciate it and can say "Thanks." You might think you've got something on me if you sink a dollar and quarter in a pair of gates ajar for my fade out, but you haven't and don't forget we're all in a funnel and headed for the spout sooner or later—and I don't mean maybe either.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. 385. New York, N. Y.

A Plea For Relief of Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see many letters in our Journal regarding our aged members, who have been in good standing from 25 to 29 years and some no doubt are 70 years and older who are unable to find employment even with a special working card from their Local Unions. A Business Agent, no matter how good he may be, is unable to place them, on account of their age, anyhow two different scales on any one job is undesirable.

Brother Henry Ellsworth of L. U. No. 1019 suggests a liberal contribution by the Local Unions to the Pension Fund. Brother John Wright Cook of L. U. No. 1920 in the October issue of our Journal asks why should the old timers be taxed when they have stood by the organization for so many years, many of whom are now out of work, with families to support, and paying dues, in some cases as high as $2.00 per month.

Our convention set the requirements for admission to the Home and participation in the Pension at 30 years continuous membership. I think that our General Executive Board could find a way of helping those members who are over 70 years of age and who have been in good standing for 25 years or more. As an example of what I mean. I wish to show what our city administration has done for the members of our

police and fire departments. They submitted to a vote of the people, the question: Shall our employes in these departments, receive our assistance in disability and old age in the form of a Pension? A majority of the people voted yes, and this shows we have a humane citizenship.

Our present Street Commissioner, Mr. Paul Heffles urged Organized Labor in a convention here to ask for a State Pension, so you see, San Antonio is blessed with a population with a heart.

Through the Electrical Workers Journal, I learn that they pay a Pension of $10 per week, for which the requirements are 65 years of age and 20 years continuous membership and also $1.000 insurance after 5 years membership.

I believe the time is coming when our Brotherhood will do the same as the Electricians, when unemployed, pay no dues. To pay dues when unemployed is hard for the old, gray-headed member. I hope our Executive Board will find a way of solving these problems.

Albert Gmehlin.
L. U. No. 14. San Antonio, Tex.

Editor's Note:—Referring to the statements contained in this letter regarding the Electrical Workers, there can be no comparison between that organization and our Brotherhood, when one considers that the per capita tax paid by the Electrical Workers to their General Office is $1.90 per member per month, while the per capita tax paid by the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is 50 cents per member per month.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Charles B. Miller, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He left Chicago, Ill.,

on Dec. 16, 1927 with the intention of going to Florida. He is described as being 5 feet 7½ inches tall, 50 years of age and weighing 170 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Charles B. Miller, 492 Vermont St., Blue Island, Ill.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Frank M. Conter, a machinist, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. When last

heard from, in 1923, he was in Chicago. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his brother, Henry J. Conter, L. U. No. 1835, 413 Gable St., Waterloo, Iowa.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Brother Robert Schultz, late of Winnipeg, Canada, and who is thought to be residing in Chicago, Ill. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with Fin. Sec. Frank H. Chambers, L. U. 343, 688 Nassau St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of A. N. Shutts, a shingler. Anyone knowing his present whereabout, kindly communicate with Fin. Sec. J. B. Dobbs, L. U. No. 55, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Charles H. Petty alias Pratt, who left Springfield, Mass., about 2 years ago. He is described as being 45 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighing about 150 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with Rec. Sec. A. K. Masaitis, L. U. No. 222, 9 Hamlin Place, Westfield, Mass.

DEATH ROLL

MILO E. TOMPSON, L. U. No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.

JOHN CARLEY, L. U. No. 1985, Jersey City, N. J.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON X

Who invented the square? A number of our readers answer: "The Greeks." The Greeks were an inventive people, and they claim the invention of the square and the level. It was Pliny who ascribed to Theodorus, a Greek of Sa-

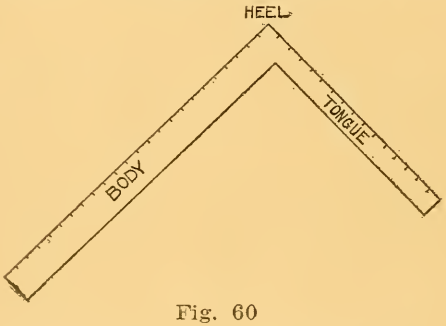


Fig. 60

mos, the invention of the square and the level. But long before Theodorus lived, we are told, some of the finest temples in Athens and other Grecian cities were built. In the ruins of pre-historic nations many evidences of the presence of the square have been found. These evidences are abundant in the remains of Nineveh, Babylon, Petra and in India. It is also claimed that the unknown races that once inhabited the South American Continent must have known many of the uses of the square. The Pyramids of Egypt give us some of the oldest evidences of the use of the square. A kit of tools found in a tomb at Thebes, consisted of many tools that still are in common use, among them were hammers, saws, adzes, hatchets, chisels and squares. These tools had stamped on them evidences that they had been made about 3,500 years ago.

While we are interested in the history and origin of the square, we are, of

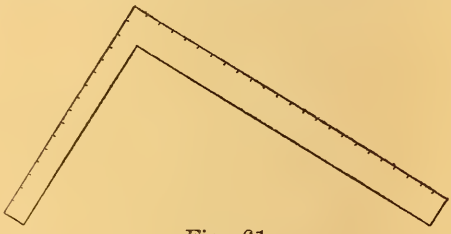


Fig. 61

course, more interested in the square as we have it today, and in knowing how to use it. Complicated, as it seems to those who do not understand it, it is, notwithstanding, perhaps the simplest of carpenter tools, when thoroughly understood, speaking from a standpoint of usefulness and service.

Almost everyone in these days knows what a steel square is; that is, he knows

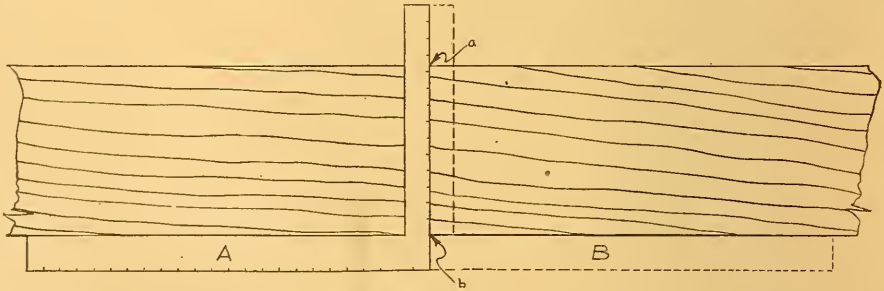


Fig. 62

that it has a large arm and a smaller one branching off from it at a right angle. The large arm is 2 inches wide and 24 inches long, while the smaller one is only 1½ inches wide and 16 inches long. (We do not like the 18-inch arm). The large arm is called the

body, and the small one is called the tongue, as we are showing by Fig. 60. The intersection of the outside edges of the body and the tongue, is called the heel. The face side of a steel square is

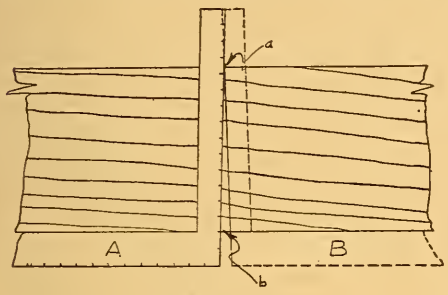


Fig. 63

the side on which the manufacturer's name is stamped. The square as shown by Fig. 60, shows the face side up, in other words, if the body of the square is held in the left hand and the tongue in the right, the face side of the square will be up.

Fig. 61 shows the square with the side up, called the back. The tables given on a square are usually on the back. We will have more to say about these elsewhere.

Fig. 62 shows how to test a steel square as to whether it is true or not. Take a board about 12 inches wide and joint one edge so it is perfectly straight. Then apply the square as shown at A; with a very sharp pencil draw a line from a to b along the outside edge of the tongue. Reverse the square to the position indicated at B, shown by dotted

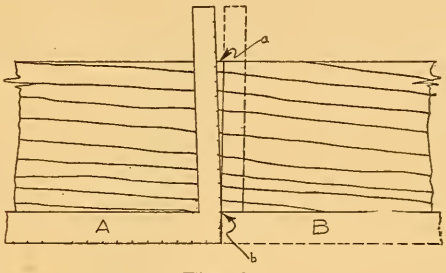


Fig. 64

lines. If the outside edge of the tongue will coincide perfectly with the pencil line between a and b, the square is true. If, however, the results will be somewhat on the order shown between a and b, Fig. 63, then your square is not true, but the tongue has been sprung outward. Or, on the other hand, if the results are like what we are showing between a and b, Fig. 64, then the tongue has been sprung inward, and the square is not true.

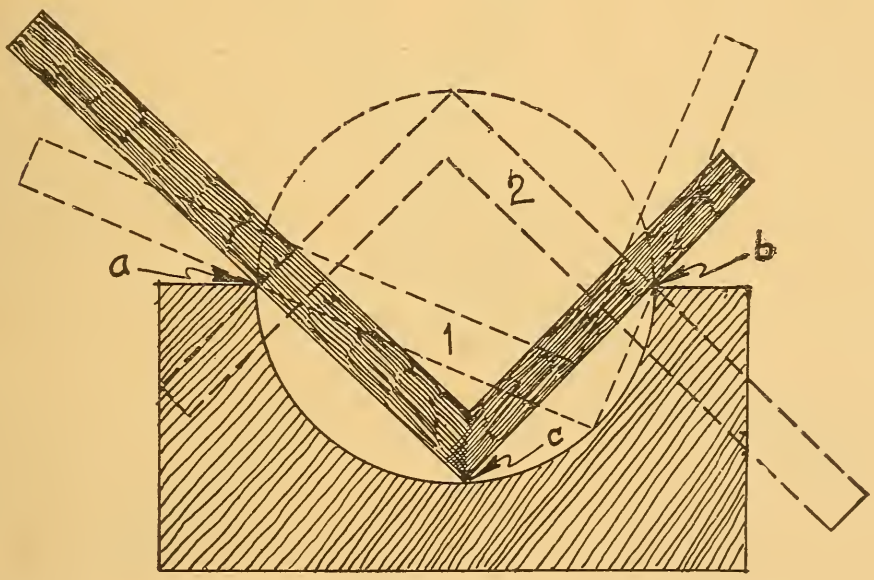


Fig. 65

Fig. 65 shows, first, how the square can be used to test a half-round. The

square shown shaded. if the edges are kept in contact with the points indicated at a and b. will describe a true half-circle with the heel. indicated at c. Compare the position of the shaded square with the position of the square marked 1, shown by the dotted lines. The position of the square marked 2, shows how the other half of the circle can be described, by keeping the edges in contact with a and b, and moving the heel from one point to the other.

Fig. 66 shows how the center of a circle can be found by means of the steel square. Draw two lines somewhat on the order of line A-B and line a-b, at any convenient position. Establish the center of the two lines. as at c c, and place the steel square in the position shown. The point at C is the center of the circle.

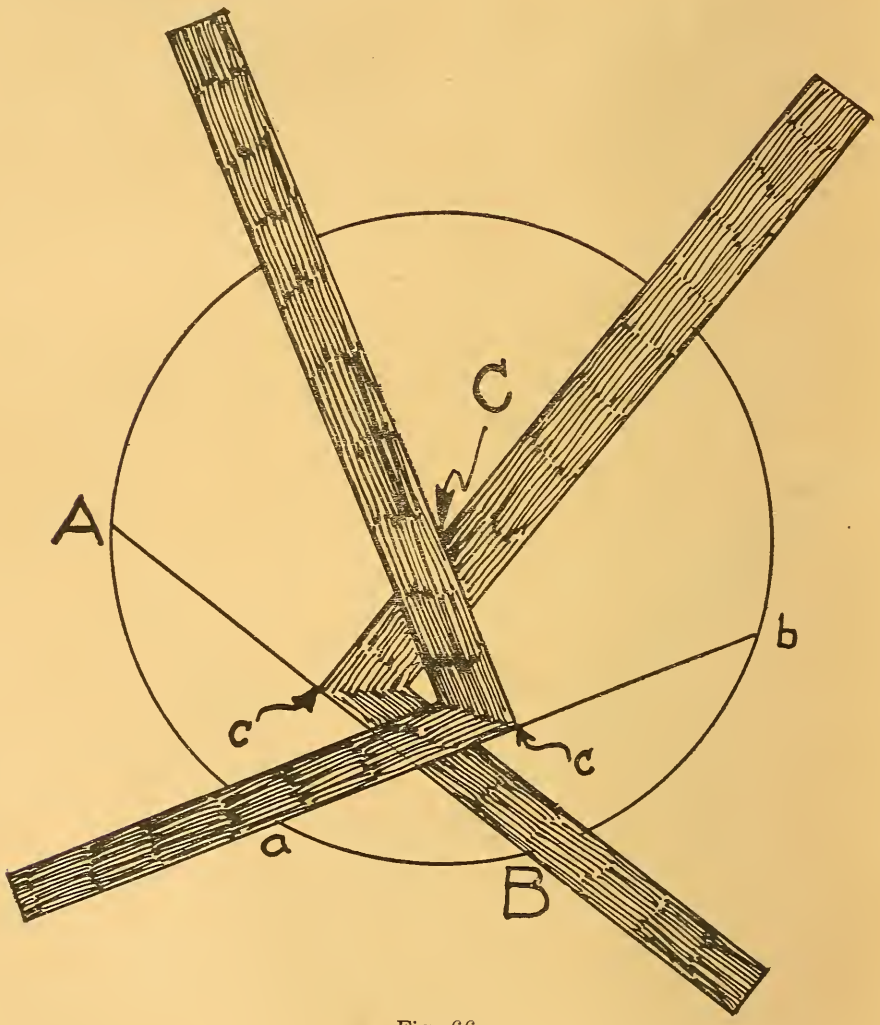


Fig. 66

Another method of finding the center of a circle with the steel square, is illustrated with Fig. 67. Place the square, in two positions. somewhat as shown, making the heel come in contact with the circle and draw lines along the outside edge of the square. Then join a to b. and c to d. as shown with dotted lines: the point where the two lines

cross is the center of the circle. One of the two lines just mentioned can be omitted and a line drawn between e and f, which will also establish the center at the crossing.

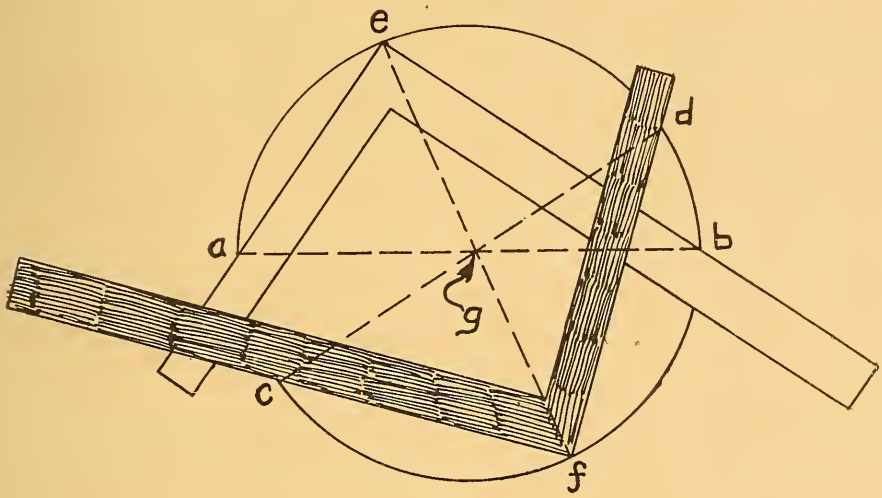


Fig 67

The square we have been talking about is the standard steel square, with a 24-inch body, and a 16-inch tongue. There are different kinds of squares on the market, speaking about the size; but a square is a square regardless of its size, provided it is true. Some carpenters like to carry, besides a full size square, a small square with a 12-inch body and an 8-inch tongue. Such a square has several advantages over the full-sized square, especially where space is limited. Notwithstanding this, though, for all practical purposes the full-sized square is good enough for us. There is such a thing as over-burdening oneself with tools.

In the next lesson we will take up other things about the square and its uses.

The Steel Square
"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON XIII

ROOF MEMBERS

The study of the roof frame illustrated in Fig. 52 will materially assist in obtaining a definite idea of the various roof members and their relative position to each other.

The principle members of the roof frame are the Plates at the bottom and the Ridge Board at the top. To them the various Rafters are being fastened.

Plate. The plate is the roof member to which rafters are framed at their lower ends.

The top "A" and the outside edge of the plate "B" are the important surfaces from which rafters are measured. Fig. 48. (Lesson XII, December Issue).

Ridge Board. The Ridge Board is the horizontal member used for connecting the upper ends of rafters on one side to the rafters on the opposite side.

In cheap construction the ridge board is usually omitted and the upper ends of the rafters are spiked together.

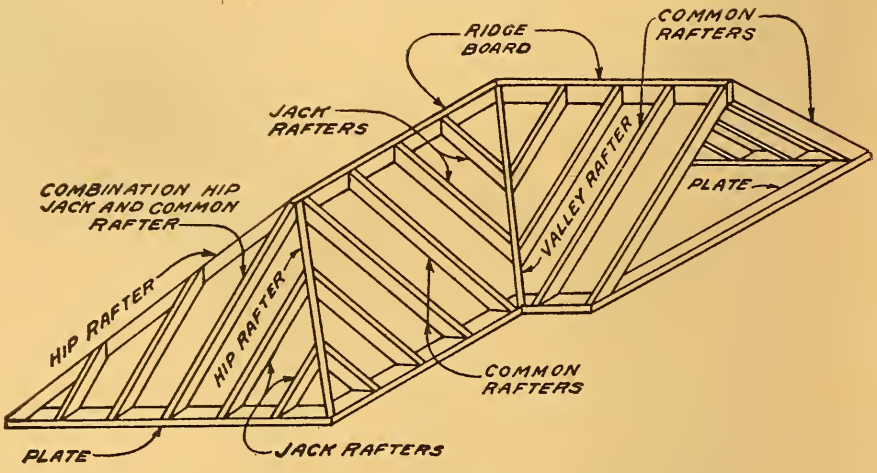
Common Rafters. A Common Rafter is a roof member extending at right angles from the plate to ridge.

Hip Rafters. A Hip Rafter is a member extending diagonally from the corner of the plate to the ridge.

Valley Rafters. A Valley Rafter is one extending diagonally from plate to ridge at the point of intersection of two roof surfaces.

Jack Rafters. Any rafter that does not extend from plate to ridge is called a Jack Rafter.

There are different kinds of Jacks and



ROOF FRAME

Fig. 52

according to the position they occupy they may be classified as:

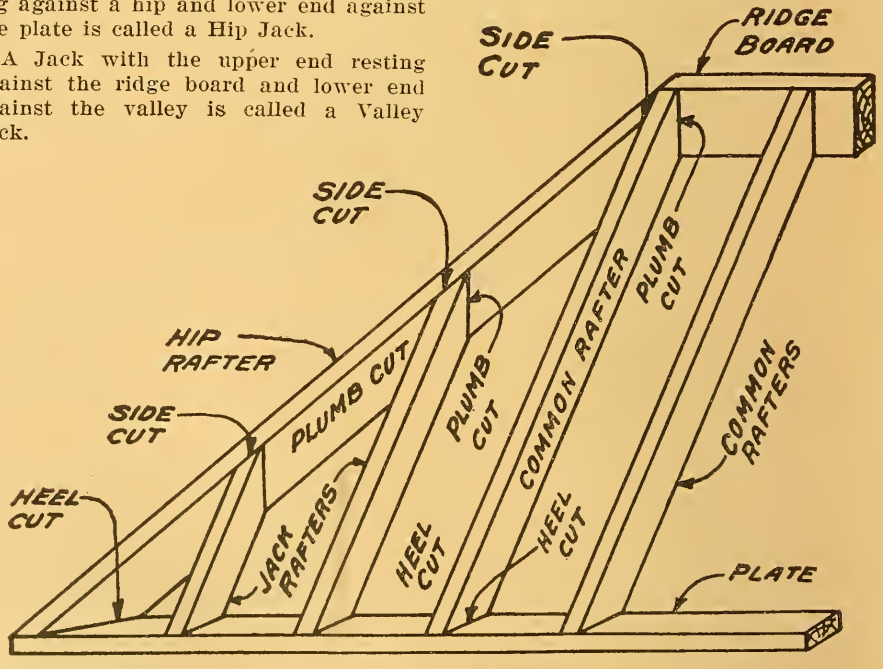
A. Hip Jacks.
B. Valley Jacks and.
C. Cripple Jacks.

A Jack rafter with the upper end resting against a hip and lower end against the plate is called a Hip Jack.

A Jack with the upper end resting against the ridge board and lower end against the valley is called a Valley Jack.

A Jack that is cut in between a hip and valley rafter is called a Cripple Jack. A Cripple Jack touches neither the plate nor the ridge.

All rafters must be cut to proper



RAFTER CUTS

Fig. 53.

angles so that they will fit at the points where they are framed.

Top or Plumb Cut. The cut of the rafter end which rests against the ridge board or against the opposite rafter is called the Top or Plumb Cut.

Bottom or Heel Cut. The cut of the rafter end that rests against the plate is called the Bottom or Heel Cut. The bottom cut is also called the Foot or Seat Cut.

Side Cuts. Hip and Valley rafters as well as all Jacks besides having top and bottom cuts must also have their sides at the end cut to a proper bevel so that they will fit into the other members to which they are to be framed. These are called Side Cuts or Cheek Cuts. All rafters and their cuts are indicated in Fig. 53.

Measuring Line. This is a temporary line on which the length of the rafter is measured. This line runs parallel to the edge of the rafter and passes through the point "P" on the outer edge of the plate which is the point from which all dimensions are determined.

Length. The length of a rafter is the shortest distance between the outer edge of the plate and center of the ridge line.

Tail. That portion of the rafter extending beyond the outside edge of the plate is called the Tail or Eave. The Tail is figured separately and is not included in the "length" of the rafter. Fig. 48.

The members of a firmly constructed roof should fit snugly against each other. Rafters that are not properly cut make a shaky roof and impair the stability of the structure. Therefore it is very essential that all rafters should be of correct lengths and their ends properly cut so as to provide a full bearing against the members to which they are connected.

Correct length, proper top and bottom cuts and the right side or cheek cuts are the very important features to be observed when framing a roof.

Squaring A Circle With A Square

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

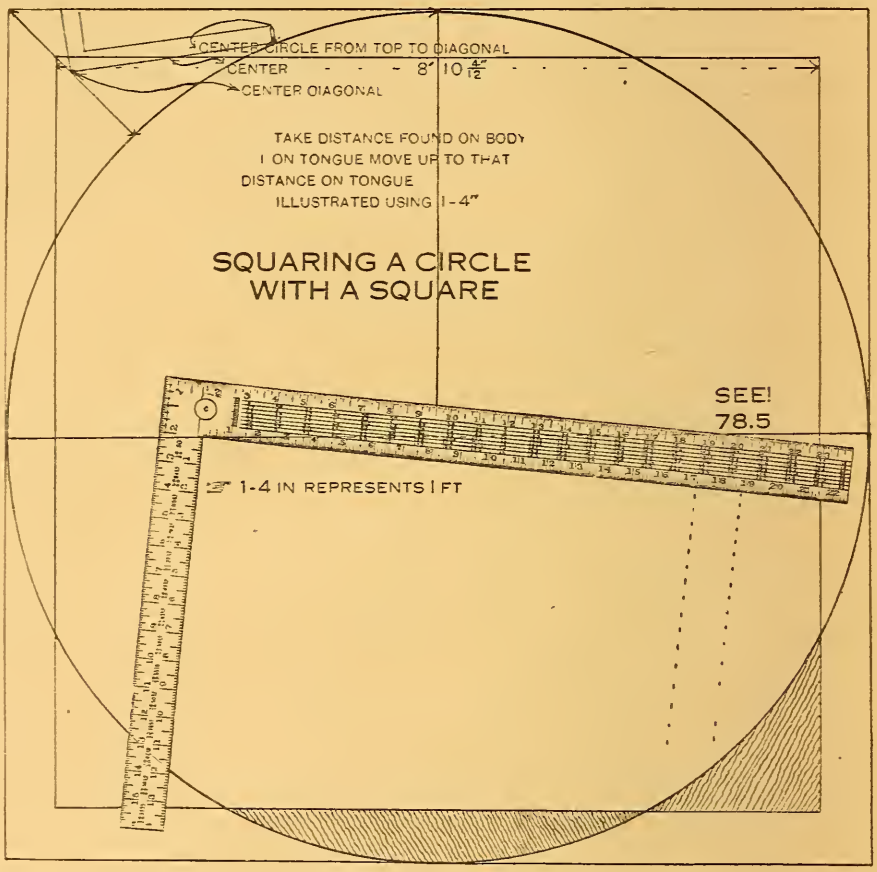
In the early days, when P. J. McGuire was editor, he often asked me to write something for each issue, though I never knew enough. One Brother complimenting me on making it so plain how to do everything with the square—said "As you have told us about everything else now show us how to square a circle with a square." But at the first request I made no reply, simply took it as a joke, realizing it was not a problem that carpenters were liable to meet very often in their daily work. Yet all these years that question has been repeatedly asked, and as I recently received letters from Philadelphia and St. Louis addressed to my Local, not knowing my address, repeating the request and asking for something so plain in every issue that it could be seen at a glance and noticing not long ago in our Craft Problems that one of our greatest mathematicians gave the answer, for the number of square feet contained in a circle 10′ in diameter 15 5-7 square feet, and seeing the corrected figures by many of our greatest showing what a job it was to figure the correct answer, which is about as near as man can figure 78.54.

It is only in recent years that man was able to figure that near for many carpenters spacing around with the compasses will note that the circumference is practically 6 spaces and will naturally think it is exactly 3 times the diameter and was figured that way likely most of the time man has figured here on earth, finally they figured it as 3 1-7 later 3 17-120, 3 15-106, 3 16-113 finally one of the greatest figurers of his day figured, had placed on his tombstone 3.14159265358979328462643383279502-288X and later I learned it has been figured some one hundred figures further, and yet no end, to find the circumference, say nothing about the number of square feet contained. The boys are right in asking for a solution with the square which gives all problems instantly and accurately if you only know how to apply—now remember before going any further this is my only effort if there is any mistake it is only human, don't lay it on the square. For the benefit of the carpenter who has never given this any thought look at the illustration and realize that a 10′ square contains 100 square feet and a circle contains that much less the corners—now with a square see what can be done—centered diagonal, centered circle from top to the diagonal, then centered that No. 2, squaring a circle with a square.

A square intersecting that point makes a square containing the same amount of square feet as the circle as

you will note more plainly, by looking at the shaded lines below, while they are of entirely different shape I think anyone can see that the amount inside of the circle is the same as that outside of the circle.

Now please note by using the square with the edge spaced into 1-12″ as that is the side we use largely when we use



inches as feet and 1-12 as inches. We have 8′ 10 4-12″ the length of side of square just found, square that and it gives the number of square feet contained in the circle.

Now to square it with the square simply, take the number just found on the blade and one on the tongue as dotted lines illustrate, move up to that number on the tongue and the blade gives the answer, as illustrated, though you will note I made ¼″ represent one foot in order to make it show nicely on the square, which may seem rather small on the cut which will still be much reduced, yet I believe any carpenter with good enough eyes to see to put up finish can plainly see near enough to the finish to see that the blade strikes the line at just a bit over 19 15-24″. (Note: I express this as 24th). Though we see on the square 7½ twelfths, remember each ¼″ represents one foot, which makes 78.54 as figured mathematically.

Or instantly the square will tell any carpenter that takes a few moments to apply that the square feet of a circle 10′ in diameter is practically speaking 78½ square feet or in other words for practical use he would have to order 80 to 100 according to how he was going to cover it. The greatest mathematician might make it, by making a mistake with his figures not quarter enough but with the square it is instantly right there, one can see with their naked eye 78½ just a bit strong, ¼″ which in this case stand for feet.

Reducing this so small may at first

seem a bit confusing, yet when once understood is just as plain as if in full inches, and much plainer than many plans that we erect our greatest buildings from that are naturally made to a very small scale in order to get them into convenient size for practical use. Now note it is all too plain in the illustration to need any printed explanation, though I will repeat, center diagonal, center circle from top to diagonal, center that, from that point intersect the side of square, place its length on the blade, 1 on the tongue, shoved up to that length on the tongue and the blades gives number of square feet contained in the circle.

D. L. Stoddard.
R. R. 4, Box 141,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Two Methods Of Estimating

(By Gorden M. Tamblyn)

Itemized Method

There are different methods used in figuring the cost of a given structure. Only one method, however, is generally considered accurate enough to form the basis of a bid which may result in a contract. This is known as the itemized, detailed estimate. By this method every branch of work is separated and carefully listed in detail, practically in the same manner as a bill of materials is prepared when placing an actual order.

In addition to the actual materials required it also includes a careful description of the form the materials are to take, so as to make it possible to estimate the amount of labor involved to carry out the architect's intention. This does not necessarily mean that the estimator must be posted on what are classed as strictly architectural terms; but oftentimes a simple, free hand sketch in connection with a brief written description, forms the best possible information in order to price intelligently.

The Square Foot Method

When an estimate is prepared on the basis of surface measurements such as the square feet of concrete walls, brick walls, partitions of all kinds, floors, ceilings, roofs, decks, and similar items, it requires that a description of the construction shall accompany the square foot measurements. It is possible then to analyze the amount of materials and labor required to complete a given number of square feet almost as closely as in the itemized method outlined above.

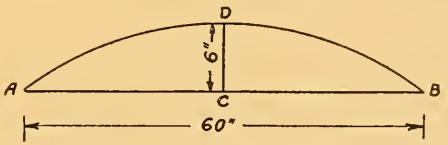
There are many advantages in estimating by the square foot over the itemized method.

Those who are interested in knowing more about estimating by the square method may get a special lesson on this subject by mailing 10c in stamps to cover cost of postage to

Tamblyn System,
Box 1465,
Denver, Colo.

Regarding Brother Matson's Arc Problem

I have been reading Brother Matson's Arc Problem and I humbly offer this a solution of finding the radius from the arc of a circle. I think the accompany-



ing figure will be self explanatory and will apply to all like problems and which I have found to be a great time saver over other methods used by most carpenters.

The square of half the chord plus the square of the rise divided by rise multiplied by two.

A. C. Sq. plus C. D. Sq.	936
C. D. x 2	12

78" equals 6'-6".

Robert S. Higgins,
L. U. No. 94. Providence, R. I.

* * *

It is with regret that I have read the many answers to Brother A. Matson's problem as what he asks for has been misunderstood by many and some answer that the problem is impossible. Find my enclosed answer to Brother Matson's problem and please publish it in "The Carpenter" on account of the wide interest the problem has been given.

I believe those that understand mathematics will readily understand these explanations.

Given chord A B and arc A B to find the radius of the circle. Let chord A B be denoted by C; arc A B by A; angle B O C by X and radius by R.

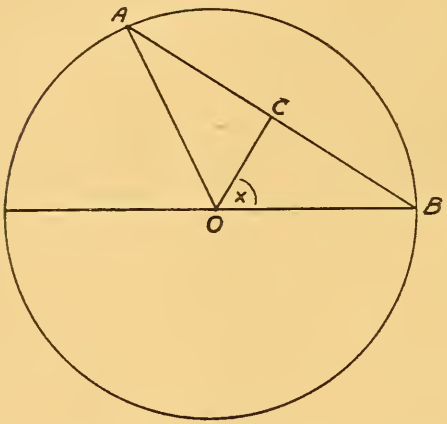
Draw C O perpendicular to A B, then B C equals A C and angle B O C equals angle A O C equals angle X.

B C divided by B O sine X or R equals ½C divided by sine X.

To find sine X it is necessary to make a log table of all values of C divided by A which may be found with the following formula:

A table with intervals of 15 minutes is useful.

Angle A O B equals 2 X.



The circular measure of 2 X equals A x radian divided by R or A equals 2 X R divided by radian.

C equals 2 sine X R.

C divided by A equals sine x times radian divided by X radian equals 57.2957S log C divided by A equals log sine X plus log radian—log X.

Example: Given C equals to 20; A equal to 25 to find radius of the circle.

Log 20 equals 1.301030

Log 25 equals 1.397940

Log C divided by A equals..9.903090

The nearest value of X in the special log table is 64 degrees 45′ equals 9.90-3269.

9.903090 equals 64 degrees 47′ by interpolation R equals 10 divided by sine 64 degrees 47′ equals 11.053.

Marius S. Loft,

L. U. No. 1294. Omaha, Neb.

* * *

Brother Matson of L. U. 131 desires a formula to compute the radius of a circle if the length of an arc equals (A) and its chord equals (B).

The length of an arc that is equal to (R) is intercepted by a constant angle which is called a (radian) and pi radians are equal to 180 degrees. Any length of an arc divided by its radius will equal the number of (radians) in that arc, and any number of radians multiplied by the fraction 180 divided by pi will equal the number of degrees in that arc.

Now if we denote the number of (radians) in ½ the arc (A) by X we have the equation

1) a divided by r equals 2x.

2) a divided by 2x equals r.

3) b divided by 2 sine x equals r.

4) b divided by (2 sine x) equals a divided by 2x.

5) sine x equals B X divided by A. and solving for (R) also so that solving for (sine x) By McLaurin's formula (sine x) equals x minus x cube divided by 2.3 plus x fifth divided by 2.345 minus x seventh divided by 2.34567 etc. (correct to any number of decimal places.)

Substituting this expression for (sine x) in equation (5) and dividing by (x) we have x minus x squared divided by 6 plus x fourth divided by 120 minus x sixth divided by 5040 equals B divided by A.

When (B) and A is given numerical values this equation, it will of course give several values of (X) but solving equation 4 for A we have B divided by x divided by sine x equals A. Only one value of x will satisfy this equation and this value of x should be substituted in equation 2—a divided by 2x equals R.

J. Zameck,

L. U. No. 1073. Philadelphia, Pa.

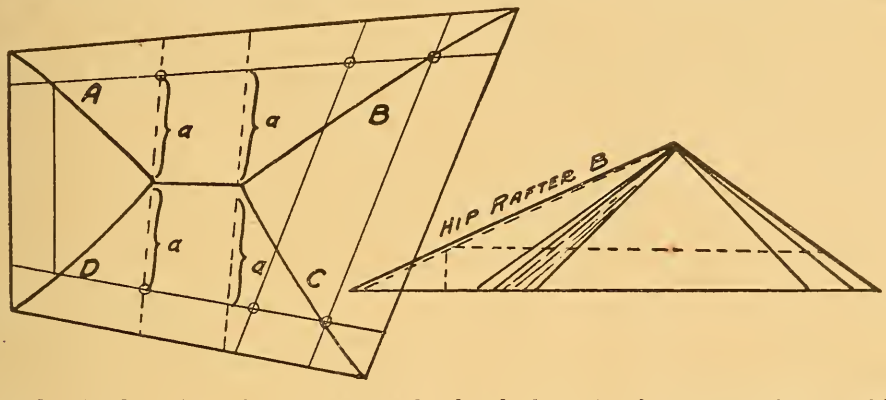
Regarding Bro. Siegele's Roof Article

Concerning Bro. H. H. Siegele's article, "Practical," which appeared in the November issue of our Journal. regarding the frame of an irregular roof, permit me to relate my own experience.

According to Siegele's sketch, there will be a platform on top of the roof and hip rafters are not in their proper places. These two are not always practical and sometimes even objectionable.

My sketch shows the proper solution. I recently constructed a roof like this

on an old remodeled brick building where only one corner was square. The other corners were more or less different, so I gave each rafter a different slope. ters. I then found that in this case the hip line was curved, as shown in the sketch. If the hip rafters were made of 2" planks it might be possible to



In order to do this I first constructed with a few planks a miniature plan of the roof. The hip rafters fitted good but some of the jacks would not fit properly against the well fitting hip rafbend them to the proper shape, while the vertical curving can be attained by hip-backing.

J. Bosch,
L. U. No. 1307. Dundee, Ill.

A Rafter Plan

This is the easiest way to get the side cut on jack rafters both for hip and valley rafters.

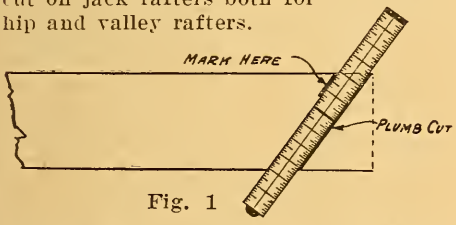


Fig. 1

First get the plumb cut with a two foot square. Second, place the rule as shown in Fig. 1 and mark as shown in

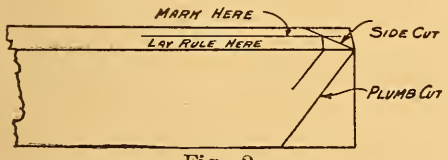


Fig. 2

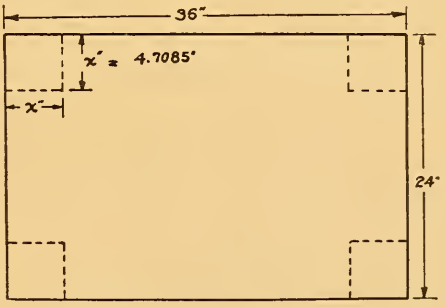
Fig. 2, always placing the rule on the long side of the rafter.

Next place the rule on top of rafter as described in Fig. 2, and then square over from Fig. 1 to where lines cross, then draw line of side cut as shown in Fig 2. This will fit perfectly on all pitches both hip and jack rafters.

Arthur D. Stevens,
L. U. No. 121. Bridgeton, N. J.

Answers To Brother Gustafson's Pan Problem

The problem submitted by Brother A. F. Gustafson of New York City is not very difficult to solve by ordinary methods but it is rather inconvenient and likely to be a lengthy process. The



trial and error method is most commonly used but it requires considerable time. The greater the degree of accuracy required the more time it takes. By means of differential calculus, however, it is possible to solve this problem at once and accurately.

Given:—A sheet of aluminum 36" x 24".

Required:—To cut out the corners so that when the metal is bent into

shape the resulting pan will have a maximum volume.

Let X equal dimensions of the corner cut.

V equals volume of resulting pan.

V equals (36 minus 2 x) (24 minus 2 x) x.

V equals 864x minus 120x squared plus 4 x cube.

D V divided by D x equals D divided by Dx (864x minus 120x squared plus 4 x cube.)

Differentiating we obtain:

D V divided by Dx equals 864 minus 240 x plus 12 x squared.

Place the differential coefficient equal to o and solve for the value of x.

864 minus 240x plus 12x squared equals 0.

12x squared minus 240x equals minus 864.

x squared minus 20x equals minus 72.

x squared minus 20x plus 100 equals 100 minus 72.

x minus 10 equals both positive and negative the square root of 25.

Therefore x equals 15.2915
4.7085

Log 28 equals 2 divided by 1.44716. Log square root of 28 equals 0.72358. The square root of 28 equals 5.2915.

Obviously 15.2915″ is of no use to us as it would make the volume of the pan a minimum.

Therefore 4.7085″ would make the volume of the pan a maximum

The area lost in the corners equals 88.68 sq. in.

The volume of the pan is 1799.1 cu. in. or 1.0412 cubic feet.

Harvey A. Doane, Walden, Mass.

Invents Indestructible Chisel Handle

Brother Edward J. Widmer of Local Union No. 55, Denver, Colo., has invented and patented a chisel handle that is indestructible. The ordinary chisel handle, as all carpenters know with its leather tipped wooden handle, soon splits and becomes useless. Brother Widmer's invention however, composed of a protective member formed of highly compressed fibrous material impregnated with a phenolic condensation product that has been hardened, makes a handle that is serviceable and indestructible.

New Carpenters Clamp

The E. C. Stearns Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. have placed upon the market their new improved "I" Bar Carpenter's Clamp, No. 22.

This clamp has several novel features which should find favor among carpenters. The bar is not notched, giving it full strength; a special cam locking device is assembled with slide, the cam is made of special tool steel, hardened; it has teeth formed at point of contact with bar and several other features. This clamp is furnished with either a wood or metal handle.

Resolution Adopted By Our Twenty-second General Convention

The following resolution adopted by the delegates attending the Twenty-second General Convention of our Brotherhood, in Lakeland, Fla., Sept. 29, to Oct. 9, 1928, is herewith published for the information and guidance of our members.

Whereas,There exists an organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, which is open to all boys of every class and creed and emphasizing the spirit of the brotherhood of man; and

Whereas, It is producing for the nation its greatest need, men of character trained for citizenship; and

Whereas, Certain interested parties have been endeavoring to misrepresent the policies and program of Boy Scouts of America, while at the same time attempting to win members for a substitute society which they claim to be organizing among boys of the laboring class; therefore be it

Resolved, That our organization go on record as endorsing the Boy Scouts of America and that we warn all laboring men against the spurious organization known as the Pioneer Youth Movement (Communist).

More Work And Greater Profits

With the portable MULTIPLEX WOODWORKER. Save the mill man's profit by doing the work yourself. Complete equipment includes 8″ rip saw, 8″ cross cut saw, 12″ band saw, 13″ lathe, 4″ jointer, sand disc, borer, hollow chisel mortiser, reversible spindle shaper and half horse power motor. Write for details.

KORNAU MACHINE COMPANY Northside Cincinnati, Ohio

CARPENTERS Who Take PRIDE IN DOING GOOD WORK WILL INSIST ON USING

Stronach Non-Splitting Nails

BECAUSE

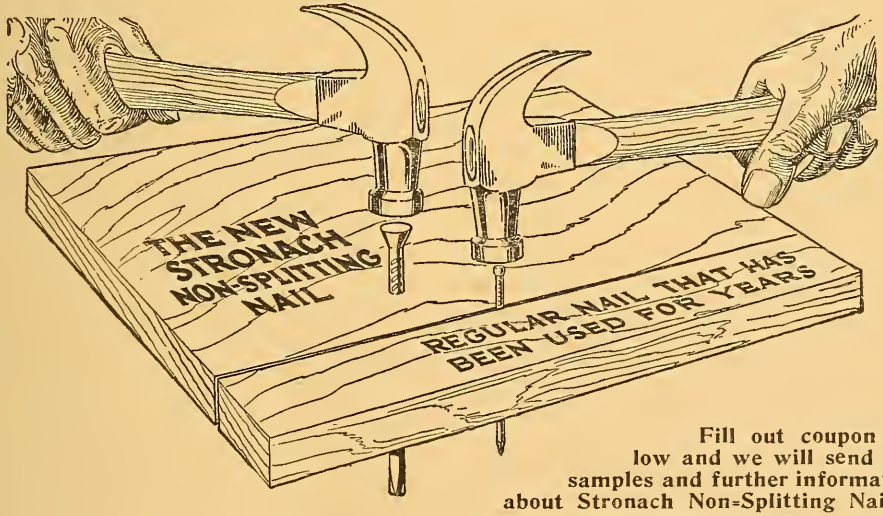
Their use makes his work

Easier and more Satisfactory

Does Not Follow the Grain

40% Greater Holding Power

U. S. PAT. 1466676 OTHER Pats. Pending



Sold to the Building Trade

Through

RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS

TRADEMARK Copyrighted

STRONACH NAIL COMPANY

1805-6 UNION BANK BLDG.
Pittsburgh,
Penna.

Fill out coupon below and we will send you samples and further information about Stronach Non-Splitting Nails.

I purchase Lumber from

Firm .....

City .....

State .....

My name is

.....

ASBESTOS SHINGLES OFFER A PROFITABLE FIELD FOR THE CARPENTER

MORE than fifteen million dollars worth of Asbestos Shingles were applied on American homes last year. Their use offers a field of employment for the carpenter that is not only profitable, but is constantly growing, due to the increasing demand on the part of the home builder for a roof that, in addition to being beautiful, is at the same time fireproof, free from repair cost, and permanent.

Every home of any size is today a potential prospect for these truly modern shingles because of the widespread and carefully planned advertising that Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles have received. And more than this, not only every new building but every pitched roof that needs repair or modernizing can be given a new lease of life by reroofiing with Asbestos Shingles.

Another important use of Asbestos Shingles developed by Johns-Manville that means more business for the up-and-doing carpenter, is the application of Asbestos Shingles as a siding and re-siding material.

Not only is the field for the sale of Asbestos Shingles constantly enlarging, but the building public has been told the story of Asbestos Shingles very thoroughly. Home owners and home-owners-to-be have been carefully and intelligently instructed by advertising in the many advantages that home protected by Asbestos Shingles offer. It is a comparatively easy matter for you, the carpenter, in whose hands the application of the roofing material rests and on whose opinion the layman naturally depends, to spread the use of Asbestos Shingles in your community, and to cash in yourself on the business that their sale and application offer.

Both the prospective builder of a new home, and the man whose roof needs repairing, can readily be interested in the many special adanvantages that Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles present.

People Are Demanding Fire=proof Roofs

The fact that Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles cannot burn—their durability and long life—their economy due to the fact that they require no repairs or maintenance of any kind, and that with an asbestos shingle roof first cost is last cost—are all points which intensely interest the home owner and make for the ready sale of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

To many home owners the fireproof quality of these Shingles is perhaps the most important. A favorite and easily arranged demonstration of the fireproofness of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle is the "blow-torch test" by which the shingle is subjected to the flames of a blow-torch for long periods of time. The fact that even under such circumstances the wooden deck beneath the shingles is scarcely blackened and never charred, is a visual proof of their fire-resisting qualities that is most convincing. That Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and earn base insurance rates for the user, is another important advantage that should be brought to the attention of the prospect.

Because Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles will neither rot, rust, corrode, nor are in any way affected by weather changes, an Asbestos Shingle roof, once put on, requires absolutely no repairs whatever. These reasons for the exceptional economy of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles should be stressed whenever the matter of price is discussed. While J-M Asbestos Shingles admittedly cost a little more at first called "fire resistant" shingles, the fact than wooden shingles, or less efficient so-that the roof is permanently free from future repair cost should always be taken into consideration. Remind your customer that an asbestos shingle roof will last as long as the house stands. And even though an ordinary roof costs less at first, one reroofiing more than offsets the difference in initial price.

Their Beauty Is Important

The beauty of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles is another important feature that strongly influences their sale. The different sizes and textures and the wide variety of attractive colors in which they can be furnished will be appreciated by the house owner, and the freedom of choice available in the selection of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles is well worth emphasizing. They offer a range of color and design that will suit the most exacting taste, and that make it possible to obtain that desirable harmony between house and roof which increases the value and appearance of every home on which they are applied.

Some people prefer a hexagonal shingle and others want the rectangular or American shingle, so in order to meet all requirements, Johns-Manville makes both types.

Go After Re-roofing and Re-siding Jobs

When it comes to re-roofing an old building, Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles have many special advantages in their favor. In the first place, Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles can be put on right over the old roof and siding. There is none of the expense, none of the muss and annoyance of taking off the old shingles. The interior of the house is never left exposed to the weather while re-roofing is going on—it is the quickest way and the cheapest to renew old houses. Because of the fact that the new shingles are laid right over the old, the old wooden shingles and clapboards become a valuable insulation which makes the house cooler in summer and easier to heat in winter—on less fuel. This method of renewing the life of a house, of laying the Asbestos Shingle over the old roofing and siding, was developed many years ago by Johns-Manville, and has grown rapidly in popularity because of the money saving it affords.

Home Owners Know Asbestos Shingles

Johns-Manville is by no means leaving it to the carpenter or building contractor to tell the story of Asbestos Shingles to the public, but in 1929 is using even more advertising than before to educate the home owner in the use of these shingles, and to create a demand for them and an interest in their use that is bound to increase their future sale.

Full pages in four colors, stressing all the points which have been rehearsed here, are part of a JohnsManville national advertising campaign that will reach more than twenty million people. In addition, more than two thousand dealers handling the Johns-Manville shingle line are being equipped with new and complete merchandising ammunition including display material, direct mail campaigns, and in fact everything that will help make known to the people of America the advantages and economies of using Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

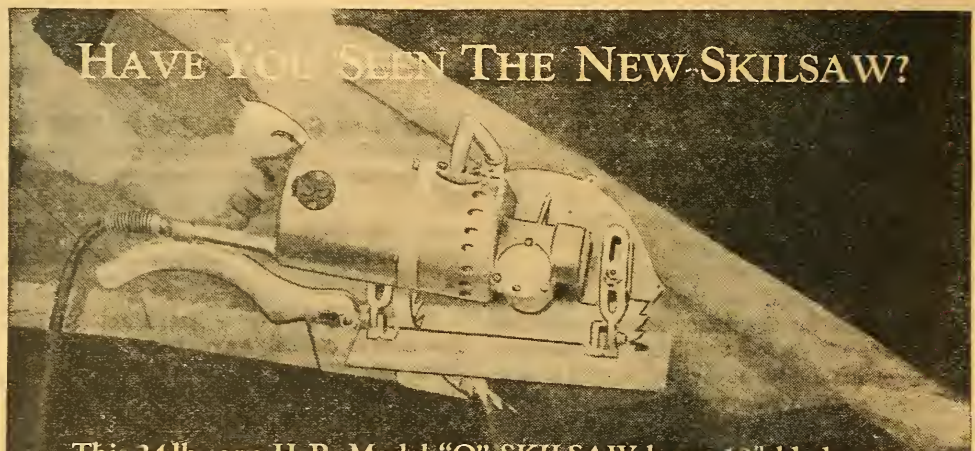
To Make Your Work Easier

For the carpenter himself Johns-Manville has prepared a Carpenter's Handbook, fully illustrated, in which complete details covering the application of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are given. From your own point of view it is important to remember that Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are easy to lay. The Shingles come cut to exact size, correctly punched, and it is almost impossible to go wrong in their application.

To help the carpenter further, the larger dealers in the various centers will put on demonstration meetings to which all carpenters will be invited, and where you will be shown both by actual demonstration and by motion pictures where and how Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles can best be applied.

Johns-Manville furthermore protects the carpenter and adds the prestige of the Johns-Manville name to his work by providing for every job of Asbestos Shingles applied, a Certificate of Registration which certifies to your customer the genuineness of the Asbestos Shingle roof you put on, and the fact that it is a certified Johns-Manville fireproof job. For further information, and for a copy of the Carpenter's Handbook, write to the *Johns-Manville Corp., 292 Madison Ave., New York City.*

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW SKILSAW?

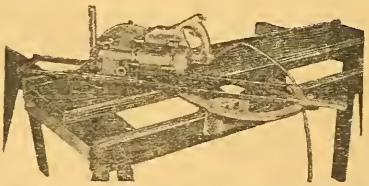


This 24 lb., one H. P., Model "O" *SKILSAW* has a 10" blade, cuts 3¾" deep. Has wide adjustable, tilting base for bevel cuts. Set base at 45° and *SKILSAW* will cut rafters on roofs of any pitch. *SKILSAW* is fast! Do you know that it cuts 16,278 ft. of heavy timber in one day? *SKILSAW* is so easy to guide along the mark. Electricity does the work. You know how hard it is to use the old fashioned hand saw. *SKILSAW* is absolutely safe, accurate, and easy to operate. *SKILSAW* is made in four sizes. Write us today for information.

Look for the trade name. It is manufactured only by

1801 Berenice Ave. **SKILSAW INC.** CHICAGO, ILL.

G5



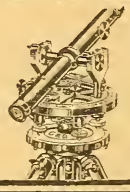
MITER BOX AND SQUARE

for electric hand power saws

ELECTRIC TRIGGER SAW OWNERS—You can not afford to be without a mitering device for your saw. It will increase its value to you 100 per cent. Can be used on work bench, framing table and you can have an A-1 portable saw rig any place two trestles can be accomodated. Fits all makes of trigger saws. The device is so constructed that it can be used stationary or moved in getting length of cuts.

Write for literature. Agents wanted. Price $25.00. Weight 8 lbs.

C. T. EARHART, Manufacturer, 244 Atwood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



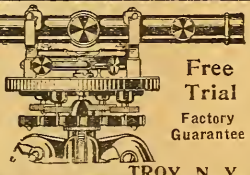
The World's Greatest **Value** ever offered in a fully-equipped convertible level.

GEIER & BLUHM, Inc.

G&B Model 45

Ask your dealer or write to us.

672 River St.



Free Trial

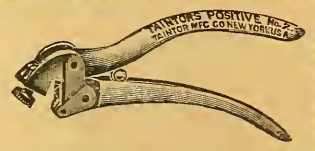
Factory Guarantee

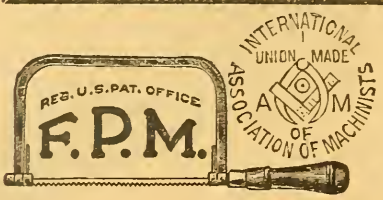
TROY, N. Y.

A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET. The Tool which sets your saw Right.

Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York City.





THE SAW FOR EVERY USE.

NOT NEW BUT BETTER. HIGHEST QUALITY AND LONG LIFE.

The steel pin-swedged in blades insures rigidity and prevents breakage.

If your hardware dealer does not carry F. P. M. coping saws and blades, fill in coupon and enclose $1.00 for immediate delivery to you of one saw and seven blades postpaid.

F. P. MAXSON,
3722 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago. Ill.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Hardware Dealer _____

FREE

Get two wonderful books by mailing coupon below.

You get these Genuine High Quality, Imported Drawing Instruments, 14 Other Tools and a Drafting Table—all included in my Home Training Course.

These Two Books— *Mail Coupon!*

Yes, Absolutely **FREE**

2 Books FREE

Just Send the Coupon Below!

Jobs for Draftsmen in Great Industries—Learn At Home

Automobiles—Electricity—Motor Busses —Aviation—Building Construction.

There are jobs for Draftsmen in all of these industries and in hundreds of others.

Aviation is expanding to enormous proportions.

Electricity is getting bigger every day.

Motor Bus building is becoming a leading world industry.

Building of stores, homes, factories and office buildings is going on all the time.

No structure can be erected without plans drawn by a draftsman. No machinery can be built without plans drawn by a draftsman.

I train you at home, in Drafting. Keep the job you have now while learning drafting.

I will train you in drafting right where you are in your spare time. I have trained men who are making from $3,500.00 to $9,000.00 a year. There is a big future for draftsmen because you plan and supervise the work of others, or you go into business for yourself. Get started now toward a better position, paying a good, straight salary, the year around. Comfortable surroundings. Inside work.

Earn As You Learn

I tell you how to start earning extra money a few weeks after beginning my training.

Employment Service

After training you I help you to get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers of Draftsmen come to me for men because they know that Dobe Trained Men make good as they have learned drafting by actually doing the work themselves, in a practical way. Employers know they are not taking chances on men trained by me.

Money-Back Agreement

I train you at home under a positive Money-Back Agreement. If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished, you get every penny back.

Age or Lack of Education, No Drawback

Previous experience is not necessary. You do not need to be a college man or high school graduate.

Help As Long As You Need It

As my student you can write to me any time you want to and as often as you like and I will give you help on any subject pertaining to draftsmanship. I will advise you about jobs, extra work, fees and how to make extra money.

If You Earn Less Than $70.00 a Week Ask for My 2 FREE Books

"I'll train you at home"—Engineer Dobe

Mail this coupon, at once. Get "My Pay Raising Plan" and "Successful Draftsmanship". Both of them point the way to Success. You owe it to yourself to find out what a big opportunity there is in practically all industries, for Draftsmen. These two books are Free. They come to you post paid. Mail the Coupon for them TODAY.

ENGINEER DOBE
1951 Lawrence Ave., Div. 16-91 Chicago

FREE BOOK COUPON

ENGINEER DOBE
1951 Lawrence Ave., Div. 16-91 Chicago

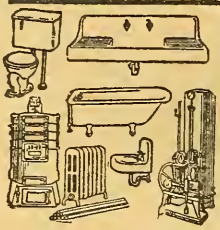
Send me free of all cost your book, "Successful Draftsmanship", also plan to earn money while learning and proof of big money paying positions. Also your new book "My Pay-Raising Plan."

*Name*_____ *Age*_____

*Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

PLUMBING - HEATING
WATER SYSTEMS



SAVE UP TO 40%

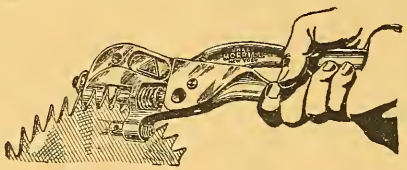
Wonderful bargains—everything guaranteed. Full line of plumbing and heating supplies. Hot water, steam heating plants and fixtures and water systems at big savings.

Install Them Yourself

Finest materials all brand new and perfect. Tell us your wants and mail us a rough sketch of your rooms.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

B. Karol & Sons Co.,
800-01 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago



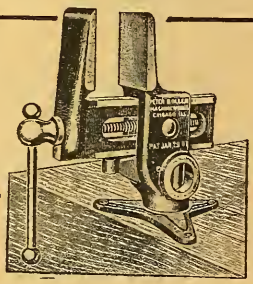
MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.

BOLLER
CARPENTER'S VISE



WORKS HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL

BUILT for carpenters. Holds work in natural working position without wabbling. Used horizontally or vertically and changed in a jiffy. Turns freely on base and automatically locks tight when jaws are tightened. Weighs only 15 pounds. Can be carried in tool kit. Tripod base screws on bench or plank. If your hardware dealer hasn't the Boller Carpenter's Vise, send us $7.00 and we will ship one prepaid. Money back if you return vise within 30 days.

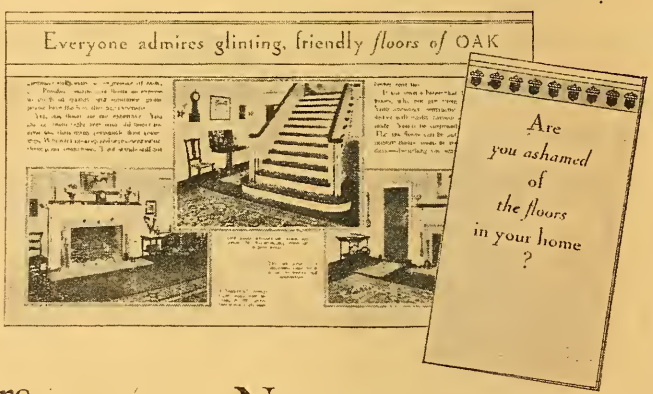
PETER BOLLER MACHINE WORKS
123 North Curtis St., Chicago
Eastern Office: 71 W. Broadway, N. Y. C.

FREE

as many

of these folders

as you need



NOW is the time to make your remodeling business pay you a profit. And this handsome new six-page folder, printed in four beautiful colors, is just what you need to stir up orders for Oak Flooring. Space is provided for your imprint. Send the coupon now, telling us how many of these folders you will need for your list of prospects. Write at once, for this free selling aid is sure to be popular among carpenters and builders everywhere.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1251 Builders' Building, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me.....Remodeling Folders, in 4 colors.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... *State*.....

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
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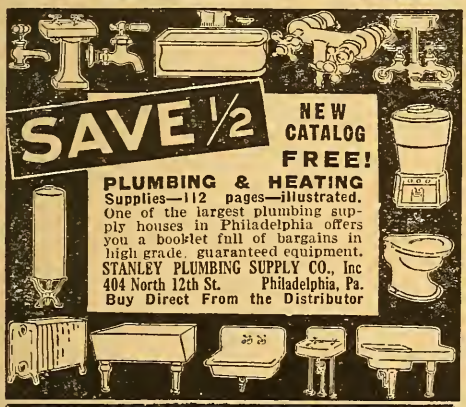
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PLUMBING & HEATING
Supplies—112 pages—illustrated.
One of the largest plumbing supply houses in Philadelphia offers you a booklet full of bargains in high grade, guaranteed equipment.
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404 North 12th St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Buy Direct From the Distributor

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

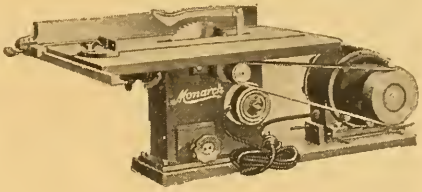
SLIDE—

This Rule for
INSIDE MEASUREMENTS

No "guesswork" when the Master Slide Rule is used—always accurate, exact, safe. Its ease and utility for ascertaining exact measurements in hard to get at places are known to your mechanic trade. The MASTER is the last word in rules.

Send for details of the entire Master Line

MASTER RULES MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City



A POWER SAW TABLE

At a Popular Price

AS a permanent, profitable investment you can't buy a better saw than this ball bearing Bench Saw . . . motor operated and guaranteed a precision machine in every particular.

Table 18" x 24" can be raised or lowered 2¼" with tilting angle up to 45 degrees. Combination rip, cut-off, and miter-gauge is furnished: also splitter, guard, and 8" saw. Sold with or without base and motor.

Complete specifications and low price on request.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

"Who Said So!"

"WHO said any machine could come near the Improved Schlueter? Say, that surfacer's got more guts than any other. I've had mine for years. It 'stands up' and I'm making real money with it!"

You don't have to believe that—the Lincoln Schlueter Company will send you a Schlueter for a FREE TRIAL, and, to help you get started, they will let you have one for less than a hundred hundred dollars down. Send in coupon for details.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO. INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send me details of FREE TRIAL OFFER and EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

ALUMINUM

General Purpose (90 lb.) Floor Sander

Latest Model—Just Out!

Built for GREAT SPEED and HIGHEST QUALITY of work.

No vibrations—no dust—no chains—no belts.

Roller sands even with wall on either side of machine.

9" long roller 1¾ HP AC&DC motor.

Write for price

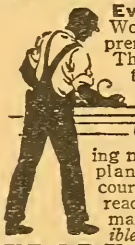
WAYVELL CHAPPELL & CO.

38 Jackson St., Dept. W, Waukegan, Ill.

CARPENTERS

AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 1
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 2
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 3
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 4
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDES ILLUSTRATED
TOOLS STEEL SQUARE SAW FILING JOINERY FURNITURE
BUILDERS MATHEMATICS DRAWING PLANS SPECIFICATIONS ESTIMATES
HOUSE AND ROOF FRAMING SAVING CUTS FOUNDATIONS
DOORS WINDOWS STAIR BUILDING MILL WORK PAINTING

AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES



Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocket size.*)

TRADE INFORMATION

Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on:— **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint—** *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil.* Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St, New York
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Employed by 1-T-58

Build a CLOCK *for Pleasure or PROFIT!*

FREE BOOK Chock full of Clock-Making and *Money-Making* ideas. Gives full details, prices. Write for it NOW!

shows how YOU can Make Fine Clocks *Right at Home*

THOUSANDS of men have built our Clocks. For their own use—or to sell at *money-making* prices. It's easy, fascinating. Only ordinary tools needed. We furnish plans, instructions, parts. Works all assembled, ready to install, as low as $1.65; others with chimes at all prices. You make the case or simply assemble knock-down parts. Cash-in on the demand for craftsman-built Mantel Clocks, Banjo Clocks, Grandfather's Clocks. Here's a hobby that PAYS!

Write for FREE Catalog and Special Blue Print Offer.

American Chime Clock Company

1689-A Ruffner St. Philadelphia, Pa.

No Deposit Needed to try

a "Sterling" Convertible Level.

Use it . . . test it . . . compare it! For ten days it's yours . . . without cost . . . obligation . . . or risk. Not even a deposit is required. For complete information clip the coupon to your letterhead and mail it to . . .

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.,

136 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me your free bulletin K-31 with large illustration of "Sterling" Model No. 40, describing the many ways it can be used, giving details of free trial offer and easy terms on which it can be purchased.

Name .....

Address .....

AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS

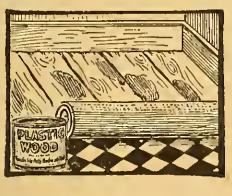
THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.

1551 Rydal-Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Under Linoleum



No matter how old or worn the boards may be you can build them up smoothly and permanently with Plastic Wood. Use it too for gouges or dents and general repair work. It makes a good job better and permits a smooth hard finish for any fine job.

PLASTIC WOOD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

At Hardware and Paint Stores.

1 lb. can $1.00. ¼ lb. can 35 cts.

ADDISON-LESLIE COMPANY
611 Bolivar Street, Canton, Mass.

Will you be a Carpenter at 60?

You already know a good part of the building game. Build on that experience and get a better job, bigger pay, and an income from which you can save for your old age. Become a Builders' Estimator. A prominent contractor has laid out a course in Plan Reading, Quantity Surveying and Estimating in order to develop men to fill good jobs. Good Estimators are badly needed. Your common school education qualifies you to start at once. No complicated text books. You work from architects' plans. You can learn the

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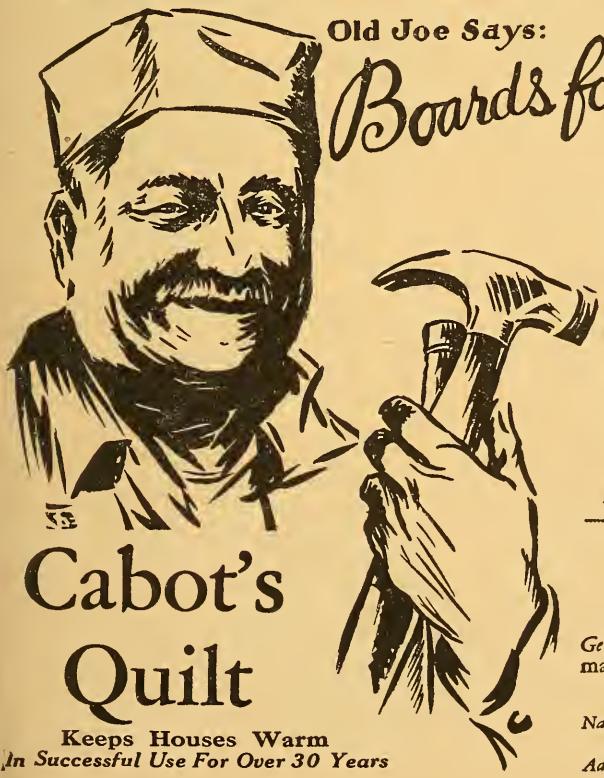

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Boards for Bedclothes?

Not if I can get a Comforter or a Quilt! Stands to reason that light, fluffy insulation keeps out the cold better,—on a bed or *on a house.*

Cabot's Quilt's the best I know of; I've used it for 30 years. It won't rot, pack down or harbor bugs, either.

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Cabot's Quilt

Keeps Houses Warm
In Successful Use For Over 30 Years

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A wonder worker on saving hand sanding for the carpenter—whether at the bench, on walls, on stairs or anywhere else—curved surfaces—hard-to-get-at places. This belt surfacing machine weighs only 13 pounds. Quick and easy belt change; flexible pads for curved surfaces. Powerful Universal electrical motor. Also huskier SUPER TAKE-ABOUT for production bench work. Equipped with Edging Attachment sands BUTT ENDS OF FLOOR WITH THE GRAIN. Other valuable features.

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Manufacturers of Power Hand Saws and Speedmatic Floor Surfacers.

The Porter-Cable Machine Co.
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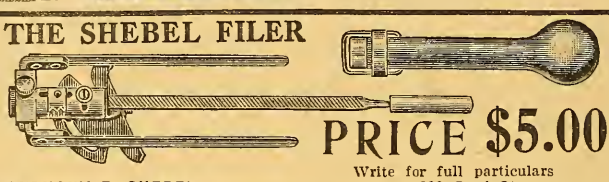

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Sheet aluminum covered chest which is a combination of good looks, strength and durability.

Size 32x15½x7, $10.00 Delivered

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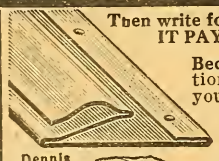
Then write for DENNIS Agency today
IT PAYS BIGGER PROFITS



Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

Because—no grooving or removing of sash or doors—saves labor, time and expense.

Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed. Comes in convenient Window and Door sets, and bulk.

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Every property owner can be sold DENNIS metal strip at wood strip prices. A proven success endorsed by Contractors, Builders, Architects and Owners. Write now for details.

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MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLES

W. J. Dennis & Co., 2110 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents. My occupation is_____

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FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

With the cold weather comes the need of home and building owners for protection against the wind and snow that leaks in through the cracks around doors and windows. Federal Metal Weather Strips are the answer to the problem and you can make surprising profits selling and installing this popular metal strip.

Write for details of our generous proposition.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

We are the Pioneer builders of Aluminum Alloy Rules.

This Rule has a satin finish with Double lined black figures. Sizes 3 ft. to 6 ft., 9-16" wide.

The new Retail price of a 6 ft. Rule is

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Pay no more.

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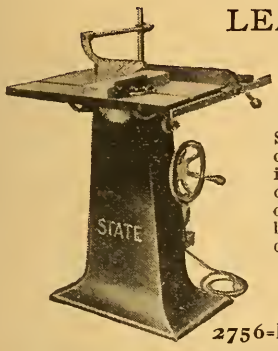

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Save your labor and power by the use of this wonderful machine. Simple and easy to operate. A guard is provided, assuring absolute safety. The Universal Saw will cut wood, fibre, carbon, soft metal, etc. Easily moved to the job. Economically operated and amazingly accurate. Operating from light socket. ball-bearings throughout. Let us tell you more about this wonderful machine. WRITE TODAY!

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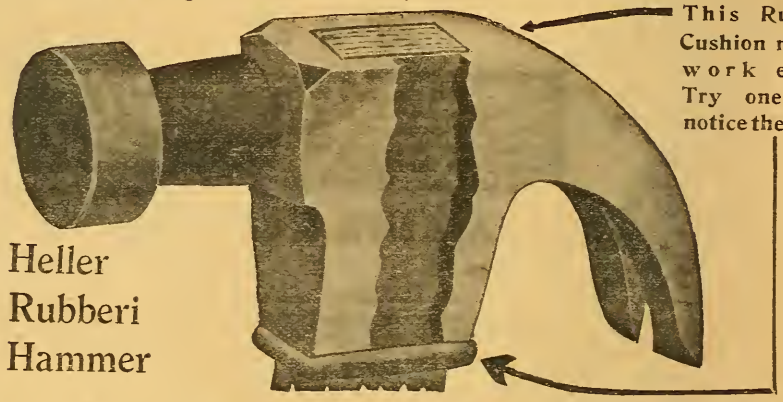

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Drop Forged, Milled and Hand Finished by experienced craftsmen, of finest Heller Alloy Steel, superhardened. Handle of best selected second growth white hickory, no breakage.

Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in the following sizes: 5½" 30c each, 6" 35c each, 7" 40c each. These prices are net. DOUBLE EXTRA SLIM ELUNT SAW FILES—We want the carpenter to know how the Rubberi Hammer will absorb the shock and that it takes the vibration off the wrist and arm of the user. We shall be glad to send you a full description of this Hammer illustrated in color together with the following: Our regular price on the 6" File is 34c each, but we will send you five Files for $1.00 as a special offer for trial purposes. If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

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Good Tools Since 1836.

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By installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP during your spare time, and you will make more money than ever before.

Every home and apartment house needs Weatherstrip Protection.

ALLMETAL Weatherstrip is sold cut to size required for each opening. It is easily installed and our "Directions for Installing" book enables any good mechanic to install the material perfectly.

We LOAN you tools which greatly reduce your labor and aid you in doing first class work.

RETURN COUPON TODAY

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
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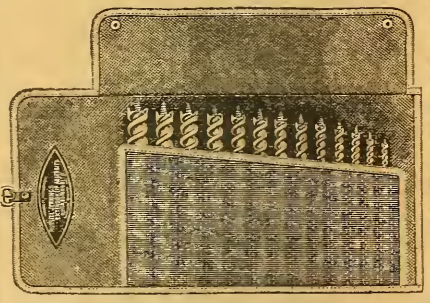
Genuine

RUSSELL JENNINGS AUGER BITS

Known to *Carpenters* as *The Best* since 1855



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75 years ago we began making Germantown Master Builder hammers and hatchets. Many of these first tools are still in use today. Germantown Master Builder tools were then—and are now—the best that money can buy.

If your dealer does not carry Germantown Master Builder tools, write us for catalog.

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Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
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Hammering away for 75 years.

The FARRAND Rapid Rule

There *is* something new in craftsmen's fine tools.
It is this RAPID RULE—a good rule that works both ways.
Measure vertical or horizontal surfaces. *It is rigid.*
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Coiled in a neat, nickel-plated cup—a dignified companion for your watch, this six-foot measuring instrument is instantly ready to spring forth to serve you—to do for you all things which you have heretofore demanded of both wooden rule and steel tape. It possesses great speed and is ususually accurate.

A Modern Tool for Modern Craftsmen

Rules Now Made in the following Scales:
72 inch with 1-16 inch graduations
6 feet with 1-100 foot graduations
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Price $5. Ask Your Dealer or Write

H. A. Farrand, Mfr., Room 639D
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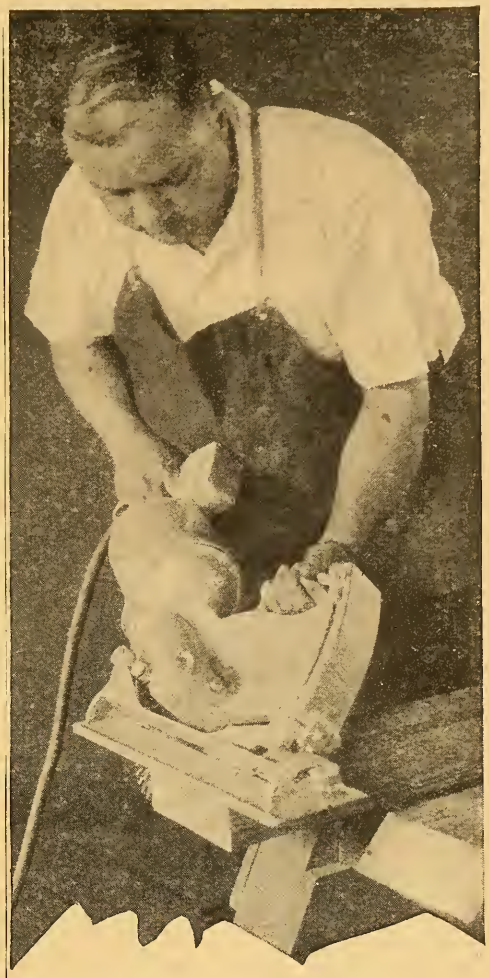

Carpenters appreciate Crowe Safety Saws

—and so do their employers. After a day's work with a Crowe Safety, a man still feels as fit as when he started. The boss is naturally strong for any tools that makes it so easy to do the job quickly.

There are Crowe Safety Saws of different sizes. The smallest will cut 2" material, the largest, through 6⅝".

With a Crowe No. 9 designed especially for carpenters, you can bevel at any angle, set for depth of cut and follow the mark with ease. Takes standard blades obtainable anywhere. Plugs into any lighting socket. Finest materials, built to last a lifetime, will not heat. Powerful motor—and it's the only really safe power hand saw made. Can't accidentally cut the man who is using it. Approved for safety by Industrial Commissions and Labor Boards. Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories.

Use one just once and you'll never want an old hand saw on your job.

Write to-day for description and prices.

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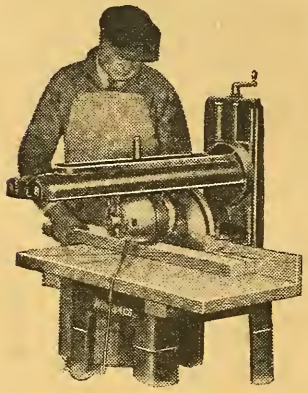
WORKACE RADIAL SAW

A WALLACE PORTABLE MACHINE



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Cast Iron Table $10 Extra
Cast Iron Legs $15 Extra
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Biggest Value You Ever Saw!

Countless exclusive features make this Workace Radial Saw the greatest value ever offered! The price is amazing—only $140. And the terms are easy—a little each month. Many carpenters make monthly payments out of profits from spare time work. Send today for all details.

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Compound mitres;	Dadoing;	Fluting;
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Faster — Cleaner — Better

FLOOR SURFACING
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NEW IMPROVED
FREE-O-DUST SUPER SURFACER

The amount of money you can make in the Floor Surfacing business is generaly dependent upon the machine you use, how fast it will do its work, its ability to collect the dust and the finish it makes. These are all important.

The NEW IMPROVED FREE-O-DUST will surface more square feet of flooring per day than was ever before thought possible. It picks up all dust and dirt both on the forward and backward movement (highly important when resurfacing old floors). With a new sanding drum all waves and chatter marks are eliminated.

FREE-O-DUST
The one machine that makes floors perfect

SHIPPED ON TRIAL
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ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE CO.
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Please send full information, prices and terms on the NEW FREE-O-DUST SURFACER.

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ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Is a Guaranteed Waterproof

READY TO LAY
ROOFING CANVAS

That does not require a White Lead bedding and will not

Crack or Buckle or Peel

Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

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John Boyle & Co., Inc.
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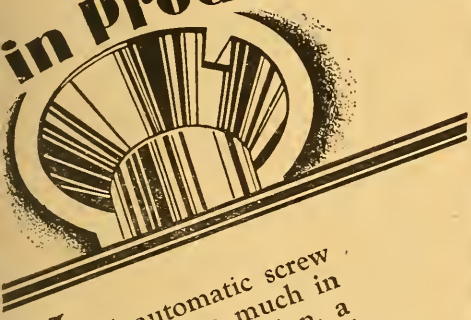
Branch, 1317-1319 Pine St., ST. LOUIS

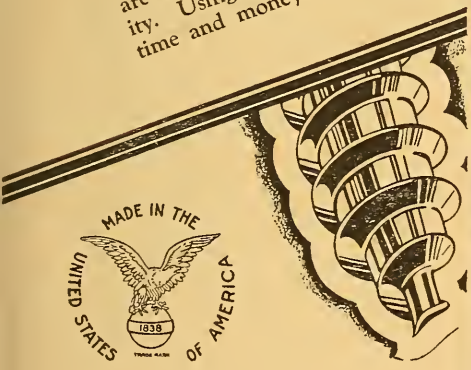
Saving Time and Money in Production



WITH automatic screw drivers doing so much in present day production, a lot of notice is taken of the quality of screws used.

Expensive production delays often result from inferior screws whose slots and threads do not stand the strain of automatic driving.

With AMERICAN Screws you are sure of high, uniform quality. Using them will save you time and money in production.



MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1838

MACHINE SCREWS WOOD SCREWS

STOVE BOLTS TIRE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., U.S.A.

Western Depot: 225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"

MAKE THIS TEST

Drive a 60d spike or pin into a 2 inch plank, bite into it with the claw of an Estwing and pull the head right through the wood. Will pull anything within the strength of the user. Can't break, because forged in one piece from tool steel. This is only one of many exclusive features. Use it once and you will never go back to the ordinary hammer.

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ESTWING

Guaranteed

Perfect Balance

Can't Break or Loosen

No Rebound No Sting

Use Coupon Below NOW

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order: inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

East of the Rockies.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
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Avoid Interior Trim Troubles use

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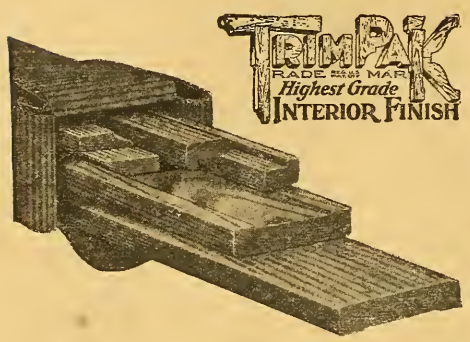
(THE ULTIMATE INTERIOR TRIM)



LOOK for the trade-mark on every package. It is the manufacturer's guarantee that TRIMPAK, the Interior Trim that justifies good workmanship, is

ABSOLUTELY CLEAR
PROPERLY DRIED
CORRECTLY MANUFACTURED

Ask your retail lumber dealer or write us. Use coupon below.

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44 Whitehall St., New York, N. Y. 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TRIMPAK CORPORATION,
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Please send complete information on Trimpak as advertised in the Carpenter, January issue.

Name .....

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You need a

HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

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WOODWORKING MACHINES

CABINET SHOP SPECIAL
No. 10
$290
with motor

Make money on the side with this Parks! Floor space required only 42x72 inches. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
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TRADE MARK
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Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.
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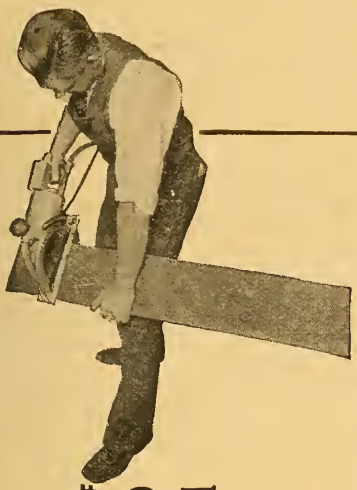
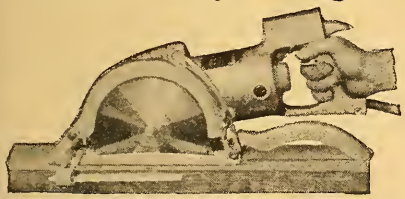


$95

Cuts up to 2⅝ Inches

Here's the NEW Model "K"—a wonderful one-hand, low-priced saw that cuts any lumber up to 2⅝" thick.

Connect it up to any near-by light socket and know what fast, easy sawing is!



WODACK JR.—MODEL "K"

Weighs only 15 lbs. ½ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor, 110 volts for both A. C. and D. C.

WODACK perfect Safety Guard—Saw Dust Blower—Rip Gauge—Depth Gauge—8" Combination Saw Blade. Comes complete with STEEL CARRYING CASE.

WODACK MODEL "B"

The Most Complete Hand Saw on the Market

Cuts up to 4⅛" lumber. Has tilting base for bevel cuts up to 60 degrees. Ample capacity with the 11" diameter blade. A powerful saw.

Write for full information and name of nearest demonstrator.

F. L. Rogers & Co.

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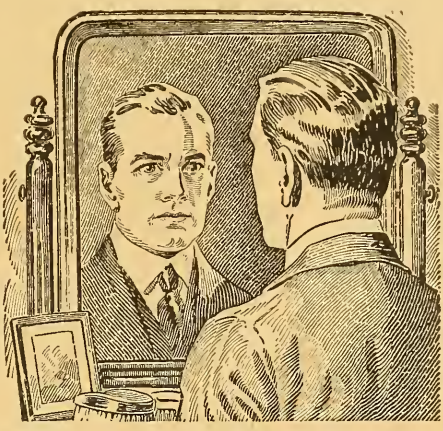

There's the Man Who's Holding You Down

Yes, sir! There's the man. You see him every time you look in the mirror. His name isn't Brown or Smith or Jones but Y-O-U. He's your real boss. He's the man who decides whether your salary will be $35 a week or $100 or $150.

If you want to get ahead there's just one sure way to do it—train yourself to do the day's work better than any other man in the office. Ability is bound to count. Your employer will be *glad* to pay you more money if you show him you *deserve* it.

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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, **"Who Wins and Why,"** and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

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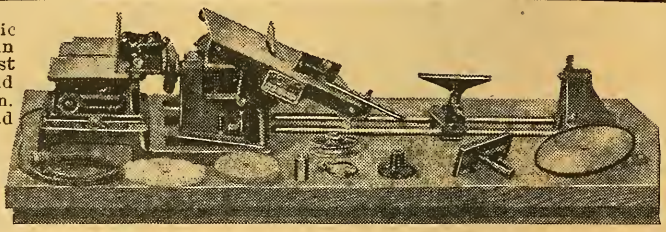
WORKACE Electric WOODWORKER

COMPLETE OUTFIT, INCLUDING PLANER, SAW, LATHE AND ELECTRIC MOTOR AND MANY USEFUL ATTACHMENTS FOR EVERY WOODWORKING OPERATION

A COMPLETE all-electric shop. Costs a lot less than most other outfits. Fast and accurate for every kind of woodworking operation. Saves time, does better and cleaner work, too.



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Amazing low price $89 . . . . . *Easy Terms*

Power, Strength, and capacity to handle any job quickly and economically. Every unit works from motor—parts are sturdy and well fashioned. The WALLACE GUARANTEE assures replacement of defective parts for one year.

The Planer and Circular Saw are each complete units and may be purchased separately at the corresponding low price of $25.00 each.

Terms are all in your favor. Small down payment brings the Workace COMPLETE. Monthly payments so small you'll never miss the money. Many pay for their Workace out of spare time profits—so can you. . . . Write for full details immediately.

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GABELOUVRE ATTIC VENTILATOR

"HELPS SELL HOUSES"

Proper ventilation in the attic is important. The GABELOUVRE, made to last a lifetime, affords 80% area of opening, admits light, but excludes the elements. Rustproof. Opens and closes by means of pull chains. Home buyers appreciate this feature in houses.

Write us for further information and prices.

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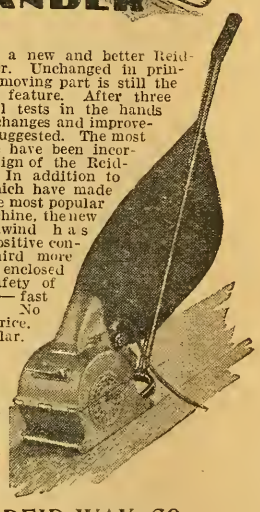
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER

NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless. No increase in price. Write for circular.



Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.

THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

U.S. Gypsum Board ~ for Carpenters and Builders ...

Published by The United States Gypsum Company · Chicago

TIME BOOKS OF VALUE

(*Continued From Inside Front Cover*)

the book are pages on which may be kept an account of the number of hours worked, the total time worked during the week, the rate of pay, and the amount of money earned.

In the Time Book also are complete directions for applying and decorating Sheetrock, details of the Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System, and various other items of information that are of general interest and value.

If you haven't copies of the Sheetrock Time Book on hand, or if you never have used the handy little volume, all you need to do, to obtain copies of the book, is to drop a line to the United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, and a supply of the books will be sent you promptly.

READ THE ADS

Incidentally, you are urged to read the Sheetrock ad on this page and on the inside front cover. These ads don't tell you anything you don't already know. We believe, however, that being interested in good jobs, which really are the profitable ones, you will be interested in the ads. They emphasize Sheetrock quality —which is unchallenged, of course, but which merits special emphasis.

And don't forget Gyplap, The Fireproof Sheathing. This material increasingly is obtaining the consideration it deserves from architects, contractors, and home-owners, as well as carpenters.

CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

Our space is very nearly used up now. And we haven't said one-hundredth of the things we want to say. But look for these little items in the pages of *The Carpenter* next month, and the month after that. Meanwhile the United States Gypsum Company wishes you a happy and prosperous New Year.

—AND GET THE BEST

Send a helper to a lumber yard with instructions to get gypsum wallboard. Add to your instructions these words: "And get the best."

Nine times out of ten the helper will come back with

SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF··INSULATING

There is no mystery about Sheetrock quality. It is built into each board, partly from experience and partly from a determination to manufacture the best gypsum wallboard it is possible to make.

And this superior quality is appreciated by the carpenter, the dealer and the owner.

If you would serve yourself best, and the owner best, insist on Sheetrock.

United States Gypsum Company

300 West Adams St., Chicago

Mr. Happy Man *Says:*

"EVERY CARPENTER SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF SAW SENSE"

Atkins originated the scientific handle for high grade saws—The Improved Perfection Handle. All others are imitatiions.

To assure yourself of obtaining the right saw with the Improved Perfection Handle ask your hardware merchant for,

ATKINS No. 53 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 400 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 401 Straight Back
ATKINS No. 65 Straight Back

These saws are made in regular width, also in popular light weight ship point.

Other Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with Old Style Handles can be obtained by asking for Nos. 50, 51, 52, 64, or 72.

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

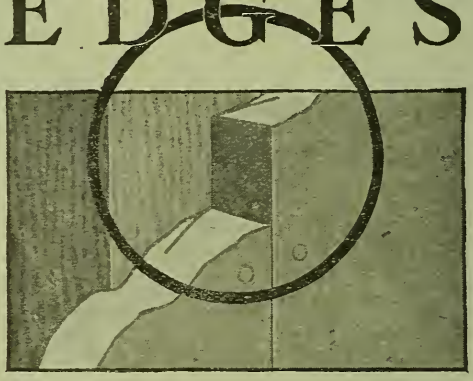
The Carpenter

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLIX No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1929

PROTECTED EDGES



protect your Wallboard job

THE tough fibre surfaces of Sheetrock are folded squarely over the edges, providing a remarkable reinforcement. These protected edges are a patented feature of Sheetrock.

The protected edges of Sheetrock provide extra nailing strength. They promote neater and cleaner jobs, there is no breakage from handling.

The protected edges are "square" and of uniform thickness. The sheets fit together snugly and evenly. This makes a smooth, tight joint which is further concealed and protected by the USG patented joint system.

The result is a wall that is monolithic in character, a satisfactory base for any decoration.

Other advantages of Sheetrock are due to its gypsum content—it is fireproof, rigid, non-warping, durable and economical to use.

The carpenter who has once used Sheetrock with protected edges wants, as a rule, no other wallboard. Full information gladly sent upon request.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes 3/8-inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

Make $2 to $3 An Hour In Spare Time Or Have Your Own Business—

It's easy with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer and the FREE PLAN we furnish you. Have a steady, year 'round income in spite of strikes, dull times or off seasons. Be independent. Have the things you can't afford now. Hold your regular job—make $10, $15 or $20 a week EXTRA MONEY in your spare time besides keeping your own saws in perfect condition.

You can file all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter on the Foley. Better than the most expert hand-filing, and without the tedious, eye-straining work. Easy and simple to operate—uses standard 3-cornered taper files.

These Carpenters Are MAKING MONEY

"My Foley Filer is doing perfect work and is making me good money and I am well satisfied." DON WILLIAMS

"I have been having all the saw filing I can do in my spare time and the Foley Filer is doing good work." W. P. MOORMAN

"I have about paid for the Foley Filer in filing saws. The work I have done has brought the customers back when the saws needed re-filing. I can file by hand as good as the next man, but since I have learned to file with the Foley, I never could file a saw by hand again." W. E. CLOSE

"I have more than paid for my Foley Filer and make on an average of $10 per week in my spare time." MAX J. HARVEY

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

This machine is really a wonder. Automatically files saws with such mechanical accuracy that they cut faster, cleaner and truer, and stay sharp longer. Every tooth is uniform in size, height and spacing—every bevel is cut exactly alike. That is why you get better work—*every tooth cuts!* You won't use anything but a Foley-filed saw after you have once tried one. Everyone else for whom you file saws will be perfectly satisfied, too, and you will soon build up a steady, permanent, well-paying business.

Big Money—No Canvassing

You can get plenty of saws to file on your Foley without canvassing. Just tell other carpenters about it—show contractors how much better Foley-filed saws cut, and you'll make plenty of EXTRA MONEY in your spare time. Factories, schools, hardware stores, woodworking shops and many other kinds of business will give you their saws to be Foley-filed.

We Help You Start!

Our FREE PLAN shows how you can build up a permanent, good-paying cash business by starting in your spare time. You'll be surprised how easy it is to make money this way. Send for complete information—MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.

See the Foley Saw Filer Exhibit at Chicago Power Show, Coliseum Bldg., Feb. 11th to 16th.

Foley Saw Tool Co. Inc.

474 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send this Coupon

Foley Saw Tool Co.,Inc., 474 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

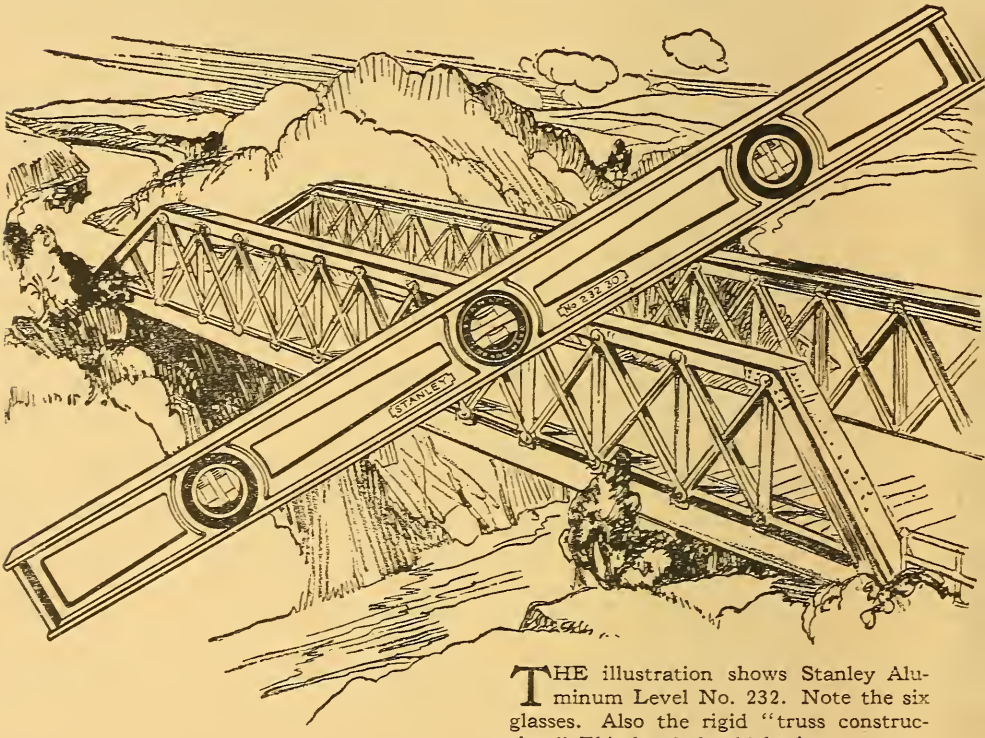
Please send me the FREE PLAN that shows hows easily I can build up a good paying business of my own with the Foley Filer, and at the same time keep my saws in perfect condition.

Name .....

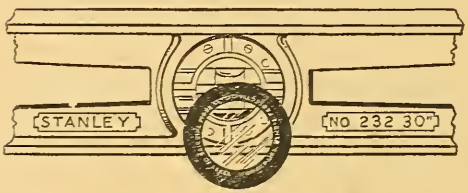
Street .....

City .....State .....

Light . . . accurate . . .
Rigid Truss Construction
Built like a bridge!



THE illustration shows Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232. Note the six glasses. Also the rigid "truss construction." This level should be in every carpenter's kit. Four sizes: 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches.



EACH opening, for level and plumb glasses, is protected by heavy glass covers which keep out dirt and protect the bulbs. Glasses are easily removed. The cases holding the glasses are held by clamps screwed directly to the frame.

STANLEY

A LEVEL that will remain true and accurate for the remainder of your natural life. This is the Stanley Level No. 232—made of aluminum with the Stanley patented truss construction.

The Stanley Aluminum Level weighs only 2¼ pounds in the 24-inch length. It is easy to handle, and is equipped with six "proved" glasses so arranged that no matter how it is taken up, one or more glasses are available to level or plumb.

This level is guaranteed against rusting. Each one is packed in an individual box so that you are assured of receiving it in first class condition.

Ask your dealer to show you a Stanley Aluminum Level.

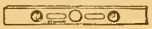
The tool experts in our experimental department work constantly to improve the tools we now manufacture in addition to perfecting the new tools which we are developing.

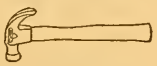
You make your living with tools and want the best and most modern types. Why not send for our latest catalog No. 34-J? It will give you, without cost, the benefit of our 75 years' experience in making and developing the tools you require.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

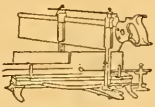
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

Planes

Levels 

Hammers 

Hand Drills

Mitre Boxes 

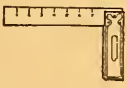
Rules

Bit Braces

Screw Drivers

Breast Drills

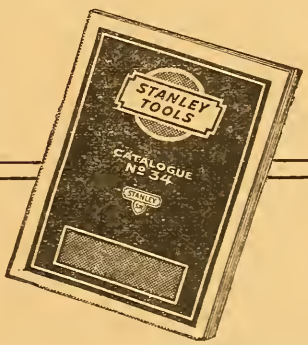
Chisels

Squares and Bevels 

(Butt Gauges, Saw Sets, Vises, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

Examine the entire line

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

A FRANTIC CALL MEN WHO CAN BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs at.... $4,000 to $12,000 a Year

See how easy it is now for any man to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for practical men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a preium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the wage scale.

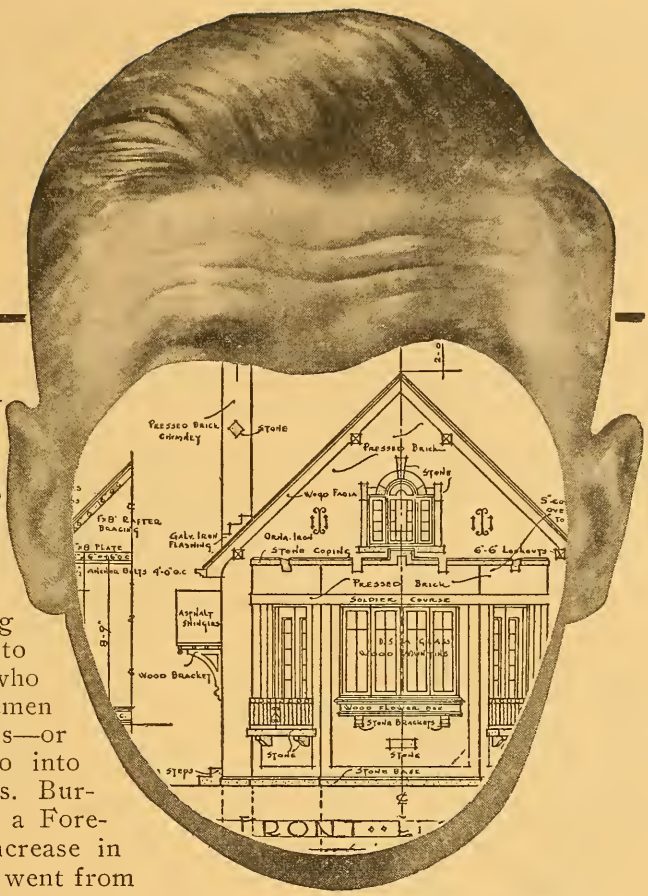
90 DAYS' EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB!

NO longer is it necessary for building tradesmen to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print-method" with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY As A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into all the $4,000 to $12,000 a year jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans—from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superin-

FOR READ !!!



tendent or contractor has to know.

A BIG PAY JOB OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to building tradesmen who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from a laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The coupon brings all facts Free.

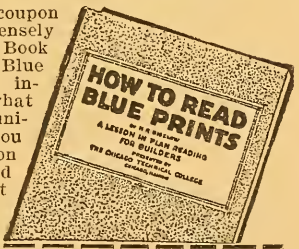
If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. B-102, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE BOOK!

Simply mail the coupon below or an intensely interesting Free Book "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.



Chicago Technical School for Builders
Dept. B-102, 118 E. 26th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Send me, without obligation, your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full details of the course and the opportunities in the building field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

LONG LEAF
SHORT LEAF
SOUTHERN PINE*

THE SUPREME STRUCTURAL WOOD OF THE WORLD

THE BATTERING RAM OF STORM... AND TIME

HURRICANES of immeasurable strength laid prostrate billions of trees. ' ' ' For centuries this went on in the Gulf Coast region. In long intervals of calm new forests came ' ' ' bigger, sturdier and mightier than before. Then again ' ' ' the hurricane ' ' ' and the giants, broken, twisted, strew the earth as dead weeds in a wind. But, while the winds waited, even greater trees grew out of the debris ' ' ' hurricanes came and met their match. Nature won ' ' ' the forests held, survivors of the fittest.

Today Southern Pines are strong and durable because they had to be. Their strength is inherent . . . made so in centuries upon centuries of combatting the battering ram of tropical storms.

From these triumphant Southern Pine trees comes lumber supreme in strength as proved by 500,000 government tests. It is available for your new home, your factory, your church, school, your barns, bridges—any structure worthy of long-time service.

Millions of Southern Pines are growing in the South today. Protective measures and reforestation insure a perpetual supply of this wonderful wood.

Ask your Retail Lumberman for Grade-Marked, Trade-Marked Southern Pine.

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

*Long Leaf Southern Pine gives maximum strength, rigidity and durability to construction. Short Leaf Southern Pine is unsurpassed in beauty of grain, workability and soft texture.

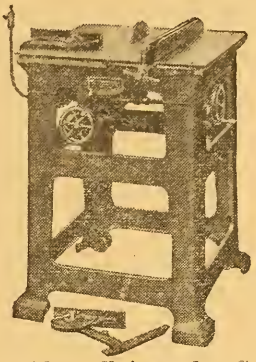
These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here is one of 15 grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

You can make extra money with *these machines!*

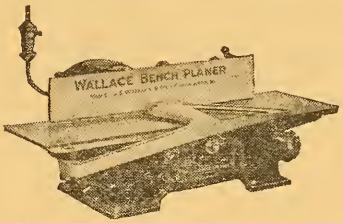
The secret of making money at carpentry and woodworking is in the machines you work with. Wallace Machines do quicker, clearner, uniform work. You want them out on the job and should have them at home or in your own workshop.

All Wallace Machines are portable, easily moved from place to place, always ready for use, readily pugged into any convenient light socket.

As the job progresses, you take your Wallace Machines along, upstairs, from room to room—anywhere. During off days, set them up in your basement, garage or workshop and spend idle hours turning out standard and special woodwork cabinets etc. Many carpenters find that this extra production pays the entire cost of their Wallace equipment.



Portable Universal Saw, A wonderful machine



Bench Planer & Jointer Compact, Powerful Efficient

FREE TRIAL—*Easy Payments*

Any Wallace Machine will be delivered on free trial. If you decide to keep it, you make a small down payment and a few dollars each month. Write today for complete catalog and details of Free Trial-Easy Terms offer.

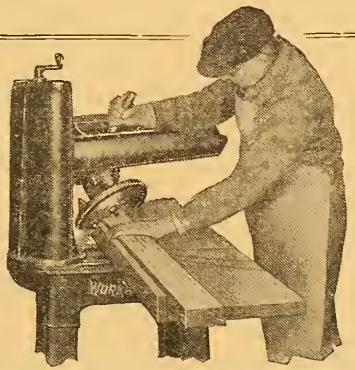
J. D. WALLACE & CO.
154 South California Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

WORKACE RADIAL SAW

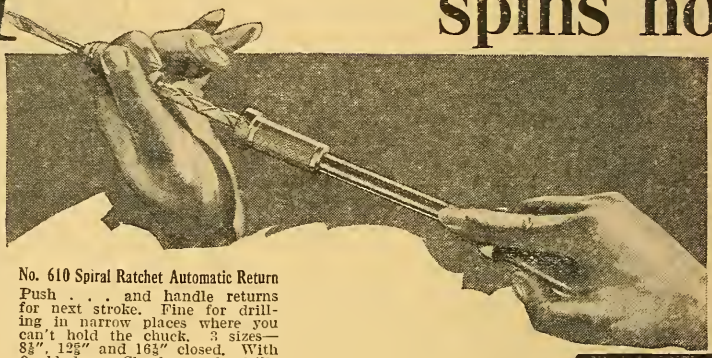
Greatest Value Ever Offered!

Here is a high grade machine built to take care of all cutting operations—any angle—compound meters—cutoff—ripping, dadoing—tenoning and routing, shaping, fluting, boring, sanding—practically all operations required in the shop or on the job.

Write for full description and time payment plan. **J. D. Wallace & Co., 154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.**



Push....and the screw spins home



No. 610 Spiral Ratchet Automatic Return
Push . . . and handle returns for next stroke. Fine for drilling in narrow places where you can't hold the chuck. 3 sizes—$8\frac{1}{8}$", $12\frac{5}{8}$" and $16\frac{1}{4}$" closed. With 3 blades. Chucks and drills available.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

Millers Falls No. 61 takes the ***work*** out of screw driving. Simply center blade end into slot . . . and ***push.***

Speed up work? You bet it does.

No. 61 plays many roles on call.

Automatic—right or left action.

Ratchet—long or short screw driver, right or left action.

Rigid—long or short, as you wish.

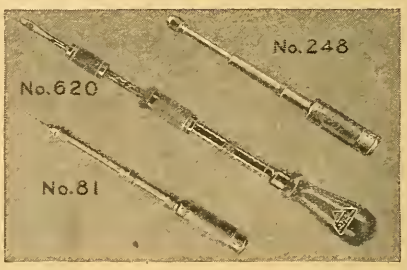
Changes are made by a half turn of knurled sleeve—that takes—well—half a second.

Drill points, too . . . fast workers.

Slip out the blade. Substitute chuck, and drill points in eight diameters are ready to go to work. Soft wood, hard wood, wall board, plaster . . . all look alike to these Millers Falls Drill Points. They put clean holes through all or any . . . without splitting or cracking.

Three sizes, $9\frac{3}{8}$", $14\frac{1}{4}$" and $17\frac{1}{4}$" long, closed. Each with three blades, hardwood handles; spiral nuts of manganese bronze (wear for years).

Like all Millers Falls Tools, built by toolmakers—to give first class service—for a good part of your life time. Better tools mean better work.



If it's Millers Falls, you're sure of the quality. At your hardware store--look for the Millers Falls trade-mark below.

Free to carpenters—handbook of tools. Write for it.

These Millers Falls automatic drills have magazine handles to keep drill points safe. Turn knurled nut on end of handle and handle slips down over frame, exposing points each in its individual compartment. Select size wanted, return handle and nut relocks it in place. Entire tools are highly polished and nickeled. Spiral nuts are of Tobin bronze for long wear.

No. 81 is $10\frac{1}{2}$" long.
No. 248 is $10\frac{1}{4}$" long.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS
MASSACHUSETTS

The side of this house shows how simple it is to apply Masonite for sheathing. It is the home of Martin P. Price of Savannah, Georgia. W. V. Holmes was the architect and builder

It is easy to work with this *rigid* insulation

Saw it, cut it, handle it fast. Then you'll know why carpenters who have tried other kinds prefer to work with this *rigid* insulation. For its tough wood fibres neither crumble nor crack. And the Masonite boards go on like magic.

Use Masonite Structural Insulation in the roofs of new buildings and put it in the walls as sheathing. Make attic partitions out of its big uniform boards and nail it under the rafters for warmth. And be sure to write for free samples of Masonite, Masonite Insulating Lath and the book of Specifications and Details.

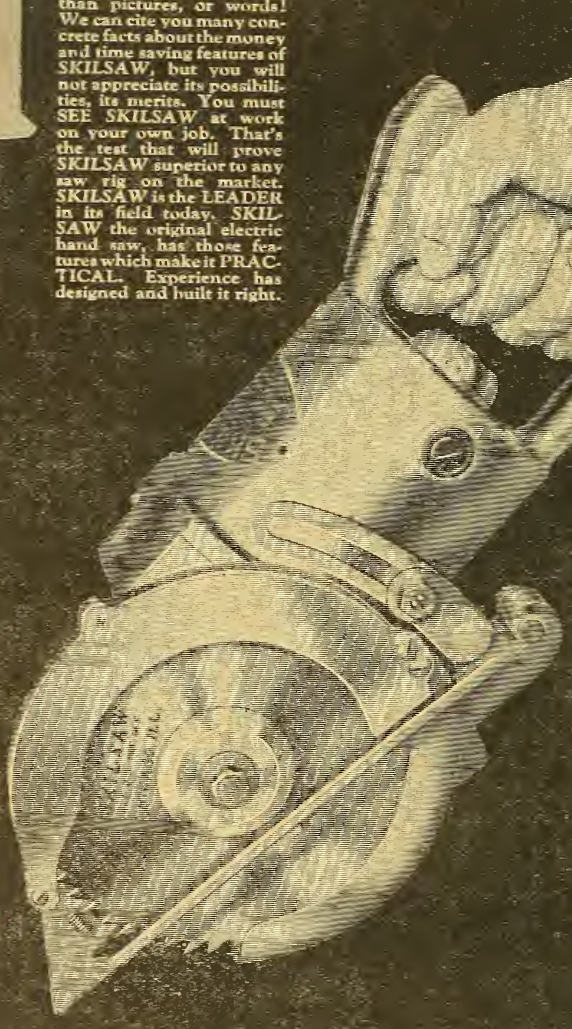
MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 794
111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Mills: Laurel, Mississippi

Masonite
STRUCTURAL INSULATION
INSULATING LATH
PRESDWOOD

© M. C.

1 DEMONSTRATION

is much more convincing than pictures, or words! We can cite you many concrete facts about the money and time saving features of *SKILSAW*, but you will not appreciate its possibilities, its merits. You must SEE *SKILSAW* at work on your own job. That's the test that will prove *SKILSAW* superior to any saw rig on the market. *SKILSAW* is the LEADER in its field today. *SKILSAW* the original electric hand saw, has those features which make it PRACTICAL. Experience has designed and built it right.



4

SAFETY, SPEED, POWER, ACCURACY, AND ENDURANCE are some of the reasons why most carpenters prefer *SKILSAW*. A carpenter using *SKILSAW* is fresh at the end of a day's work. Why tire your back? Let *SKILSAW* do the hard work! *SKILSAW* cross-cuts, rips, mitres, bevels, grooves. It is made in four sizes, cutting from 0 to 4¼", weighing 10 to 28 lbs. See *SKILSAW* demonstrated before you buy any saw. Seeing is believing! You will be simply amazed! *Fill out and mail coupon today.*

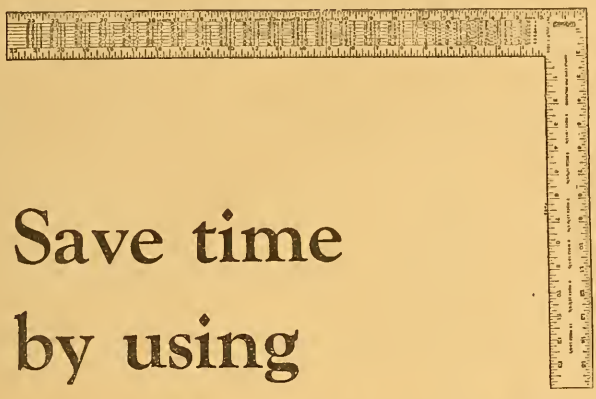
SKILSAW INC.
1801 Berenice Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

I'd like to see a demonstration of your saw. No obligation.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

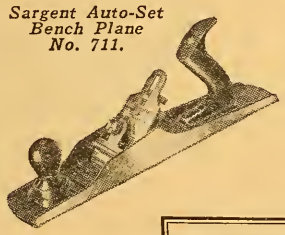


Save time by using Sargent Framing Squares

THERE are no mistakes in calculations when you use the new aluminum Sargent framing square. Its non-rusting surface is treated not to reflect the light. All markings and scales can be read easily.

Sargent framing squares are standard, with tables showing lengths of common rafters. Also for lengths of hip, valley, jack and cripple rafters. All are tested, the markings absolutely accurate, and they stay true in use. Light weight and easy to use—only 14 ounces. Sargent standard framing squares may be had also in steel.

Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane No. 711.



The Sargent Auto-Set is pounds lighter than the ordinary bench plane. It is more solid and rigid because the frog and clamp extend all the way to the bottom of the plane. They hold the cutter so tight it cannot possibly wobble or chatter.

The automatic setting permits the cutter to be removed, sharpened, and put back instantly in its exact former position. Quickly adjusted either vertically or horizontally with the lever and screw. The finest plane for the finest work.

Sargent makes also the old-style planes, all equipped with the chromium steel cutters and all of the usual Sargent excellence. Clip the coupon below and send for free booklets.

SARGENT & COMPANY
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me without cost the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name_____

Address_____

SARGENT
TOOLS AND HARDWARE

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN YOUR SPRING WORK

South of the snow belt there is still building, and in the frozen North re-roofing jobs and repairs are still going on. But the important thing at this season is to lay plans to make more money in 1929 than you did last year.

This is the time to investigate the money-making possibilities of

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Since 1905 Ambler Asbestos Building Products have set the standard of excellence in the building material industry.

The greatest national advertising campaign in the history of the company is now under way. The builder and the house-owner are being told of the advantages of Ambler Asbestos Shingles.

Here is a roof that will last a life-time. You can safely recommend it as adding endurance and beauty to the home. It is fireproof, too.

Every job you do will be an advertisement to you. Don't overlook this opportunity. Write for the story of "How Jim Built a Business."

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

Factories { Ambler, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.

Branches in Principal Cities

Tools you enjoy using

The Starrett Tools illustrated—and scores of others described in the great Starrett Catalog—are *right*. They're your idea of what tools should be and yet they're the least expensive tools to own because they last longer.

Ask your dealer to show you Starrett Tools. Write us for free copy of Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

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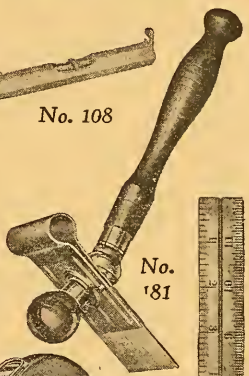

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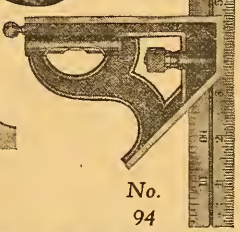

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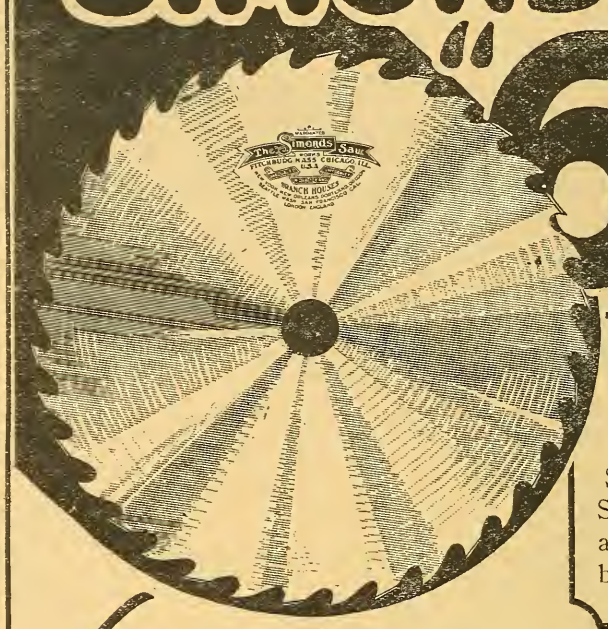
Use Starrett Tools

SIMONDS "60"



STANDARD

Made to fit any style Electric Hand Sawing Machines, Steel—Tooth shape and temper make it better.

Your Electric Hand Saw Machine is only as good as it's Saw

You dont have to experience the annoyance of a saw that is unsuited for your work. Get the Simonds "60", a circular saw made special for Electric Hand Saw Machines. Do not accept an ordinary saw for it will not give the satisfaction you get from this new Simonds blade. This Saw stand the gaff for hard, fast cutting. The dealer who sells the machines can get this new blade for you.

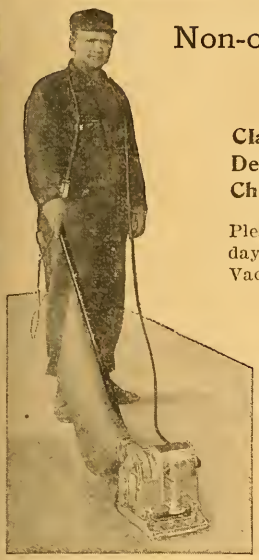
More Service and Better Hand Saw Filing

Most carpenters know how good the Simonds Special Hand Saw file is. If you want to file more saws and better be sure to tell your dealer you want Simonds Special Hand Saw Files.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Fitchburg, Mass. **Chicago, Ill.**



Non-obligating request for Facts about CLARKE FlorKraftsmanship

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-32, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me all the facts about how I can make from $25 to $75 a day as a Clarke FlorKraftsman, and full information about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

Mailing the Coupon above has Started Thousands on the Road to $5,000 to $10,000 a Year

THIS is a definite offer to give you the full facts about how thousands of carpenters have gotten into Clarke FlorKraftsmanship and what they are earning today. Perhaps you've read Clarke advertisements before. If so, remember that many who answered them a few months ago, are now making $25 to $75 a day as FlorKraftsmen. Tear out the special non-obligating request printed here for your convenience. Send it direct to Clarke today. Get the facts without any obligation or strings attached.

The Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander is invaluable for quantity and quality bench work, doing everything that larger, heavier machines will do.

Need for FlorKraftsmen

Prices charged for surfacing new floors are from 2 to 5 cents a square foot. The Clarke sands 800 to 2000 square feet a day. On old varnished floors, prices are 7 to 15 cents a foot. The Clarke sands 300 to 1000 square feet of old varnished floor in 8 hours. **Practiced operators get far more footage than these figures indicate.** What people pay for sanding tells you what a demand there is for this work. You can't possibly take care of the sanding work needed right in your own community. The Clarke weighs but 31 pounds. It runs off a light socket—handles almost like a vacuum cleaner. You can carry it in one hand; there's no problem of expensive transportation.

Learn the facts about the Clarke and what you can earn with it. Mail the coupon **now.**

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.

Dept. C-32, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for 12 years, manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

Weight	Handle
20 oz.	14 in.
16 oz.	13 in.
13 oz.	13 in.
10 oz.	12 in.

VAUGHAN'S VANADIUM DROP FORGED HAMMERS

A special heat treating process employed in the manufacturing of Vaughan's Vanadium Hammers gives them the strength and toughness which means extra life and withstands roughest usage. Driving face is rounded. Sides are curved to eliminate denting wood in matching flooring and wainscoting. Handle especially designed to eliminate all jars from the hand and wrist.

If you can not get this hammer from your dealer, have him send to us for one. Or if you prefer, send us $2.25 and the name of your dealer and we will ship the hammer parcel post prepaid. Specify size desired.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

VAUGHAN'S TOOLS insure an easier day's work

Vaughan patented expansion wedge adds 900 pounds to the holding on power of the head.

Wax hole in end of handle provides storage for a ball of wax.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO.,
2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $2.25 for which please send me one_____ (specify size) Vaughan's Vanadium Drop Forged Hammer.

My Dealer's name is _____

His Address is _____

Ship Hammer to _____

Address _____

City and State _____

FREE

Get two wonderful books by mailing coupon below.

You get these Genuine High Quality, Imported Drawing Instruments, 14 Other Tools and a Drafting Table—all included in my Home Training Course.

These Two Books—
Mail Coupon!

Yes, Absolutely FREE

2 Books FREE

Just Send the Coupon Below!

Jobs for Draftsmen in Great Industries—Learn At Home

Automobiles—Electricity—Motor Busses—Aviation—Building Construction.

There are jobs for Draftsmen in all of these industries and in hundreds of others.

Aviation is expanding to enormous proportions.

Electricity is getting bigger every day.

Motor Bus building is becoming a leading world industry.

Building of stores, homes, factories and office buildings is going on all the time.

No structure can be erected without plans drawn by a draftsman. No machinery can be built without plans drawn by a draftsman.

I train you at home, in Drafting. Keep the job you have now while learning drafting.

I will train you in drafting right where you are in your spare time. I have trained men who are making from $3,500.00 to $9,000.00 a year. There is a big future for draftsmen because you plan and supervise the work of others, or you go into business for yourself. Get started now toward a better position, paying a good, straight salary, the year around. Comfortable surroundings. Inside work.

Earn As You Learn

I tell you how to start earning extra money a few weeks after beginning my training.

Employment Service

After training you I help you to get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers of Draftsmen come to me for men because they know that Dobe Trained Men make good as they have learned drafting by actually doing the work themselves, in a practical way. Employers know they are not taking chances on men trained by me.

Money-Back Agreement

I train you at home under a positive Money-Back Agreement. If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished, you get every penny back.

Age or Lack of Education, No Drawback

Previous experience is not necessary. You do not need to be a college man or high school graduate.

Help As Long As You Need It

As my student you can write to me any time you want to and as often as you like and I will give you help on any subject pertaining to draftsmanship. I will advise you about jobs, extra work, fees and how to make extra money.

If You Earn Less Than $70.00 a Week Ask for My 2 FREE Books

"I'll train you at home"—Engineer Dobe

Mail this coupon, at once. Get "My Pay Raising Plan" and "Successful Draftsmanship". Both of them point the way to Success. You owe it to yourself to find out what a big opportunity there is in practically all industries, for Draftsmen. These two books are Free. They come to you post paid. Mail the Coupon for them TODAY.

ENGINEER DOBE
1951 Lawrence Ave., Div. 16-92 Chicago

FREE BOOK COUPON

ENGINEER DOBE
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Send me free of all cost your book, "Successful Draftsmanship", also plan to earn money while learning and proof of big money paying positions. Also your new book "My Pay-Raising Plan."

*Name*_____ *Age*_____

*Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

Go to the Originator

James Orr, of Sweet-Orr, went to California during the gold rush of 1849. While panning gold he conceived the idea of the modern overall. Sweet-Orr has improved them every year since —70 years. No wonder they are the finest your money can buy.

If you are looking for quality overalls, pants and shirts, go to the originator—Sweet-Orr!

The name "Sweet-Orr" is your long wear work clothes insurance.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL"

"I'm through rewedging loose handles . . . .

Now—I just turn the screw to retighten my Plumb Hammer"

"THAT'S a great service you've done for carpenters," says Daniel Schoener, 105 E. Waverly Rd., Glenside, Pa. "In fifty years of carpentering I've spent a lot of time rewedging loose handles. Now—I just give that screw wedge a turn and my Plumb Hammer is tight again."

A safe, tight tool at all times! Always as finely balanced as when new. Broad face falls squarely on the nail. Knife-like claws "bite" and pull the smallest headless brad. Special curve of claws gives greater leverage for nail pulling. Second-growth hickory handle strength-tested by a plunging 400-lb. weight on spring of neck.

The expert's tool. Good for a lifetime of service. Ask your hardware dealer to show you Plumb Tools, with the soil-proof Red Handle and rust-proof Black Head.

Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

NOW YOU CAN SEE THE NEW DISSTON SAWS

NEW in every feature—and the most beautiful hand saws ever made! Just out. See them at your hardware store.

Lighter. Narrower. Thinner, but stiff! Higher polish. New weather-proof-finish handles.

The narrower blades, with the Disston true-taper grind, save your strength at every stroke. The new saws cut faster, run smoother, and have better balance.

You can't appreciate how much finer these saws are until you take one in your hand. Every old favorite, greatly improved! Examine them now at your dealer's.

D-15 Lightweight: Pattern of rosewood handle improved, with new grip, new carving, nickel-plated screws. More beautiful. Disston true-taper grind.

D-12 Lightweight: Pattern of handle changed, improving balance. Five nickel-plated screws. More beautiful. Has Disston true-taper grind.

D-23: Pattern of handle improved, with new grip, roomy and comfortable. Disston true-taper grind. More beauty.

D-16 Lightweight: Pattern of handle improved. Five screws. New finish and new beauty. Disston true-taper grind.

D-8 Lightweight: Disston true-taper grind. New finish, beauty and arrangement of screws.

D-7 Lightweight: Pattern of handle changed, improving balance. New finish, greater beauty. Disston true-taper grind.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Canadian Factory: Toronto

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLIX—No. 2. INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1929 One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

FLORIDA

GOVERNOR CARLTON of the state of Florida, in the course of his inaugural address last month, declared that fundamentally the state "is as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar." Further the Governor said:

"Our climate, which is a commodity that can not be carried away, is the dream of multitudes. Our location, once considered a handicap, is now by improved railways, highways, waterways, and airways brought into the center of the nation's activities and lying in the very path of the future trade and travel of America.

"More miles of railway were, in one recent year, built in Florida than in all the other states taken together. By rail we are within forty-eight hours of 75 per cent of the wealth and population of our country. Not more than one-half to one-third the distance from our centers of population as is our nearest competitor.

"Our federal government has spent in excess of $38,000,000 to improve the harbors and waterways of Florida. These present an advantage of immeasurable significance to industry and commerce.

"Our public improvements in the way of schools, other public buildings, highways and the like, have increased far beyond 1,000 per cent in the last ten years. Some of these improvements are in advance of our needs but have prepared us for the future.

"Certain public utilities, starting with the social population of 1900, estimate that by 1940 Florida will be the home of over 3,000,000 people.

"The insurance companies twenty years ago found their premium income from Florida to be less than $5,000,000. Last year it was $51,000,000, or 1,000 per cent increase.

"The banks twenty years ago showed a total financial strength of $51,000,000. In December of last year their strength was ten times greater, or over $518,000,000.

"Our school population twenty years ago was only 130,000; now it is nearly 400,000—an increase of nearly 300 per cent. Our school facilities twenty years ago were valued at about $2,000,000; now at over $70,000,000—an increase of 3,500 per cent.

"Great wealth has rapidly arisen in the state. We paid into our national treasury in 1927 as much and almost half as much again inheritance tax as all other Southern states combined. We were fifth in the United States. Fairness on the part of the federal government, prudence on the part of the state, will make this the investment home of untold millions. With our boom over, opportunities for profitable investments are now such as to bring in capital as rapidly as we prepare the way.

"Our Everglades constitute an area of immeasurable wealth, and must be reclaimed in a wise engineering and a sound economic manner with regard to the future as well as to the immediate present.

"The state is rich in her forestry possibilities. At one time our lumber and naval stores produced one-third of the state's income, business and pay rolls. We must, however, guard against exhausting this resource with no adequate effort for its replenishment: give more attention to those resources which can ever reproduce and by human supervision never become exhausted.

"I wonder if we too often think of our state as a place where wealth is found rather than created. The ease with which it comes sometimes misleads. There is no land so responsive to labor, so suggestive to enterprise and capital, as Florida. It is essentially a land of industry, agriculture and forest products. It makes its appeal to the man who works. Our future lies in production and not in promotion. Our reward must come through labor: 'The curse of earth's morning is the blessing of its noon.' Work—physical, mental, spiritual, continuous—is the warrant of our expectation. To me the greatest material blessing the Son of Man ever gave to the world was when He came, not in the pomp and pride of a king, but as an humble child of toil and thereby lifted labor from the level of serfdom and crowned it with glory and honor. Let us talk in our homes, let us teach in our

schools, let us proclaim from every platform of this great commonwealth the dignity of industry and effort as an inescapable condition to the future glory of the state. By the sweat of our face shall we build Florida.

"But in the last analysis the strength of a state is not all found in its form of government or economic resources. Lowell reminds us that the value of a nation is weighed in scales more delicate than the balance of trade, as much as to say that it is the manpower linked with soul that gives strength to a people—that manpower which must be developed through our common schools and institutions of higher learning, which build on physical, mental and spiritual values. The education of our young citizenry is the path to permanent progress. Proper training is more vital to the defense of a nation than armies, forts and implements of war. Skip one generation in education and our people would lapse into servitude. Organized society performs no function so vital to its perpetuity as the education of the youth who in a few short years will arbitrate the destinies of the world. With millions expended our schools are crowded and facilities are inadequate. What shall the program be? Shall we admit some and close the doors to others? If so, whose son or daughter shall be left out? Shall our schools continue—or for lack of funds be compelled to close? As we prize the higher values of life, so shall material things survive and prosper.

"We are blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making
That doesn't make the man.

"Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the world
Unless the builder grows.

"When we contemplate the problems of the present, the possibilities of the future; when we find the honor, happiness and hopes of our people involved in the issued of this hour, we might be tempted to despair. Yet there is no distrust of the future. The vision of our potential greatness is clear.

"Our strength has been tested by storm as well as calm; by misguided friends and malicious enemies; by abnormal prosperity and abnormal adversity. We are wiser and stronger by the experience and stand now at the dawn of a new day on a new land—not a land of wild promotion, but a land of sound production; not a land of dreams where fairies dwell, but a land of reality where strong men work, achieve and build."

THE PROGRESSIVE WAGE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor)

THE relationship of the lives of working people to wages and income forms the basis of interesting study and research. In a very large measure the happiness of wage earners is dependent on their wages and on their earning power. Throughout all the world's industrial history the records show that their comfort, well-being and progress fluctuated in proportion to the amount of wages paid them. Earning power and wages determine the economic status of the workers, for it is through that power they establish their living standards. Being fully cognizant of this important fact, the members of the organized labor movement attach great significance to the theory and question of wages.

Only a few years ago the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled declared that "Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

The workers believe that low wages mean low living standards, bad social surroundings and an unhealthy environment, and they know that these conditions, in turn, result in great social inequality. We can not have a healthy and prosperous body politic where great social extremes prevail. Such a state of affairs has resulted in the overthrow

of governments and in violent outbursts against the existing social order.

The working people firmly believe that those economic factors which tend to develop and increase social inequality are inimical to public interest and constitute a menace to democratic institutions. The most prominent of the factors I refer to are low wages, long hours of employment, industrial servitude, oppressive legislation, occupational diseases and inadequate industrial sanitation facilities. Economic extremes are detrimental to the common interest. If all wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few and the great masses of people are the victims of poverty great social unrest is bound to exist. It is the theory of labor that such a social condition will be created unless the workers' wages and their purchasing power keep pace with their increasing power of production.

We can best understand what industrial instability means by considering industrial stability. Industrial stability is a very important subject and has become increasingly important because of the rapid progress which the nation has made along industrial lines. It is necessary to our economic success that industry be maintained upon a sound and stable basis. There is involved in the meaning of the word "stability" continuity of industrial operations, standardization of manufactured commodities, uniformity of prices and a ready sale and transportation of manufactured goods. Another factor of no less importance is the organization of labor.

It constitutes a stabilizing influence which, in my judgment, has never been properly or correctly appraised. Through the organization of the workers the evils of unfair and ruinous types of competition have been greatly reduced.

It is fair to assume that stability in industry is an essential element of success. Industrial instability develops chaos, uncertainty, idleness and waste. Through the operation of instability all the good effects of stabilization are lost to industry. The injustice which inevitably results from such a state of affairs industrially is bound to be felt by both employers and employes. The whole of industry is necessarily affected, but because of the economic condition of the workers they suffer most. The organized labor movement is desirous of preventing social inequality and eliminating industrial instability and industrial injustice.

Having thought this subject through the workers are firmly convinced that the only way these evil influences in our industrial and social life can be reduced to a minimum or completely eradicated is through the payment of high wages to all those who perform labor and give service. Such a theory of wages would, at first glance, seem to be contrary to the early teachings of economists and to the common understanding which has long existed in the minds of many people. It has been the rule to believe that employers of labor should be permitted to exercise their rights to reduce wages when, in their judgment, circumstances seemed to warrant such action. The whole subject was so ill considered that the people did not realize that reductions in wages adversely affected the prosperity and well-being of communities as well as that of the wage-earners and their families. It did not seem to occur to the average person that the success of local merchants, local business men, civic and educational enterprises, depended not so much upon the steady operation of industry upon a low-wage basis as it did upon the increasing purchasing power of the working people employed in industry. Every reduction in wages imposed upon the workers inevitably resulted in a reduction in their buying power and this was followed by a reduction in the volume of sales and in business on the part of the local merchant and manufacturer.

The merchant, the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, the landlord, and the salespeople are all seriously affected through any reduction in wages which is imposed upon wage-earners. It is easy to understand when the theory of wages is studied from this point of view why it is incumbent upon society to favor and foster the payment of high wages. Working people can buy and use manufactured articles when their wages are high enough to permit them to buy freely. They will not and can not buy when their wages are low and their purchasing power is curtailed.

You can readily see how great would be the effect upon the manufacturing interests if they were placed in the position of producing articles which could not be sold. They must find a ready and

expanding market for their commodities. This can not be done if the market is to be limited to the needs and desires of the wealthy and more favored class. Such a market can only be created by increasing the desire of the consuming masses of the people for the necessaries and luxuries of life and the things which tend to cultural and spiritual advancement. With this desire there must be created the ability to buy and this can be accomplished through the wide distribution of money, using the medium of high wages.

For many years the manufacturing interests of our land have been engaged in developing an industrial situation which is attracting the attention of the peoples throughout the world. American enterprise and American initiative have practically revolutionized our manufacturing processes. The efficiency of the American worker has been increased in an amazing way during the last two decades. We are now equipped to manufacture in greater volume than ever before. The problem of production through the use of mechanical devices has been practically solved. We are now grappling with the more difficult problem of distribution.

The correct way by which this problem of distribution can be solved is through frank, sincere and honest dealing between employers and employes. The earnings of industry must be equitably distributed. If the employers and stockholders of manufacturing enterprises appropriate to themselves, in the form of dividends and earnings, all the profits of their enterprise, without allotting to their employes a fair share of the returns of their joint efforts, industry will ultimately suffer because of impairment which such a process will inflict upon the market for their production.

The whole economic system is so delicately arranged and there is such an interdependence of interests that any violation of the rules of fair play and justice disturbs most seriously the factors of production and consumption. It is not an easy matter to follow the rules which, if observed, will maintain a proper balance between the forces of production and consumption. Human selfishness must be considered and human weakness must be reckoned with. There will always be a strong difference of opinion between employers and employes with reference to a fair and just distribution of the earnings of industry, but if the problem is considered in the spirit of tolerance and frankness, with a full regard for the rights of all concerned, we will solve the problem of distribution as we have solved the problem of production. The problem ought to be simple and easy of solution. We should create a condition in industry where the producing capacity of the workers would be balanced with their consuming power. In order to maintain our industrial supremacy and reduce the production costs of articles manufactured we must increase efficiency and productivity instead of reducing wages. The workers must possess a purchasing power which will enable them to buy the goods they product. As proof of the soundness of this theory we only need to look around and about us and compare the industrial situation in other lands with the industrial situation prevailing in our own land.

If low wages meant prosperity, then those countries where low wages prevail would be prosperous and their people would be happy and contented. The most casual observation discloses the fallacy of this reasoning. Where low wages prevail the people are poverty-stricken, many are unemployed and conditions are most unsatisfactory. Where wages are high and the morale and spirit of the workers have been raised, efficiency and increased productivity have reached their highest point, the cost of manufactured goods has been decreased and wages have been raised to a higher level.

The American Federation of Labor has taken a most advanced position upon the subject of wages. It did this only after most profound study and consideration. It is confident of the correctness of its position and it is convinced that in the days to come the theory it has thus announced will be accepted as a fact. There will be no modification of the stand it has taken. The strength and the resourcefulness of the American Federation of Labor will be utilized in every practical and effective way in support of the position it has assumed. It will fight for high wages and as circumstances warrant it will fight for still higher wages. In making this fight for the membership of Organized Labor we feel we are helping to promote prosperity and to render valuable service to all the people who make up our great republic.

TRAINING

IT'S THAT DIFFERENCE

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College)

COLDLY the superintendent questioned Charlie Rogers —coldly he received his answers. No friendly, encouraging attitude, no expression of approval or leniency. His was not a sentimental task. He was working in the interests of the E. W. A. Construction Company, looking for a man with training and experience.

"You say you can do 'most anything. We do not like these fellows who can do 'most anything. I told the employment manager I wanted a man who was technically trained, whom we could hope to develop—a man who had the makings of a go-getter who could accept some of our responsibilities later. There is no place in this organization for a man who hasn't a foundation to build upon."

"But what is a man to do who has been deprived of an education? I am ambitious and willing to learn," Rogers declared before he thought. Then he added hurriedly, "Mr. Brown of the employment bureau asked me to tell you the demand for trained men had been so great he could not give you at this time the man you desire."

The superintendent sat silently for a moment. Then abruptly he arose, reached into his desk and pulled out a paper. "Here, take this questionnaire home with you; answer the questions and mail it back to me tomorrow. If, and when, your services are desired, I'll write to you."

"Thank you," Charlie Rogers mumbled as he started for the door, his mind dazed by the unfamiliar atmosphere which had engulfed him since he entered the E. W. A. Construction Company's office. No friendly faces greeted him as he walked through the big office, no cordial handclasp joined his in mutual understanding and encouragement. No voice interested itself in his success or failure. He felt keenly that he was alone with the problems of life—it was not his first experience.

The other attempts he had made at securing employment and holding jobs flashed through his mind—a drab picture of life as he had lived it persisted in tormenting him. Again he was to be taught the lesson that the survival of the fittest is an inexorable law of life: that capability is the measure of success and that every step forward for him would be jealously contested by his associates rather than enthusiastically approved by them; that his every advancement means that some one else takes a less remunerative, a less desirable position in life, and way back at the end of the line that some one goes without work, without money, without sufficient food or shelter.

When he reached the street, the familiar atmosphere of the great outdoors gradually lightened his depression, his countenance brightened, a glint of determination shone from his eye, his steps quickened.

Resolutely he moved his mind's eye from the pitiable situation in which he found himself and concentrated his attention on a new idea which flashed into his picture. He gritted his teeth and clenched his fists as he boarded a street car bound for home.

On the car he took the questionnaire from his pocket and read it through. Question No. 3. "Do you make it a practice to learn something about your work each day?" caused his forehead to wrinkle. The light of comprehension was dawning on his countenance. Here was a test of his training and he was found wanting. Here was a typical illustration brought home to him personally of the importance of training. It was a revelation to Charlie Rogers.

His heart sank. Things had not seemed so dark for him since he had struck out to earn his own living some twenty years before. But through the darkness there come a faint glimmer of light.

Six months before, under a spell of enthusiasm, he had enrolled for a course of training. After studying the first lessons his interest had worn off and repeated efforts by the school to revive it were of no avail. Now he realized his mistake. If he had studied his lessons

he would have been fairly well along and would at least have something to his credit.

Well, it wasn't too late. But where was he to start? He had even forgotten where he had dropped off. So Charlie wrote to his school to find out where to start and to tell them the story.

It was an old story with the school and they knew just how to advise him. With some review and extra effort he was "hard at it" again and was learning something each day. In fact, it was making a new man of Charlie, for he felt that he was securing a new lease on life —and he was.

Time sped swiftly. Days passed into weeks and weeks into months and before Charlie Rogers realized it he possessed the credentials and the training back of it that qualified him for a good position.

When he had completed the course he kept his eyes open for the chance to use his education. With the help of the school he got in touch with a construction company which happened to be a rival of the E. W. A. company. With his experience and training he had no difficulty getting in as foreman. Three months later an expansion in the company opened the way to a position as superintendent.

The ability acquired through study at home, to educate himself by learning something new each day, coupled with a firm foundation in the work through training, soon advanced him again. It was not long before he was vice president of the concern. Several years later his firm bought out the E. W. A. Construction Company and Charlie Rogers became president of the new company.

Did he get what he wanted? You bet he got it.

And so I give you here only another example of determination. Success demands it. Most people in this world get what they want most and what they go after.

Charlie Rogers of this story realized his need of training and he wanted it badly. He was forty years old and had never been to high school when he made up his mind that the way to get what he wanted was to go after it. He settled down with his lessons during his spare time and kept everlastingly at them. He completed what at first seemed an endless job and all because, as his friends said, he had a feelin' for education. He has a fine position and a happy family and he still has ambition to do greater things.

He had perhaps no more brains than many fellows who have gotten nowhere, but he learned his lesson of application and he had determination.

Some men succeed—others just can't for lack of training. It all depends on how much determination a man has and how badly he wants what he is after. It's that difference.

THE MEN

(By H. H. Siegele)

HAVING written an article about "The Women," and having given them first place in the order of publishing the articles, we feel that it is no more than fair to give the men just as much space as we have given to the women. In the article for the women we tried to keep the woman in the woman's sphere; and in this article we shall do the same for the men. The two subjects interlock each other at so many points that it is almost impossible to treat them separately without making more or less comparisons.

Women are steadily moving forward in almost every occupation or profession in life, and in many instances they seem to be even more successful than men are. Is it because women are superior to men—or is it because they are smarter? Our observations convince us that men have a higher degree of intelligence than women. The average woman has an instinctive judgment relative to such delicate matters as taking care of children, nursing the sick, and comforting the sorrowful, that, beyond questioning, can not be equaled by the average man; yet on the other hand, the judgment of the average man, in a general sense, is usually the result of sound reasoning, and is superior to that of the woman. The instinctive faculty, if it can be called a faculty, can readily be observed in every-

thing that a woman does, while the man's faculty for reasoning is the dominating part of his mental makeup.

The woman's personality—her charm, her capacity for loving to an extremely fine degree, and her delicate nature—throws an influence about the casual observer that inclines him to think that she is even intellectually the superior, when compared with the opposite sex; but that is not true. For example, take the results of the intelligence of a man and of a woman who have attained the same degree of success in life—remove the personality and judge the cold facts from the standpoint of merits only, and it will almost invariably be found that the man's intelligence, his judgment and his reasoning powers, are far superior and more far-reaching than those of the woman. The very fact that man and woman were intended for each other proves that each is superior to the other when they are acting in their intended spheres: Woman for intuition and sympathy, but man for reasoning and action.

Women want nice homes, and the men, inspired by that longing, design just such homes for the women; and they go even further than that—they make their inspirations practical and build the homes. Men always carry the woman's intuitive longings into the realms of reality. The woman, without the help of the man, would, just as the bachelor does, live in a hut; but when the two great human influences work, each in its own sphere, and function properly and harmoniously together, the results will be the highest attainment of human intelligence; which, judging from the standpoint of the building trades, would be expressed in our modern homes and our other great buildings throughout the land, and especially in the architecture which has been developed and brought to the foreground by the men who designed and planned these buildings.

The building industry depends almost invariably on the men to carry out its program, notwithstanding the fact that the men are moved to do many of the great things in their experiences because they have been moved to do them by the influence of the women. Wherever trees are felled for sawlogs, they are felled by the men, and the men convey the logs to the sawmills where other men convert them into lumber. From the sawmills the lumber is taken to the lumber-yards by men, and the lumber-yards distribute the lumber again to the various jobs by men, where it is to be used by the carpenters in erecting homes, warehouses or other buildings. All of the more practical things are done by the men, not, however, without the inspiration coming from the idealism which is so common with the women.

David, a man, planned and provided for the building of Solomon's Temple; and Solomon, David's son, carried out his father's plans. The work on this temple, which in its time was perhaps the most magnificent building ever erected, was done by men. The cedars of Lebanon, we are told, were prepared for the temple by men. In those far-off days, even more than in these modern times, the great and noteworthy things were mostly done by men, but not without the softening influences of the women. All the great architects of the past were men, and the architects who are noticeably influencing the modern architecture are men. All of the great present-day building projects, which in many ways have never been equaled in any past age, judging from the standpoint of engineering and designing, are all planned and supervised by men.

There are many things that we could attribute to the men, but we are treating this subject as nearly as possible from the building industry viewpoint. Then space would not permit us to say anything about the even greater achievements that men have attained, such as building tunnels and great canals, the making of great dams, and even removing, as it were, mountains. We must omit everything that could be said about science or inventions or of mechanical engineering. But lest we be misunderstood, we will conclude this article for the men with a song for the women, entitled:

Our Men

O come let us sing of our men;
For there are no men like our men—
  They love us so dearly;
  They see us so clearly;
  And suit us so nearly—our men.

They rock the sweet baby—our men,
And saw the wood—maybe—our men;
  In this life they stay us;
  'Tis our men who pay us,
  And sometimes obey us—our men.

They want sweet grimaces—our men;
They want powdered faces—our men;
We'd have them admire us,
As well as desire us,
But sometimes they tire us—our men.

They build us nice houses—our men,
And they pay our "light" bills—our men,
Who, as sweethearts, told us
How they would infold us,
But sometimes they scold us—our men.

The bravest of men are our men;
They can not be daunted—our men;
We want our men near us,
Because they so cheer us,
But they never fear us—our men.

We love them as heroes—our men,
For they are true soldiers—our men;
They pay for our dresses,
They give us caresses,
And eat all our messes—our men.

WORKERS MUST UNITE

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor)

IN THIS age of organization and general enlightenment it seems unnecessary to say that workers must unite to secure living standards that approximate the American ideal.

Yet we find large groups of our fellow citizens who misrepresent the trade union movement, and insist that our purpose is other than claimed by us.

I question if our opponents, who have opportunity to obtain facts through their employment of skilled economists, students and observers, are really as ignorant of our movement as they profess.

The trade union movement rests primarily on the doctrine of self help, through collective action. This theory is a challenge to those who assume a paternal attitude toward their employes, to those who would dictate the lives of workers.

Note the consistent opposition to trade unionism by many of those who claim they do not understand our movement. Thirty years ago they denied workers any voice in wages and working conditions. These employers professed their allegiance to an individualism that forced workers to indulge in a debasing competition for jobs, with wages below the living line.

The workers continued to organize and educate. They developed such a public opinion for their cause that the employer changed front. He abandoned his oft-repeated open opposition to unionism and favored the so-called "open" shop, a shop wherein trade unionists could be employed if they would not discuss trade unionism or urge the value of collective action.

The so-called "open" shop was finally discredited and the "American plan" was substituted. This was anti-unionism under another name. The agitation by workers continued, and finally the employer presented his company "union" as the final and complete answer to the workers' demand for democracy in industry.

The company "union" is defended with all the fervor of the avowed individual bargain system and the so-called "open" shop and the "American plan," but the fact remains that under any and all of these systems the employer maintains control over the wage workers.

The company "union" is an employers controlled institution. It is a concession to the spirit of an organization age. It would assume the form but not the spirit of the trade unions. It is paternal in intent and is marked by an absence of the vigor and independence that feature the legitimate trade union.

The trade unions have changed the tide of events for wage workers. Only through trade unionism does the worker realize his social worth. He acquires intelligence, determination and greater capacity in solving the duties of citizenship as well as the duties that are inseparably linked with his calling as a wage worker.

These capacities are a challenge to the nonunion employer. He loses control of workers who find themselves equipped for various duties that every believer in a democracy must perform. He sees his employes joining with fellow citizens in other walks of life to solve new social and economic problems.

He realizes his paternalism has lost its lure. His employes refuse to accept doles. They reject pensions, welfare schemes and stock ownership that are intended to keep them contented and to consider the employer as their guardian and protector.

The employer knows far better than

his employes the unlimited possibilities of trade unionism. He knows that the trade unions are only limited by their capacity, which is enlarging day by day.

He dare not reveal the reason for his opposition, so he professes that he does not understand our movement.

It is our experience that such an employer quickly understands our movement when he is confronted by a 100 per cent organization. Then he no longer professes ignorance of a movement whose advances on the social, economic and political fields can not be equaled by any other institution.

We are prone to forget. We overlook conditions that existed within the memory of even the youngest of our members. We permit the twelve, eleven, ten and nine-hour workday to pass from our minds. We forget the days of unchecked child labor, of company stores which many of us were compelled to patronize, of unguarded machinery, of no compensation laws, and other ills that truly made the worker "the brother to the ox."

It was Organized Labor that forced these changes.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

Control of Compensation and Insurance Must be Vested Under One Agency. Separate Agencies for Administration Do Not Satisfy the Need

(By John Gray, Local Union No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

NO legislative provisions to secure compensation for injured workers have been adopted in five of the southeastern group of States: Ark., Miss., N. C., S. C., and Fla. Large factory concerns have been established in the South during recent years for the practical purpose of securing cheap labor; and Organized Labor has to contend against industrial groups, which display the "lip that curls with bitterness" in opposing unionistic defense and largely retarding the worthy efforts put forth to secure compensation for injured workers, as made manifest in the lack of adequate provisions in the Alabama compensation law. In Alabama an employer with less than sixteen employes is permitted to choose or reject acceptance of the compensation law.

Progress in securing compensation laws and organizing industrial crafts has been slow, nevertheless the building industry in Florida became vigorously active a few years ago, resulting in a large increase in Organized Labor membership throughout the State, and the power to produce effective compensation laws gains strength from the cooperation of Organized Labor.

Only fourteen of the forty-six compensations laws, as at July, 1926, have adopted compulsory compensation neither employer nor employe having the option of choosing another remedy: Ariz., Cal., Ida., Ill., Md., N. Y., N. J., N. Dak., O., Okla., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

No less than thirty-two of the forty-six laws permit employers to choose as to accepting provisions of a compensation law. Rejection casts aside definite provisions comprising prompt and adequate compensation with medical service for employes injured in the course of employment, and the worker enters the speculative realm of endeavor to secure remuneration. The thirty-two state laws are: Ala., Alaska, Colo., Conn., Del., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., La., Me., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. Mex., Ore., Pa., R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Texas., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis.

Compensation is insured in private insurance companies, operating in the thirty-four of the forty-six jurisdictions. Under the private company system of insurance, control of insurance and compensations becomes divided by the presence and activity of a private insurance company representative engaged at hearings in the case of an injured worker, conducted by the recognized agency. The system is wasteful of time and money and obstructive of justice. The injured worker too frequently keenly feels the unfriendly attitude coming from the representative, who is liable to be generally regarded as a highly efficient and distracting nuisance.

The need for uniformity in workmen's compensation laws in the United States is made manifest by the satisfactory results under uniform and effective laws prevailing in Canada. All the eight compensation laws in Canada are compul-

sory as to employers and employes under their scope. All except Yukon Territory require all private employers to insure and an exclusive fund exists in every Province, except Quebec and Yukon Territory, administered by Workmen's Compensation Board, which fix rates, collect premiums, act on claims and pay benefits.

Compensation is compulsory as to employes and is combined with the adoption of the State Fund System of insurance exclusively in four laws only: N. Dak., Wash., Wyo., and the Territory of Porto Rico. These three States comprise a meager three percent of the population of the forty-three States having adopted compensation laws in the United States.

Efficiency and economy can be afforded by the adoption of uniform methods and laws in the United States, specifically in compulsory compensation to injured employes, allied with the State Fund System of insurance exclusively.

Compensation and insurance are complimentary parts of a vital organism with interlocking necessary qualifications aimed to secure equitable relief for the injured worker. Consequently the two intersecting subjects, compensation and insurance, essentially require to be administered throughout all laws by one authorized agency.

The adoption of a uniform system in all laws on a basis as above outlined will result in a material reduction of time and money in administering the laws, yielding impartially to a greater degree of harmony and satisfaction to administrators, employers and injured workers or dependents.

EDUCATION MAKES TRADESMEN BETTER WORKMEN

EDUCATION is improving the skill of young men, employed in the bulding trades, according to James A. Moyer well known educator.

"The skilled worker in the building trades should be, on the average, a better trained and more broadly educated man than his brother of ten or fifteen years ago" was the statement made in a recent address by Mr. Moyer, who is Director of the Mass. State Division of University Extension. "I think that more mentally ambitious men are going into skilled trade occupations" also said Mr. Moyer. "As a consequence, there is greater interest in study by carpenters, plumbers, roofers, electricians and men in similar occupations. Of course, many recognize that extended knowledge means a greater earning power. Aside from this, there is the keen competition for jobs which enforces extra training to a certain extent. There is also, among a certain class of workmen, the desire to be expert in their line. In addition, higher wages and more leisure time have much to do with this situation. An intelligent man who has time on his hands sets about to use it to advantage and recognizes the value of education for this purpose."

Recent activity in the building trades has created new demands from every part of the state for state correspondence courses dealing with building trades work. The Department of Education has met this demand with a wide variety of subjects.

During the past year, progress made by students in similar subjects has been particularly rapid. This is due largely to the plan of correspondence instruction, under State-supported auspices, whereby individual attention is given to each student. A friendly atmosphere is thus created and the instructor is able to assist the student in bridging the gap between theory and practice. All the instructors are well acquainted with the practical side of industry as well as teaching.

Carpenters, shop workers on manufacturing and building material such as stone, iron, brass, copper, piping, concrete, artificial wood, heating and ventilating materials and contractors, draftsmen, estimators, roofers, wood workers, plumbers, electricians, heating and ventilating artisans and many home builders are some of the persons who have enrolled in these University Extension courses during the past year.

The most popular courses in this line have been drawing for mechanics, blueprint and plan reading, estimating, heating and lighting of buildings and industrial electricity and wiring.

LUMBER

MR. JOHN M. GIBBS, representing the National Lumbermen's Manufacturing Association, addressed the delegates attending our Twenty-second General Convention on the efforts his organization is making to increase the use of lumber and other wood products among the general public. He said in part:

"I have always had a profound admiration for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. I have read with considerable satisfaction and enlightenment of the various accomplishments of the past. In coming to Lakeland I feel greatly honored to be allowed the privilege of presenting to you a story of what the lumber manufacturers and distributors thereof are attempting to do in the way of restoring lumber to its rightful place, always having in mind that the cooperation of you gentlemen and the organization which you represent is an essential and vital feature in connection with that work.

"However great your accomplishments may have been in the past, I look upon the erection and completion of this building as one of the finest monuments to the work of mankind that I have ever seen. It makes me think of the work of the Divine. Here you have erected a place where old and decrepit men may be housed, where they may be sheltered, where they may be protected from the shortage of the necessities of life and where they may spend their days in comfort and in great convenience. I say to you, therefore, that I think the Brotherhood is to be congratulated, perhaps more for this beautiful achievement than anything else that has been accomplished, because when we begin to think of those who were not quite so fortunate as we have been and when we provide for them things which make their last days happy, I aver again that you take on the spirit of the Divine, and that in the consideration of your brother man you are fulfilling the highest destiny of mankind.

"I think it entirely appropriate to tell you something about the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. It is an organization which was gotten together about twenty-five years ago, composed of manufacturers of lumber scattered throughout all parts of the United States. It is a national organization, composed at the present time of twelve regional associations, stretching in expanse from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

"Up to nine years ago the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association stumbled along as so many of our national organizations do, and it undertook nothing that was really constructive. At that time there came on the horizon and into the field of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association a man whom I like to look upon as a sort of Moses, a leader. He is nothing short of a genius. I refer to Dr. Wilson Compton, the chief under whose direction it is a pleasure to me to serve. Less than five years ago he sensed the needs of the lumber business and said something must be done. We thereupon set out to see if it would be possible to raise a fund of considerable size and with the means with which we could tell you men and the consumers of lumber and the builders of homes more about lumber than they knew. We realized it would take a lot of money to do that.

"Two years ago the plan was definitely formed and subscriptions were started. When we reached the minimum amount of $1,000,000 per year for five years, to be spent in research, promotion, advertising, corrective publicity and righteous publicity we started. We got under way just a year ago. One of our first efforts was to make the people of the United States and Canada lumber-minded if we possibly could, and we came out with a little booklet entitled, 'The Story of Wood.' The first run of that book was 5,000 copies. It went to all parts of the world. Indeed, we had calls from all countries except one, and if I mistake not, that one country was Africa and I presume they are so well advertised with their hard woods in Africa and in certain parts of that country they need so little protection from the elements that they were not interested in that booklet. It tells in a most interesting way the history of the lumber business. It is corrective in a good many ways because it absolutely disputes the old theory that timber is fast disappearing and that even before you and I pass on to our last reward, there will be no lumber, that there will

be no forests standing from which lumber can be made in order that we and our families and our posterity may be housed in that most comfortable of all building material—wood.

"Then it became necessary to think next about the organization and what we should do. So we started to dot our officers here and there. At the present time we have three Division officers—the eastern territory in the city of New York, the central territory in the city of Chicago, and the western territory in the city of San Francisco. Branching off from these divisions we have district officers in Los Angeles, Portland, Vancouver, B. C., Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Dallas, Memphis, Pittsburgh, Boston, Atlanta, and one other which I can't recall just now. At any rate, we have fourteen officers scattered all over this country for the sole purpose of bringing back the use of lumber in America and of doing whatever they can do to assist you gentlemen and to assist the users of lumber, to assist in the distribution of lumber and in solving whatever their problems may be.

"I don't mean to assume, and it would be sheer audacity on my part to tell you that these men can solve every trouble. They can't do it, they stand ready to do the best they can, and when I say we are willing to do the best we can, we are doing all that human kind can do.

"After we got this force going then we began to figure what our major projects would be for the time being, what we should do first. We realized before we had gone very far that we needed to begin at home, we needed to clean house to a certain extent, we needed to educate the manufacturers of lumber to the fact that they were dealing in God's favored natural resource. It is the only natural resource that will perpetuate itself, and there are certain inherent qualities which make it the best covering of mankind.

"We think we can say to you gentlemen today that you can get better lumber than ever heretofore, that you can get dryer lumber than heretofore, and that certainly you can get quicker deliveries than ever heretofore. The next problem was the distribution of lumber through the wholesale and retail dealers. We found there were problems there, and so we have established contact with the retail dealers particularly throughout the length of the land, and in that connection we are working in harmony with the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which is also putting on an extensive program of advertising lumber.

"There is one item which most of you gentlemen may not be familiar with, but which has given strength to competitive materials, because no lumber man has apparently had the time or the information through which he could straighten out the users of the competitive materials. I refer to oil derricks. In California and in the far central south, the oil derrick has been the instrument through which large quantities of lumber have been used, there has been as much as 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber per year used, and as the recession from lumber to steel has been going steadily on, and prior to six months ago, not a single manufacturer of lumber, not a single retailer of lumber, not a single fabricator of lumber had interested themselves in an effort to find out why the oil people had gone into the competitive material.

"We found out—we found out rather quickly. It didn't take us two months to find out, for our eyes were opened. They said "gentlemen, the reason we have gone to the other material is this: there hasn't been anybody in the lumber business sufficiently interested to come here and ascertain if we had any problems we might want them to solve for us. We thereupon set about to get out what we call model plans for an oil derrick. We have now a sales letter on that one project. We have now in process of making, and it will be completed within three weeks, a working plan with full details and specifications, showing what we believe to be a model oil derrick, which will meet the demands of the oil producers throughout the United States. If any of you gentlemen have had any experience in the erection of oil derricks I want you to know that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association can serve you, and that if you will make the call upon us, either at our headquarters office in Washington, or at any of our division and district offices, we will certainly do the best we can to help you solve your individual problems.

"Take the question of airports. Here is something new, but it will not be long before airports will be required in all

parts of the country. Just a few weeks ago I was traveling from Los Angeles to Chicago, and I noticed great circling lights on the horizon. They were circling around and around and I didn't know what they were at first, because these beacon lights were not circling when I went west. It was a new feature and I set out to ascertain what they were. I naturally figured that where these lights were there must be buildings. What should those buildings be made of? Will the lumber manufacturers, the lumber retailers and the lumber fabricators sit by and see steel and cement representatives say to our governments and to our municipalities, we have the material and the only material with which to build those airports? Why certainly not, gentlemen. We cannot submit to a thing of that kind for a moment, and therefore we began more than four months ago to design airports. We have issued a sales letter on airports and we will be very glad to send that to you gentlemen upon call.

"The first run of that bulletin was 5,000. It was increased another 5,000, and then another 5,000, making 15,000 in all. It was jumped another 10,000, making 25,000 in all, and today we are on the fifth run, 10,000 this time, which will give us approximately 50,000. We did not broadcast that letter or bulletin, and the calls which have been made have come from cities, from governmental departments, and from individuals who are interested in this great project, because just as surely as two and two make four, gentlemen, the airports in the country will furnish one of the greatest means of employment, certainly comparable, I conscientiously believe, with most anything else that we have in mind at the present time. I look upon the airport project as one of major importance. Do you think I am wrong in it?

"We have made canvasses of the housing conditions in the various parts of the United States. We have investigated the small house field, we have investigated the big house field, we have investigated conditions where steel trim and steel sash have taken the place of wood sash. We have found in various cities an absolute failure on the part of the retail distributors and the architects and the contractors and the fabricators to have knowledge of what was in their building code, what was affecting them in their own city. And I say to you gentlemen that lack of knowledge of building codes in the various cities has been that insidious thing which has gotten in under the lumber business, and it has diverted lumber from channels to which we are just as righteosly entitled as I am entitled to come here and breathe the sunshine which God gives to mankind. Can you blame some of the city officials? I don't think you can.

"Lumber has not been particularly well advertised. The various commodities entering in competition with it have been extensively advertised, and so perhaps we had a right to believe that some materials were superior to wood. On the other hand, I am inclined to believe that in some cases there has been collusion, if I may use that word advisedly, which has, in the face of argument to contrary, driven wood from some of its fields.

"Just a little while ago we had a case of a big 12-story building. The architect said, we can't put wood trim in that building, the city ordinance won't let us put it in any building above the third floor. A man in connection with the order of Hoo Hoo went to see this architect and said, 'Why do you put this in your stipulation?' He said, 'The building code says I can't put wood in above the third floor.' He said, 'Will you please get out a copy of your building code?' And he was shown where a supplement had been issued removing that ban on any part of a building. He said, 'I am glad you called my attention to it. I would rather use wood trim and I will immediately change my specifications.'

"In the matter of sash and doors we have absolutely saved to the lumber business since the first of the year wood sash in seventeen skyscraper buildings in the east and middle west, and steel sash had been specified because the people were not conscious of the superiority of wood sash. Therefore, we have gotten out a most comprehensive bulletin on steel sash versus wood sash.

"And so we could go through the various elements of trade, the various sources through which lumber moves, and there you will find the hand of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in finding out the facts and doing the right thing today on the basis of these facts. It would be a fallacy, it

would be foolishness on my part to tell you that lumber is better than anything else, regardless. I would not be stupid enough to make that statement. It is not true, but I do say, and I say it without fear of contradiction, that lumber has been routed from channels to which it has been rightfully entitled, that it has been routed more or less ruthlessly with spiked gloves, and that it has been routed sometimes in a manner which has been unfair. There has been no voice on the firing line to call attention to these unfair practices.

"We have gone into the matter of wooden bridges, signs and roadway markers, concrete forms, and in this latter we come to another very important item. Just a short while ago I was driving from the city of Washington to New York and I found a road under construction, I found they were using steel forms to lay the cement. I talked to the foreman and said, 'Will you tell me, please, if you prefer the steel to the wooden forms?' And his answer was, 'I certainly do not. I am only using these forms because I have to; I was told to use them and I am doing it, but it is costing the State much more money per day than if I could use the old forms to which I have been accustomed.'

"I cannot keep away from the question of building codes, and I just want to read to you a few paragraphs on that, if I may, and I will promise to read quickly:

"' The final paragraph in a recent monthly report about a major activity in the National Lumber Trade Extension campaign, contains what appears to be a merely inconsequential list of the names of thirty-one cities in various parts of the country, but in these thirty-one communities, the right of the lumber industry to sell millions of feet of this product is being challenged today.'

"Here are 31 cities of the United States contemplating the adoption of building codes, and when I consider the fact that from 10,000,000,000 to 12,000,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured today is dependent upon moving through buildings which, in the main, will be erected by you gentlemen, I contemplate building code revisions and building code adoptions with a great deal of alarm. We have seven men who are devoting all their time to building codes. We have in the city of Washington at our headquarters a man who is heading up the building code work, a man by the name of Campbell and an expert in his line. He is quick to grasp opportunities and he is quicker to see where inroads are being made unrighteously. We have two building code men in the western part of the country. We have two building code men in the central part of the country, and two in this section of the country, one of whom has just returned to New York last night from an errand down here in the interests of building code regulations in the southern part of Florida.

"Let me tell you some of the things about other organizations that are assisting in this work. Then I am going to tell you something about the standing supply of lumber and I think I will have concluded. The Order of Hoo Hoo, which is composed of 14,000 manufacturers, retailers and distributors of lumber, is an international organization. It operates in Canada and the United States. It has what they call vice-snarks, thirty-five of them—and don't get it confused with the word 'shark,' because shark in my vocabulary means a great deal. These men are scattered all over the United States and Canada, and the Order of Hoo Hoo is receiving support from the National Lumbermen's Association. In recognition of that these 135 men are vitally tied to this project, which we are attempting to put over. You link those thirty-five men and the fifty-two men who are in the field from the National Lumbermen's Association, and the forty-four men who are in the field from the various regional associations, and there you have a force of approximately 250 men who are single-minded on this one point—that is, to bring lumber to that position to which it is entitled and that favor to which it can and must be brought.

"In addition to that I mentioned a moment ago the program which is being put on by the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Here is a program involving probably $300,000 per year which will be spent in advertising. This fund of the manufacturers which is guaranteed to be not less than $1,000,000 per year and which I predict within the next year will be increased to at least $1,500,000, will be spent in presenting lumber to the industrial users and the actual home builders and the realtors of the country, and to the bank-

ers, and showing them just what we are trying to do.

"Now with your 400,000 or more men, all fabricators of lumber, might we add to that great and stupendous force, that nearly one-half million of people, this little handful of men we bring you, which we term as specialists, and may we not hope that these two forces may come together in one great, big, God-like, righteous, indefatigable movement to protect lumber?

"When I consider again what could happen in building codes—suppose our cities should use from 10,000,000,000 to 12,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year in building houses, suppose they should restrict it—12,000,000,000 feet of lumber per year is just exactly 33⅓ per cent of the entire production of the United States. If 400,000 carpenters and joiners, all craftsmen, are used here and there in the fabricating of 12,000,000,000 feet, which is just one-third of the total quantity and we are deprived of that lumber by unfair building codes of the various cities, and if there is a loss of 12,000,000,000 feet in the lumber manufacturing field, would there not be a similar loss in the field of craftsmen? And if you had unemployment in the same ratio would you not find yourselves with unemployment to the extent of 100,000 or 125,000 men?

"Therefore, I say that it is incumbent upon every man in this room, upon every lady in this room, just as incumbent as it is upon me, to see to it that unfair practices are stopped. You will find our men upon call within twelve hours of any point where you may call upon them.

"Publicity and advertising—we are doing a lot of that, but we do not figure on spending more than $300,000 a year in advertising. The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will spend that much, so in advertising alone it looks to me as if we are in for an amount of money something like $600,000 a year. We are spending $75,000 a year for publicity, and that publicity is just as essential as any other part of our field of work.

"As an illustration, there was carried in the papers less than three weeks ago a statement copied from the Wall Street Journal that the railroads of the country would be compelled to destroy their wooden cars and that they would build 300,000 steel cars, and that they must have them by January, 1931. That statement was broadcast throughout the United States. We made an investigation and we found there is absolutely no truth in the statement, and the only thing we have been able to figure out is that some ambitious manufacturer or large corporation probably had need to increase the sales of certain stocks, hence the article which appeared.

"Following that in very short order was the statement that the southern railroads would be compelled within the next year to tear down every single one of their wooden bridges and trestles, no matter how long or how short they might be. We investigated that and found it to be absolutely without foundation. I say to you, how does news of that kind become current? What is the reason for it? Is there underneath some apparently innocuous movement which we cannot contemplate from the top?

"I just want to tell you for a moment about some of the publications we are going to advertise in, and I have started the list with 'The Carpenter.' Then there is the Saturday Evening Post, The Literary Digest, The Country Gentleman, The Dairy Farmer, The Southern Agriculturist, The Progressive Farmer, The Prairie Farmer, The Bureau Farmer, American Builder, Engineering and Contracting, Pencils Points, Architectural Forum, Eastern States Builder and Developer, Railway Engineering and Maintenance, Farm Implement News, Furniture Manufacturer, American Paint Journal, Traffic World, Barrel and Box, Textile World, Collier's, Nation's Business, National Geographic, and many others. So you will see we are not only covering the national field, we are covering the industrial field, we are covering the field of every man and woman in the country who is interested in the development of the home and in the use of wood.

"Gentlemen, I apologize for the time I have taken. I can say to you that I haven't said one-tenth of the things which I had to say, I haven't said one-hundredth of the things which are in my heart to say to you, because I am wrapped up heart, soul and body in this lumber game. I was a manufacturer for over thirty years and I have been connected with this organization for a year, and there has been no break in my lumber experience since 1891."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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The publishers and the advertising agent use every possible precaution available to them against accepting advertisements from other than reliable firms, but do not accept any responsibility for the contents of any advertisement which appears in "The Carpenter." Should any deception be practiced by advertisers at any time, upon members, their duty is to immediately notify the Post Office authorities. Therefore, address any complaints to your local Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1929

Double Union Membership In 1929

THE slogan adopted by the Forty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in New Orleans, La., in November was, "Double Union Membership in 1929."

Behind those few words lies the foundation of all trade unionism—Organization. In recent years, entirely too much attention and effort have been given other phases of the labor movement and too little to that most important and fundamental principle of organizing the unorganized. We are glad indeed to record here that the membership of the A. F. of L., as reported to the New Orleans Convention shows an increase over the year previous. But the increase isn't as large as it could and should be.

There are many workers outside the fold of trade unionism that could be brought inside. Many, no doubt, would like to come in and enjoy the manifold benefits and blessings that Organized Labor affords its members. Many more are ignorant of these benefits and consequently are willing listeners to employers company unions, stock ownership, American plan and other such schemes designed to keep them out of bona fide and legitimate trade unions. No one knows better than the employers themselves that trade unionism is the salvation of any working man, that through organization and collective action, will he ever be able to demand and receive that which rightfully belongs to him. In many instances, these poor, misguided workers, fall in line readily to whatever the boss proposes, because they know that any protest on their part will find them out of a job. They have no alternative. They must accept, in the way of wages, working conditions and hours of labor whatever the boss dictates.

To these people, we, who are more fortunate, offer a welcome and helping hand. The A. F. of L. and the organizations affiliated with it have room for each and every working man and woman in their jurisdiction. At no time in the history of the world was industry and capital so highly organized as now, therefore never before was it more important for the workers in industry to organize than now.

In urging this matter the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. says:

"Our report shows that the time is ripe for concerted action in an educational organizing campaign. Organization in trade unions is the basic step for betterment for many wage earners who are not keeping step with progress in increasing wages or decreasing hours of work. So long as the standards of these workers are lower than union standards and so long as we come into competition with the work of wage earners whose work standards are lower than ours, we

are handicapped by the downward pull. In addition to our concern for the progress of the trade union movement, we want to see more workers realize the great difference that higher social and work standards make in living.

"Let us take full advantage of the opportunity that awaits us. The Executive Council urges that, during the year 1929, every Local Union, city central body and state federation of labor in the United States and Canada turn particular attention to educational and organizing activities to the end that all wage earners may be united in a nation-wide movement for their advancement, that they may share as an organized, independent and responsible group in the industrial and civic life of our countries, and that understanding of the aims and ideals of the labor movement be spread among all groups in American society."

Every member of our Brotherhood should ponder over and study this statement and then do all you can to "Double Union Membership In 1929."

Dissecting The "Building Dollar"

THE bureau of labor statistics has recently completed a survey of the relative cost of building material and labor in the building industry. To facilitate this work they selected three cities, namely Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, O. and Decatur, Ill., as fairly representative of the different types of urban commmunities.

Representative contractors in these cities were called upon by agents of the bureau and these contractors furnished all the data possible regarding the cost of labor and material on the part of the buildings on which they worked, as well as furnishing the amounts of the subcontracts. These sub-contractors in turn reported the amounts spent on both labor and material. The cost figures as stated are net costs, representing only the actual cost of the buildings from th time excavation was started. No overhead expenses, cost of land, financing charges or profits are included.

The buildings selected for the study were chosen from the types usually built in the city and the number selected from each type was roughly in proportion to the number built in the city.

The following table shows the percentage of material and labor in the construction of residential and non-residential buildings in the cities in which the data was collected.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Residential Material 55.6, Labor 44.4, Non-residential material 62.4, Labor 37.6, Average Material 60.2, Labor 39.8; Decatur, Ill., Residential Material 62.8, Labor 37.2, Non-residential Material 61.0, Labor 39.0, Average Material 61.3, Labor 38.7; Washington, D. C., Residential Material 52.6, Labor 47.4, Non-residential Material 59.3, Labor 40.7, Average Material 54.3, Labor 45.7; total Residential Material 54.0, total Residential Labor 46.0, total Non-residential Material 61.7, total Non-residential Labor 38.3, total Material Average 58.2, total Labor Average 41.8.

In the three cities taken as a whole material accounted for 54.0 percent of residential and 61.7 percent of non-residential building while labor accounted for 46.0 percent of residential building and 38.3 percent of the cost of non-residential building.

We learn from another itemized table that carpenter work accounts for the largest percentage of the total labor costs when compared with other trades. The average carpentry costs equals 32.7 cents of each labor dollar while the bricklaying, the next largest item averages 16.1 cents.

The figures given are interesting and no doubt accurate. They should go a long way toward dispelling the rumor of the uninformed that labor costs in the average building represents the largest expense.

When one takes into account that when the other necessary amounts which are added to the total cost of the completed structure and which have been omitted in this survey, such as overhead, financing charges, cost of land and profits, the total labor costs represents a very small item in the sale price of a structure.

An increase of the tariff on foreign made furniture is being asked by American furniture manufacturers who claim that despite the 33 1-3 per cent tariff, foreign made furniture can be sold cheaper in this country because of the difference in production costs.

* * *

Appearances would indicate that the average man doesn't get much beauty sleep.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
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JOHN T. COSGROVE
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Room 808, 625 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Travelling Members Attention

The District Council of Camden County and Vicinity (New Jersey) requests all carpenters to steer clear of that locality during the present depression in building activities.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that carpenters are needed in Winston-Salem, N. C. are false and misleading advises Fin. Sec. J. E. Hampton, L. U. No. 1942. The town is flooded with floaters and many men are walking the streets. All carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

Pres. Geo. H. Hedrick of Painters Dead

The many friends of President George H. Hedrick of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers were grieved to learn of his sudden death on Dec. 26th at Dunville, Canada, while enroute from his home in Buffalo, N. Y. to the Painters headquarters in Lafayette, Ind. His death was attributed to heart trouble.

George Hedrick was 64 years of age and had served as President of the Brotherhood of Painters since 1909 excepting for a short time when he was given a leave of absence by his organization to serve as President of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Funeral services were held in Buffalo, N. Y. and were attended by many prominent labor and civic officials. In his passing, the labor movement has lost another of the old time trade unionists who will be sadly and sincerely missed.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

The Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in The Athenaeum, New Orleans, La., and opened at 10:30, Monday morning November 19, 1928. Addresses of welcome were made by the Mayor of the City, the representative of the Gov-

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INSULATING CANE BOARD

ernor of the State, the President of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council, the President of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor and Congressman O'Connor.

387 delegates were present as herewith shown:

National and international 91; number of delegates 274; number of votes 27,864; Departments 4; number of delegates 4; number of votes 4; State Bodies 28; number of delegates 28; number of votes 28; Central Labor Unions 49; number of delegates 49; number of votes 49; Trade and Federal Unions 27; number of delegates 27; number of votes 76; Fraternal Organizations 4; number of delegates 5; number of votes 3. Total number of Unions, 203, Total number of delegates, 387; Total number of votes, 28,024.

The Report of the Executive Council shows that the Federation is made up as follows:

4 Departments; 107 National and International Unions; 49 State Federations; 792 City Central Bodies; 373 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions; 753 Local Department Councils; 29,128 Local Unions; with an average paid up membership of 2,896,063 a gain over last year of 81,387.

The receipts for the year amounted to $545,437.92; balance on hand August 31, 1927 $251,642.74; Total, $797,080.66.

The expenses for the year amounted to $496,971.23: balance on hand August 31, 1928 $300,109.43.

Divided as follows:

In General Fund $49,524.68; in Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, $250,584.75; Total $300,109.43.

The Executive Council in its report deals particularly with matters directly and closely affecting the union such as

The work of organizing.

Special organizing campaign and results therefrom.

Internal union problems.

Meeting places.

Meetings, Social Possiblities.

Wives and families working with the Union.

Union Records.

Union Benefits.

Employment Bureaus.

Method of Organizing.

Planning Organizing Work.

Educational Work — The Wage Earners.

Educational Work—The Community.

Educational Work—The Employer.

The work of Central Labor Unions, their use and activities and why Local Unions should be affiliated with them.

The work of State Federation's of Labor their activities, and what they can accomplish if Local Unions would affiliate, take part in the work and give support to the many problems they have to contend with in advancing the cause of Labor.

The Jurisdictional Disputes as usual were up for discussion. Many of them, however, were settled during the past year and this was a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

The miners great struggle was reviewed in detail. In response to the appeals sent out in their behalf the record shows that up to August 31, 1928, the sum of $488,524.48 was contributed and sent to the Headquarters of the A. F. of L. every cent of which was turned over to the National officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

Relative to our Home the Council reports as follows:

The Carpenters' Home

A committee of the Executive Council on October 1, participated in the dedication of the magnificent Home at Lakeland, Florida, established by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the care of its Aged members.

We congratulate the Brotherhood, its officers and members upon this splendid addition to the union Homes for Aged and incapacitated workers We earnestly hope that the day is not far distant when every national and international union shall have made material provision for the support and care of those of its members whose years of service in industry in the line of their chosen trade or calling have entitled them to an old age free from anxiety or distress induced by lack of the material comforts of life.

Education

Under this caption the Executive Council says:

Constructive suggestions to the authors of social text books have been so effective in contributing to broader presentation of national development, that

a continuation of the work of reviewing text used in public schools was authorized. A review of books published, or revised, in the past two years, is in progress. Texts are read and criticisms and suggestions sent to publishers and authors. This service in the main has met with cordial appreciation and cooperation.

Continuation Schools—Last year we called attention to the importance of continuation schools to industrial groups. That is the branch of industrial education which serves the greatest number of workers as is evident by the following statistics:

Year	Evening	Trade Extension	General Continuation	All Day
1927	97,574	39,406	308,533	50,116
1926	89,694	41,834	290,358	44,799
1925	85,553	31,343	272,509	39,666
1924	84,973	35,475	256,133	33,262
1923	69,856	37,931	184,001	34,101
1922	66,477	33,106	165,911	31,390
1921	51,823	20,978	119,657	25,042
1920	48,354	17,159	98,082	21,224
1919	43,485	22,616	50,783	18,664
1918	46,333	53,005	--------	18,596
	684,122	332,853	1,745,967	316,860

Even these figures do not indicate the preponderance of boys and girls in general continuation classes because adults are included under the classification "Evening" and "Trade Extension." Continuation courses make possible social adjustments for boys and girls who must work and every effort should be made to improve them.

A new type of vocational education is developed called cooperative-part-time education.

The greatest number of cooperative schools are in Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Texas, Michigan, and Delaware. In smaller numbers they are reported for eleven more states and Hawaii.

We believe that this whole subject should be studied carefully so that we may be assured of facts and the necessary steps taken to assure workers the highest type of educational opportunities under best conditions.

A number of protests against certain features of this development have recently come to the Federation.

These protests are probably due in part at least to the failure of Labor to make its proper contributions to their development. Three groups are concerned with all vocational courses and if any one fails to function, the undertaking lacks balance and understanding.

It is of utmost importance that Central Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor be adequately represented on school boards and especially on agencies directing vocational education. If full consideration is given to the interests of Labor our trade union movement must be alert and vigilant as to these offices.

We believe also that Labor's representative on the Federal Board for Vocational Education should be a recognized representative and not a political appointee.

Other Matters

Labor's Three Special Days—While Labor's three special days were suitably remembered in many sections of the country, yet Labor's Memorial Sunday, Labor Sunday and Labor Day have not so far assumed that permanent place of honor, recognition and observance in the Organized Labor Movement to which their relationship to the workers would seem to entitle them. But yet we are glad to record that one of these special days, Labor Day, was more generally celebrated this year than for several years past.

We believe that Labor's Memorial Sunday and Labor Sunday are gradually growing more and more into the fabric of the Organized Labor Movement. It is fitting and proper that labor should recognize one special day on which to pay the tribute of memory to its honored dead. Labor's Memorial Sunday, the fourth Sunday in May of each year has been so chosen and designated.

The Organized Labor Movement knows no creed, its membership follows all religions. When the wage earner applies for membership in the union of his trade he is not asked what is his religion; that is a matter sacred to himself. To have chosen one Sunday of all the year to be known as Labor Sunday, the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September, Labor Day, meets the needs of all sects and religions and yet does no violence to that freedom of worship

which under the constitution of our country is every citizen's guarantee and privilege.

We urge the full observance of Labor's three special days by all organizations of labor and their members.

Samuel Gompers Memorial—We recommended to the Los Angeles Convention and the convention approved that an appeal be issued to all Organized Labor requesting contributions for the erection of a memorial to Samuel Gompers. We also recommended that friends and sympathizers wishing to contribute should do so through Central Labor Unions in their vicinity or through the American Federation of Labor.

At that time it was intended that the formal appeal should be issued in the month of February, 1928. Thereafter circumstances developed which made it inexpedient for such an appeal to be made in 1928. We therefore postponed the matter. We ask that you approve our recommendation that an appeal be issued in January, 1929, the month of his birth, to all Organized Labor, friends and sympathizers to contribute to the fund for the erection of the Samuel Gompers Memorial.

The necessary legislation has been enacted by the Congress of the United States authorizing the erection of the memorial in the city of Washington, D. C. The Fine Arts Commission has been consulted and a site has been agreed upon, that is the park at the conjunction of Massachusetts Avenue and L Streets, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets Northwest, just one block from the American Federation of Labor Building.

Child Labor—Thirty-eight legislatures will assemble in 1929, and the Executive Council will conduct persistent agitation for ratification of the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States by those legislatures that have not yet acted and to urge those that have rejected the amendment to rescind their action.

We have found that those public officials who have demanded that the states retain control of the children of our nation bitterly oppose any changes in the child labor laws of their respective states that would be of benefit to the children. This neglect should alarm every forward-looking citizen.

The children of today will be the citizens of tomorrow. Therefore, it is the duty of the Organized Labor Movement to persist in demanding that child exploitation in industry shall cease. To this end we urge all state federations of labor to begin a campaign as soon as the legislatures meet to secure protection for the nation's children. Those states that have not yet acted should be called upon to ratify the amendment. Those states that have rejected the amendment should be called upon to rescind their action and thus show their concern for the child life of our country.

Company Unions—We have continued our efforts to secure the facts on company unions and various shop representation plans which are but extensions of management functions. Though company unions are supposed to be plans for employe representation, they are in fact agencies supervised by and responsible to management. We are unalterably opposed to company unions. We have brought such facts to the attention of both workers and employers. We have with equal diligence sought to set forth the facts about trade unions, their functions and services to production. We have sought to interpret the value and purposes of the functional services of trade unions so that both employers and employes might understand the value and the functions of trade unions.

We believe that the effective way to refute the claims of proponents of so-called employe representation plans is to show why these plans are based on a wrong understanding of human nature and human relations and to submit evidence of the constructive results of union-management cooperation.

Good business men can not permanently resist cooperative relations with an agency that offers results in elimination of industrial wastes, higher quality standards of production, improvements in operating machinery, and constructive suggestions based on experience and reflection. The American Federation of Labor realizes that wage earners can benefit through prosperous industries.

The American trade union movement is stronger than ever because it is winning a place in public confidence and understanding.

Attempted Communistic Control—The activities of the communists to disrupt

and disorganize the trade unions and get control of union meetings have not abated. Their purposes are concealed under terms and titles which tend to mislead the unthinking and those not fully informed—sometimes expressed as destructive criticism, efforts to belittle trade union policies, or to reverse trade union policies for revolutionary methods. We have been constantly on the alert to warn our affiliated organizations and their membership against giving aid or comfort, moral or financial support, to these would-be wreckers of the trade union movement

The trade union movement is founded upon sound and proven principles. The life of our movement depends upon the preservation of these principles. The communists are fundamentally antagonistic to the principles, policies, practices and law of the Organized Labor Movement.

We repeat our assertion that has been often reaffirmed, there can be no compromise with the communists, with their followers and adherents. They seek the destruction of the Organized Labor Movement and would substitute therefor class war and class hatred. Their objective necessitates not only the destruction of the American Federation of Labor but the overthrow of the government and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Wherever there is discontent among the workers arising from unsatisfactory conditions of employment, low wages, long hours of work, unemployment, that is the point where the communists concentrate their work. They seek to get workers out on strike or to control strikes called by trade unionists. Such strikes become propaganda centers with no real effort to get an agreement. Not work agreements with opportunity for steady progress, but rebellion and insistence on ultimate ends is their purpose and policy; not possible betterment now in the conditions of the workers but the promise of all things is the bait with which they seek to lure the toilers from their allegiance to the great Organized Labor Movement which since its inception fifty years ago has brought so much of help and hope and betterment into the lives of the workers.

The communists have been especially active in the needle trades, textile industries, building trades and the mining industry. They have sought to form rival organizations in these trades. They have fomented friction and trouble and then placed obstacles in the way of industrial agreements.

The organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor itself have taken a determined stand to expel every communist from the ranks of the Organized Labor Movement.

We refer at this length to these matters because of the increased activity of the communists during the past year and because we again desire to warn the organizations of labor, their officers and their members against giving countenance, aid, support or encouragement to communistic activities whatsoever guise they may assume. Make official inquiries before entering into new relationships.

Organize

Our report shows that the time is ripe for concerted action in an educational organizing campaign. Organization in trade unions is the basic step for betterment for many wage earners who are not keeping step with progress in increasing wages or decreasing hours of work. So long as the standards of these workers are lower than union standards and so long as we come into competition with the work of wage earners whose work standards are lower than ours, we are handicapped by the downward pull. In addition to our concern for the progress of the trade union movement, we want to see more workers realize the great difference that higher social and work standards make in living.

The shops, factories, mines, commercial establishments, offices, and transportation agencies are the work-homes of millions of people in which they spend the most important part of their lives. The atmosphere of these work homes, the nature of work relationships, the spirit of industrial government, are among the formative influences that determine the character and the spirit of the great majority of human beings.

The purposes of the labor movement and the significance of its work as measured in richness and bigness of human life are a challenge to our capacity and

love of humanity. While we know that trade unionism must depend on business efficiency as an instrumentality, yet it is the idealism and the spiritual yearning expressed through trade unionism that hold our devotion and command our service. Desire for growth is inseparable from human life. Trade unionism is the most potential agency for providing opportunity for sustained growth for those who work for wages. It provides the means and the channels for intelligent self-direction.

For this work, so worthy of devotion and dedication of all that is highest in us we appeal in most earnest and urgent terms to all labor organizations that they give themselves without reservation and with a spirit of high endeavor during the coming year.

Let us take full advantage of the opportunity that awaits us. The Executive Council urges that, during the year 1929, every Local Union, City Central Body and State Federation of Labor in the United States and Canada turn particular attention to educational and organizing activities, to the end that all wage earners may be united in a nation-wide movement for their advancement, that they may share as an organized, independent and responsible group in the industrial and civic life of our countries, and that understanding of the aims and ideals of the labor movement be spread among all groups in American society.

Since reliable records show that in recent years the conditions of groups of workers on jobs requiring little previous training, that is workers in repetitive or highly specialized jobs, "common" labor, women workers, have not advanced in proportion to those of union groups, particular attention should be given to the organization of these special groups of workers.

We urge that the goal we have set in this report be made the objective of all organizing campaigns: Double Union Membership in 1929!

With this high aim for inspiration let us make the coming year a period of progress that will make an epoch of growth and open the way to boundless opportunity.

Make all thing count to this end: Double Trade Union Membership in 1929.

Brookwood Labor College

Through a resolution introduced by Delegate Fox of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor proposing the formation of a National Labor College under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor the standing and attitude of Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York to the A. F. of L. was brought out. The evidence clearly showed that Brookwood Labor College is not in harmony with the objects, aims and purposes of the A. F. of L. The faculty, teachers and student body are communistic, in fact three members of the faculty are members of the Board of Advisers of the Workers' (communist) School in New York. Students who refused to accept communistic teachings were given to understand they were not wanted. International unions withdrew their students and discontinued their support of Brookwood College all of which was brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and after a careful investigation had been made, the Executive Council issued a special circular, advising all affiliated bodies to withold scholarships and financial support from Brookwood Labor College in the future. The Convention approved the action of the Executive Council and endorsed their action in issuing the circular letter herein before referred to.

President Martin Ryan of the Railway Carmen was elected Treasurer in place of Daniel J. Tobin resigned. This change along with the death of James Duncan left two vacancies on the Executive Council. These were filled by President Coefield of the Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Association and President Wharton of the Machinists' Association.

Toronto, Canada was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1929.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Harry G. Lindeman,
R. H. Burdette,
Edward Thompson,
John R. Stevenson,
J. R. Weyler,
Chas. H. Bausher,
Delegates.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The American Federation of Labor

To All Organized Labor:—Greetings.

Conforming to specific directions of the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in New Orleans, Louisiana, November19-28, 1928, your attention is called to Resolution No. 8 adopted by the convention as follows:

Resolved, That this, the Forty-eighth convention of The American Federation of Labor, instruct that a letter shall be sent out from the office of the American Federation of Labor to all national, international and federal Local Unions, calling attention to the importance of this issue (to patronize retail stores displaying clerks' card) and its direct bearing upon the efforts of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association to more generally extend organization among all retail clerks, and requesting that the membership in all organized crafts be urged to lend their support to the furtherance of this work by consistently and continually demanding the services of union clerks as well as Union Label merchandise; and be it further

Resolved, That all members of Organized Labor be strongly urged to patronize retail stores displaying the store card of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and to trade with salespeople wearing the monthly working button of the organization.

Also Resolution No. 56 approved by the convention which reads:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor send out a circular letter to all State Federations of Labor and City Central Councils, and to all the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, requesting them to use their influence by making an effort to organize the Laundry Workers in their districts and localities.

I trust that these matters will be given your serious consideration and hearty cooperation in line with the convention recommendation and that you will favor me at your convenience with a letter of advice as to just what you can do to be helpful in carrying out the convention action.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Communism

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am writing you on a subject which as a native born American lies very close to my heart. The theme of my subject is "communisim." The United States Government is about one of the best forms of government on the face of this good old earth.

Communisim! In my mind the hideous vision of a rattlesnake should be treated as that reptile is treated. Stamp it out! Destroy it! I note that a large majority of that order are foreigners. Deport them! Weed them out of our organization.

This "weeding out" process was started at our Lakeland Convention and I wish to congratulate our executive body for the fearless manner in which they went after this proposition but they merely scratched the surface. I liken our set-to at Lakeland as a battle with a giant octapus. They have merely chopped off a tentacle but the body still lives! Why should we show any clemency? Communism is a grave menace to our organization. It is a graver menace to our country.

I wish it to be plainly understood that I am not bigoted against foreigners. Far from it. I think a foreigner who comes here, and becomes a peaceful law abiding citizen is a help to the country. After all is said our antecedents somewhere on our family trees were foreigners.

Getting back to the original subject, allow me to explain how our particular Local Union handled a communication issued by Morris Rosen after his expulsion at Lakeland.

A motion was made and unanimously carried that we tear up the communica-

tion without reading it! And as it happened that I am the Recording Secretary of our Local it gave me keen pleasure to comply with this motion. Drastic measures? No. Just merely self-preservation.

If all Local Unions handled that particular type of communication in the same way much would be done to remedy the "Peril Within."

But, no! Local Unions and individual members will allow themselves to be imposed upon. Oratory is one of the chief weapons, which the communist uses. Brothers! beware of the glib tongue of this body of Trade Educational Leaguers!

It's a pity that a sane and intelligent people will listen to those who come here and try to run our country and our organization on a truly un-American basis. It is a known and proven fact that the communistic party take their orders from their Central body at Moscow, Russia.

Think of such a condition, these fellows have the effrontery to come here and tell us how to run our country and our organization and at home they made such a miserable job of it. Russia is practically dying of communism. Let us hope that that example will stick in the minds of any of our members who may have communistic sympathies. My own particular slogan is, "My country first" (God bless her) "our organization second" (may it prosper).

In closing let me again state that our General Office has only "scratched the surface." Do not stop with the eradication of the head, but go after the body which lies dormant in our midst.

To you, Mr. Editor allow me to express my sincere admiration for the fearless and able manner in which you handled the situation at Lakeland. Keep up the good work. We haven't any room in our organization for communists!

Frank Kempf.
L. U. No. 298. Long Island City, N. Y.

Words of Wisdom

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Allow me as a loyal brother and veteran of two of America's wars and a lover of American principles to extend my sincere congratulations to the General Officers and Delegates who attended the last convention at Lakeland, Florida —in putting down the attempted rebellion and the short shift handed the offenders—whose sole purpose it seems was to try and gain control of the convention and put something over that might be distasteful to the members back home—as described in detail by our worthy representative Brother Vincent J. Costello of Local Union No. 385 who attended the convention.

His version of the affair along with his description of our Lakeland Home was very interesting. He also explained some plans devised by the General Officers for a Pension for old members who might not wish to take advantage of the Home. The members of our Local thought so well of the work of the General Officers and their assistants that they voted $350.00 to furnish one of the rooms in the Home. This gentlemen, is the answer of Local Union No. 385 to the "Reds" and the communistic element that has gotten into our organization.

Reds and red flags are about as popular in our Local as red flannels would be to a bull. Red minorities shall never drive pottage pot deals for this country or our Brotherhood. Lincoln's pass key can always be duplicated, since every able-bodied man is born with the same working and thinking outfit. He is free to establish his own level—the real difference between the wage earner and the wage payer is a matter of lazy or active brains—

The Constitution of the Brotherhood ringingly answers its critics with one of the world's best balance sheets, good wages, a school desk for every child, telephones and sanitary plumbing for mechanic's homes, freedom of the press, 5 days a week to labor, sick and death benefits, a good Home or Pension for every worthy Brother who grows old, and nobody has as yet shown a better line of goods for the same money, no matter where they come from or where they invest it. I'll admit we haven't attained perfection in Federal government—but the unions of our country are giving the individual a square deal, and a fairer show than any contemporary system. There are no millennial brains among our statesmen, jurists or legislators, but they did manage to erace breadlines from recent history with the aid of Organized Labor.

We didn't erect an alms house when we built our Home in Lakeland. We built a monument to the pioneers of our

craft. Poor houses and soup kitchens are generally built for men who didn't know enough to organize until winter came and they were left out in the cold. Broadly speaking there are always a group of brothers, a small group of thinkers to whom we're incessantly obligated for all the ideas that have redeemed us from slavery—and again there are many brothers to whom progress doesn't owe a tinker's darn.

I am known among the men in our craft in New York "as the wooden headed philosopher." I have often heard it said that the average man finds it easier to give advice than to take it—that may be true enough but I am not one of the average men—I am of Scotch decent—and when a Scotchman is willing to give something most every one takes it from him even advice so here's a chance for some of the younger members of our organization to get some food for thought from an old timer. I have been reading a lot of letters in "The Carpenter" concerning the Home and Pension. Many of the younger element seem to begrudge a small fee to keep the home fires burning for the old carpenter or seem to loose sight of the fact that they too will someday grow old and worn out ("even as you and I").

First I am going to cite my own experiences. Some thirty years ago, to be exact in 1898, President McKinley called for volunters to help suppress the iron heel of a country that were destroying woman and children and making slaves of the men. That was the Spanish American war. Well I was young and active and did not be grudge my services. Today I am drawing a Pension of $30 a month for life—and can go to the Soldiers Home when I get too old to work, also if I were to die my faithful wife would receive my Pension. So young men, in times of peace prepare for war—so much for the Home and Pension.

Now there's another element in the Brotherhood that I wish to write about —that's the bunch who join the union just to get the wages, they never go to a meeting, never know what's going on in the Local, but stand on the corners or on the jobs and knock all the Officers and the measures that are proposed for the good of all in later years. These are the kind of men that help build fine houses for others but fail to save some of the shavings and small pieces to keep themselves warm when winter comes—finally they drop out of the unions and then—well here's their story later.

He's called a "good fellow" by those who don't know him very well. He's in the habit of rolling home "stewed to the gills" each and every pay day—she heard him stumbling through the door and often pretending to be asleep to spare herself the shame of facing an uncaged beast. In the morning he'd wake with shakey nerves, a hot head and turn his home into an imitation of "H—l" before starting to work. Yes, they alone know him this "wise guy" this "good fellow," this woman and her children. The fellows that work with him call him a regular guy, but in their hearts they know he isn't. All the bartenders are glad to see him—he was such a good sport and a good spender always on the "Up and Up" but his family had to foot the bills. Incidentally there was rent to pay, gas bills piled up, the butcher, baker and milkman's bill could not be met this week end or the next, also clothes were needed for the children that they would not get while the faithful little wife would have to get along with last year's clothes and would have to have her worn shoes mended or wear rubbers—she often pleaded with him, but he laughed and forgot her and his promises to her. Then came a time when this "Up and Up" guy found himself down and out, his brain befogged, his pockets rifled, left cold and hungry to face the future. "Why do you abuse me in this heartless manner?" cries the resourceless wreck—"Laugh now you fool, Laugh!" came the answer from the shadow. "You robbed me of my expectations and squandered your hard earned money, week after week I begged a small percentage of your earnings—begged a fifty-fifty split—one for the present and one for the future, a dollar out of every ten hid away for my coming would have satisfied my few modest wants and would have kept the wolf from the door. But no, you played the "Good Fellow" and profligate. A little self denial and reasonable thrift was all I ever looked for—but no, you ate your cake and mine too—you spent your strength and mine too, you burnt my candle and yours, you frittered your energy as well as mine—you gave up the union, neglected the very rudiments of

sane living and now that your body and mine are prematurely worn they haven't the power to resist attack. Whose your friend now?" "Who are you? Have you no pity? I was always a good fellow when I had it—give me another chance," cried the unfortunate man.

"You're too late—it's tit for tat, I pay in kind," replied the other, "Ask me no mercy, but laugh now you improvident, —laugh! for I'm Old Age."

So the "Reds" that have slipped into our ranks I'll warn them there's danger ahead for them—let them remember "Destiny" is not a sailor—but a ship that must be carefully guided through many a stormy sea before reaching a safe harbor—ships that pass in the night without proper lights are often sunk.

But brothers who bought through tickets to "Bossville" when they started to work are arriving everyday—that's the only quality that promotes men from overalls to overseers in this man's country. And to the careless "Good fellow," let me remind you to watch your step—pay your dues—keep in the union—help to keep the Home fires burning for the old pioneers that made this big union of ours possible many years ago. If you must be a "Good fellow" why get together at the close of every Local Union meeting and sing whistle or hum "The Carpenters Swan Song"—

"We're all just one day nearer to our
Lakeland Home when shadows of
night descend—
We've just one day less to roam—when
fading twilight colors blend—
We'll all soon sit beneath the starry dome
—with men from Frisco and men
from Nome—
For with each day's trampling and
nightly camping—
We're getting nearer to our dear old
'Lakeland Home.' "

So with best wishes to the General Officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Ladies' Auxiliaries for a bright and prosperous New Year and many to follow.

John F. Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 36

Editor, 'The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 36 will attempt to give you some idea of what we are doing.

We are attempting to educate ourselves and our children to the real meaning of trade unionism, by giving open meetings and having speakers who are well informed along the line of trade unionism. We also have business and professional men and women speakers who are friendly to our cause. We have been organized about three years and have had many difficulties, but we are still fighting.

I have read the many interesting pieces that have been published from month to month in "The Carpenter," and each piece I read gives me new ideas.

Let us hear from all the Auxiliaries throughout the country.

Mrs. J. C. Barrett, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 36. Birmingham, Ala.

Resolution Adopted By Our Twenty-second General Convention

The following resolution adopted by the delegates attending the Twenty-second General Convention of our Brotherhood, in Lakeland, Fla., Sept. 29, to Oct. 9, 1928, is herewith published for the information and guidance of our members.

Whereas, the "Economy Program" of the administration of the United States of America has resulted in a failure to provide sufficient appropriations for the proper housing of the personnel of military posts, and

Whereas, Many mechanics are out of employment, carpenters as well as other building mechanics; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the Congress of the United States of America to make additional appropriations for the War Department for the purpose of speeding up present building programs and providing additional building programs for military posts throughout the country, in order to provide work for our unemployed building mechanics; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Local Unions to be forwarded by them to the Secretary of War and to Congressmen of their local districts.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN OSTERMEYER—L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.

JOHN C. GRANTHAM—L. U. No. 199, Chicago, Ill.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XI

Even though we are devoting two lessons to the square in this series, we do not want to be understood that this is a complete treatment of that most simple, yet wonderful, instrument, the steel square. Perhaps we will prepare a series of articles on this subject someusing as a guide, is the R1OOC. If the student will lay this square before him with the face up, he will find to the left of the body, top line, these words: "Length of main rafters per foot run," just as we are showing them by Fig. 68. Then if he will go on to the figure

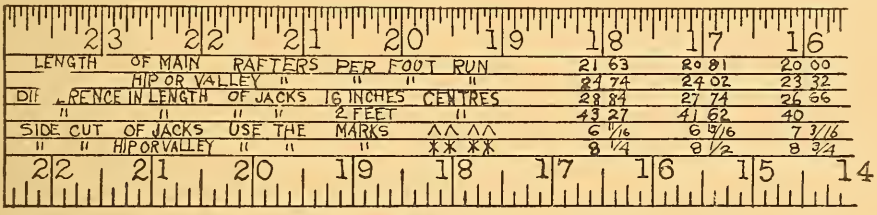

LENGTH OF MAIN RAFTERS PER FOOT RUN 21 63 20 81 20 00
HIP OR VALLEY " " " " 24 74 24 02 23 32
DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH OF JACKS 16 INCHES CENTRES 28 84 27 74 26 66
" " " " 2 FEET " 43 27 41 62 40
SIDE CUT OF JACKS USE THE MARKS ^^ ^^ 6 11/16 6 9/16 7 3/16
" " HIP OR VALLEY " " " XX XX 8 1/4 8 1/2 8 3/4

Fig. 68

time, in which it will be possible for us to deal more completely with the many problems that can be solved with the steel square. Even in this series, because the square is so indispensable to carpentry, it will be necessary for us to bring it into this work again and again as we proceed.

Few roofs are framed without the use of the steel square, and those that are

"18," he will find under it 21 63, which means that the length of the main or common rafter per foot run for an 18-inch rise is 21 63-100 inches long. To find the length of the rafter, multiply 21 63-100 by the number of feet in the run of the roof. In the same way the second line gives the length per foot run for both hip and valley rafters, under the figure that represents the rise

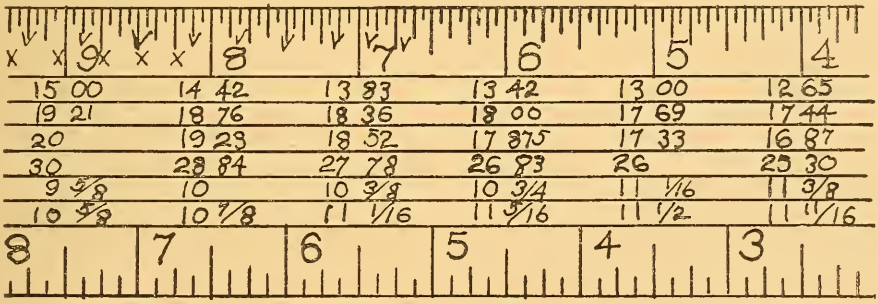


Fig. 69

are, nevertheless, framed on the principles involved in the square. While we have never used the tables on the square for any practical purposes, we will, notwithstanding that fact, explain them in this lesson. The square that we are

per foot run of the roof. If the rise is less, say, 8 inches per foot run, pass up all figures excepting those under the figure 8; should the rise be 10 inches, or some other figure, the figures to be used will be found under the respective

figures. The third line gives the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters, spaced 16 inches on center; while the fourth line gives the difference for 2-foot spaces. The fifth line reads: "Side cut of jacks, use the marks (inverted V's)". Under the figure 18 will

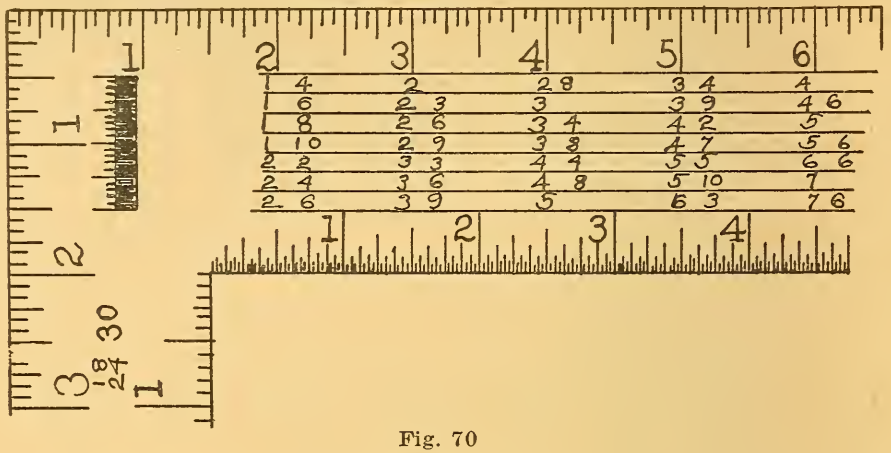


Fig. 70

be found 6 11-16—with these figures in mind, pass on to the figure 6, and on counting eleven-sixteenths, Fig. 69, you will find the inverted V, which indicates the graduating mark to be used on the outside edge of the body, with 12 on the tongue, or vice versa, in order to obtain the side cut for the jack rafter. In other words, 6 11-16 and 12, the latter gives the cut, will give the bevel for the side cut of the jack rafters for a roof having

you will find the X mark, at the graduating mark representing 8¼ inches . . . Application: 8¼ and 12, the latter gives the cut, will give the bevel for the side cut for hips and valleys for a roof having an 18-inch rise per foot run. We are using the 18-inch rise for convenience. . . . . In practice the rise is usually below 12. Study Figs. 68 and 69.

Now lay the square before you with the back to the top, and you will find on the back of the body, what is known as the lumber table. Fig. 70 and 71 give two sections of the back of the square showing enough of the lumber table to serve our purpose. The base figure for this table is 12. Now if you

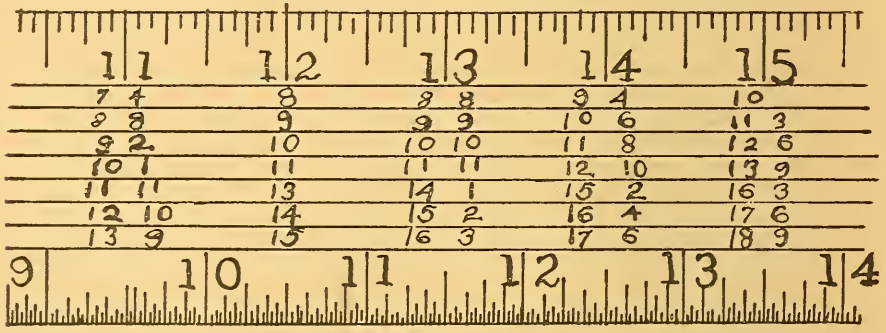


Fig. 71

an 18-inch rise per foot run. The sixth line gives the figures to be used with the figure 12, in order to obtain the side cut for hips and valleys. The graduating marks are indicated with X's. Under the figure 18, on this line, we find 8¼ . . . . Now refer to Fig. 69 and

will turn to Fig. 71, you will find under the base figure, these figures: On the first line, 8; on the second line, 9; on the third line 10, and so on down to 15, omitting 12. The table can be used in two ways. First, let the figures on the edge of the square represent the length

of the board, and the figures under the base figure, the width. Then, a board 12 feet long, 8 inches wide has 8 feet of lumber in it; if the board is 13 feet long ,it has 8 feet, 8 inches of lumber in it, and if 14 feet long, it would have 9 feet, 4 inches of lumber in it. These figures are found in Fig. 71, on the edge of the square shown, and on the

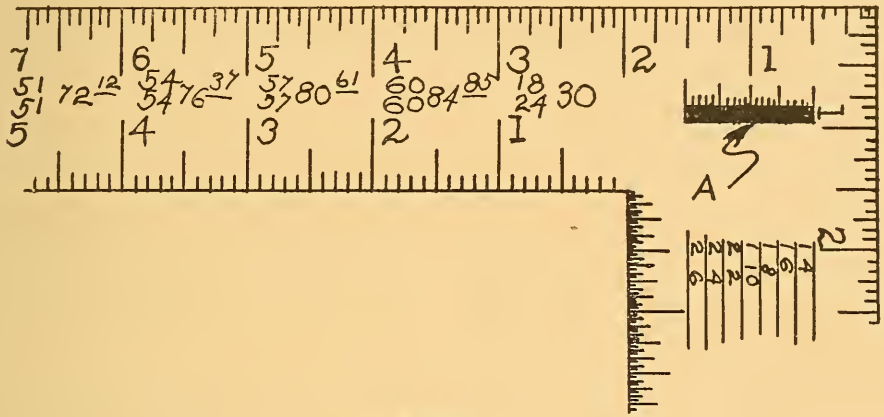


Fig. 72

upper line. For instance we have a board 8 inches wide and 3 feet long. We will turn back to the edge-figure, 3 (Fig. 70), and under it on the top line we find that it contains 2 feet of lumber. If the board were 4 feet long, as shown under the edge-figure 4, it

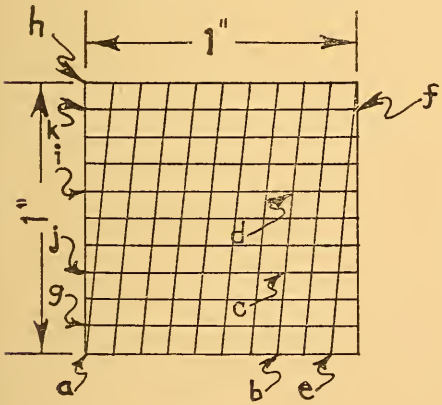


Fig. 73

would have 2 feet 8 inches of lumber in it . . . . Second, the results will be the same if you let the edge-figures represent the width, and the figures under the base figure, the length. For example, a board 8 feet long, 13 inches wide, has, as we find under the figure 13, 8 feet, 8 inches of lumber in it. If it were 8 feet long and only 3 inches wide, it has, as we find under the figure 3, 2 feet of lumber in it. The lumber table is very simple, although it is necessary to understand it thoroughly before it can be used with certainty. And in order to be thorough, study is necessary; so study the table in the light of the foregoing explantions.

The brace table is found on the back of the tongue, a section of which is shown by Fig. 72. Under the edge-figure, 3, a little to the right we have the figure 18 and below it 24, with the figure 30 to the right. This means that a brace 18 inches from the angle one way, and 24 inches from the angle the other way, will be 30 inches long: in other words, the diagonal-distance between 18 and 24 on a square, is 30 inches. Under the edge-figure 4, we find 60 and 60, with 84 85-100 to the right. A brace put into a square angle, 60 inches each way from the angle, would be 84 85-100 inches long. In the same way the lengths of other braces are given in the table.

The square we are using as a guide, has one inch graduated into one hundred parts, inorder to make it possible for the workman to obtain the exact length of a brace, or anything else, even to a hundredth part of an inch. This graduated inch is pointed out at A, Fig. 72. The method usually used to obtain the distance of certain number of hundredth parts of an inch, is by setting the points of a compass exactly the required number of hundredth parts of an inch

apart, and add that distance to the distance measured off with a rule or some other measuring instrument. Some

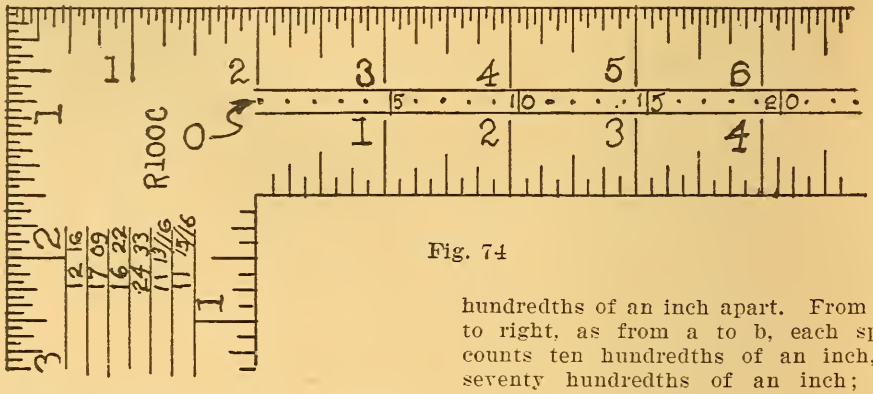


Fig. 74

squares have what is called a 'diagonal scale,' like what we are showing by Fig. 73. The measuring here is also done with a compass, as in the case just explained, but the count is somewhat different. The diagonal lines, as well as the cross lines, are exactly ten-hundredths of an inch apart. From left to right, as from a to b, each space counts ten hundredths of an inch, or seventy hundredths of an inch; but counting from bottom to top, as from b to c, or to d. each space counts only one hundredth of an inch. Hence, from a to b, we have seventy hundredths of

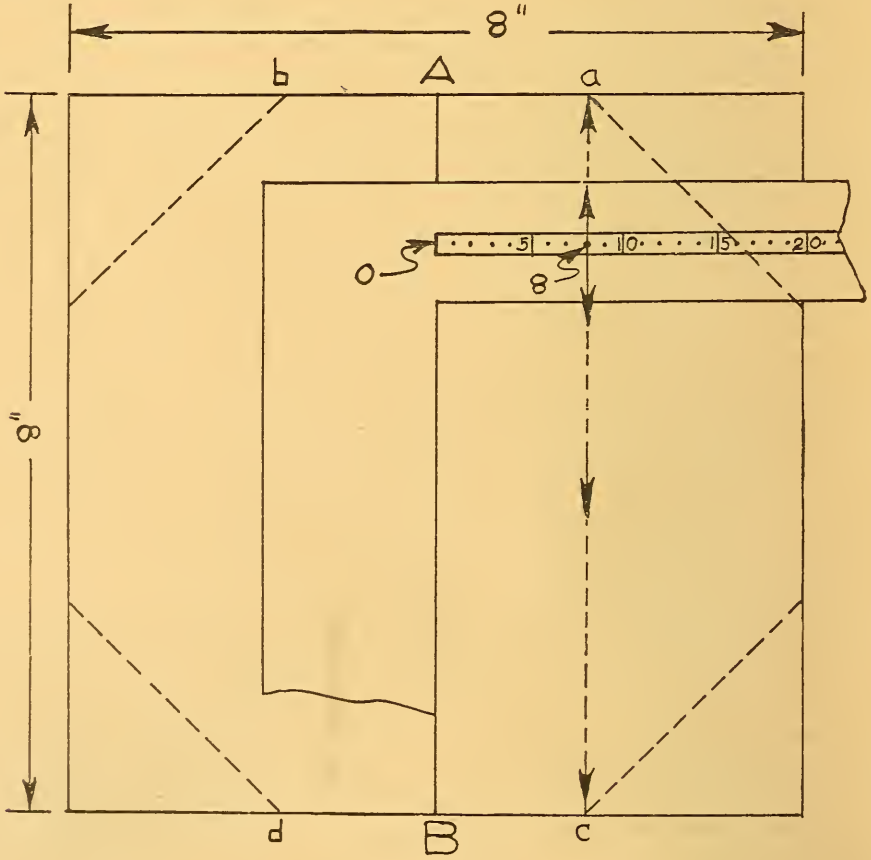


Fig. 75

an inch; from b to c, three hundredths of an inch, in all, seventy-three hundredth of an inch, or the distance between c and j. The distance between d and i, is seventy-six hundredth of an inch. From a to e, we have ninty and from e to f nine, or a combined distance of ninty-nine hundredth of an inch, between f and k. At g, between the left line and the first diagonal line, we have one hundredth of an inch represented.

The octagon table is found on the center of the face of the tongue, as shown by Fig. 74. The distance here is divided into equal spaces shown by the dots, with every fifth space numbered, as, 5, 10, 20 and so on. In case we were to make an octagon out of a square, 8 inches by 8 inches as shown by Fig. 75. The first operation would be to draw line A-B through the center, then with the compass take the distance of eight spaces, or the distance between the point indicated at O, and the point indicated with the figure 8, and lay off A-a and A-b; also B-c and B-d. Having these points, it is an easy matter to cut off, as it were, the corners with the 45-degree angle lines, which are represented by dotted lines on the drawing. The arrows in the line between a and c, show another method of obtaining these points. One side marked, the square would have to be reversed to mark the other side. It should be remembered that the width in inches, represents the number of spaces to use on the compass; if the width is 8 inches, as we are showing by Fig. 75, take eight spaces, if the width is 10 inches, use ten spaces, and if 12, twelve; briefly, use as many spaces with the compass, as there are inches in the width of the material.

The R100C square we have before us, has graduations on it of one-half inch, one-quarter inch, one eighth inch, one-tenth inch, one-twelfth inch, one-sixteenth inch, one-thirty-secondth inch and one-hundredth inch. The one-twelfth inch garduations are the most important, and we would not consider a square complete without having them on one of its outside edges.

The Steel Square
"Carpenters Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON XIV
COMMON RAFTERS

Length. Common Rafters as it was explained in the previous chapter are roof members that extend from the plate to the ridge. Therefore it is evident that the run, rise, and common rafter form a right triangle.

The length of a common rafter is the shortest distance between the outer edge of the plate and a point on the center line of the ridge. This length is taken along the "measuring line," which runs parallel to the edge of the rafter and is the "hypotenuse" or the longer side of a right triangle, the other two sides being the run and the rise. Fig. 54.

Finding Length Of Common Rafters

The length of rafters may be found in several ways, such as:

1. Mathematical calculations.
2. Measuring across the square.
3. Stepping off with the square.
4. By the use of framing tables.

The first method—"mathematical calculations," while being absolutely correct is very impractical for use on the job. One must be pretty well versed in the science of Trigonometry in order to be able to efficiently handle the problem in hand. Therefore we will consider the other three methods.

Measuring Across The Square

This is one of the popular methods used in obtaining the length of a common rafter. This method is based on the property of the steel square being constructed in the form of a right angle.

Every good modern steel square has one edge of the blade and tongue graduated in inches and twelfths of an inch. This scale greatly facilitates the calculations since we assume every inch on the square to represent "one foot" and every twelfth of an inch to equal "one inch." To find the length of a common rafter by this method the following rule should be used.

Rule. Lay off the total run on the blade of the square and the total rise on the tongue. The distance between these two points will equal the length of the common rafter.

Example.

"Find the length of a common rafter where the run equals 10 feet and the total rise is 6 feet and 8 inches. Fig. 55.

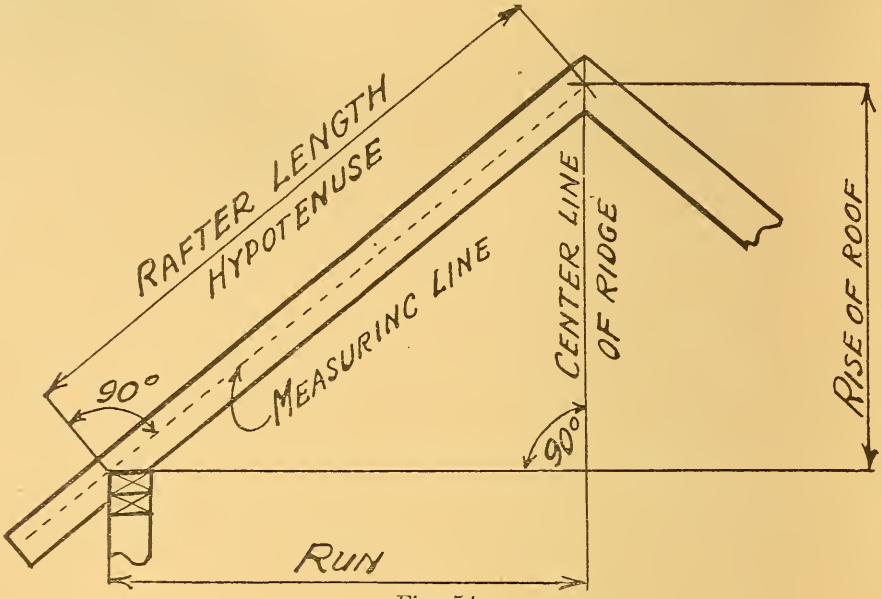


Fig. 54

Lay off 10 inches on the blade and 6 and 8-12ths of an inch on the tongue of the square. By measuring the distance between A and B we find it to equal 12 and one half twelfths of an inch. Since we have assumed that one inch equals one foot the length of the common rafter will be 12 feet and one and one half inches.

It should be borne in mind that the distance AB should be measured with a steel square or a rule also having inches

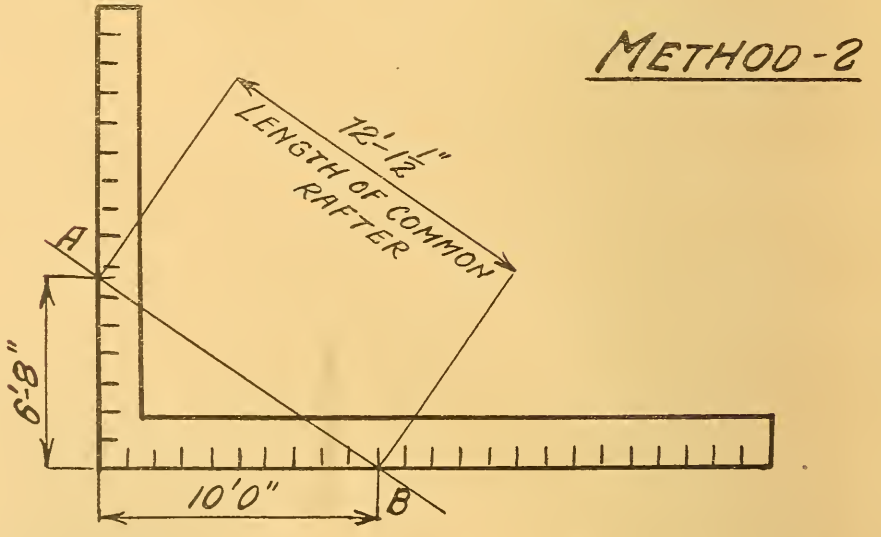


Fig. 55

divided into twelfths, since the run and rise were laid off in inches and twelfths the hypotenuse will have to be expressed in the same units. This method is also known as the "Scaling method," since we use "the one inch and its subdivisions into twelfths" as a scale where "one inch equals one foot."

We would like to emphasize on the minds of our readers that the exercises and examples given in these series of lessons should be diligently practiced and the rules and principles committed to memory. Every opportunity that offers should be utilized in using the steel square.

The principles governing each case should be known by heart and this can be attained only by the constant use of the instrument. Practise makes perfect and nothing else takes its place.

(To be continued in next lesson).

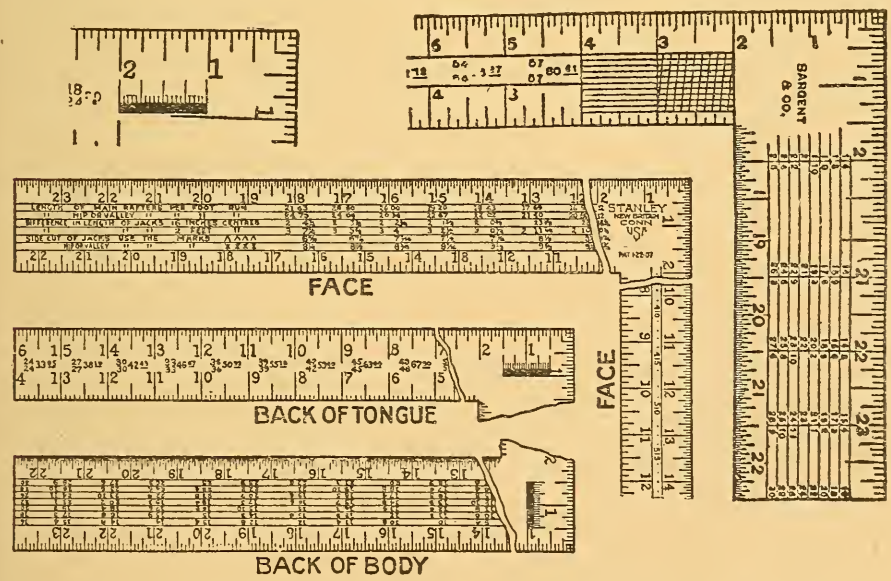
Fine Measurements

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

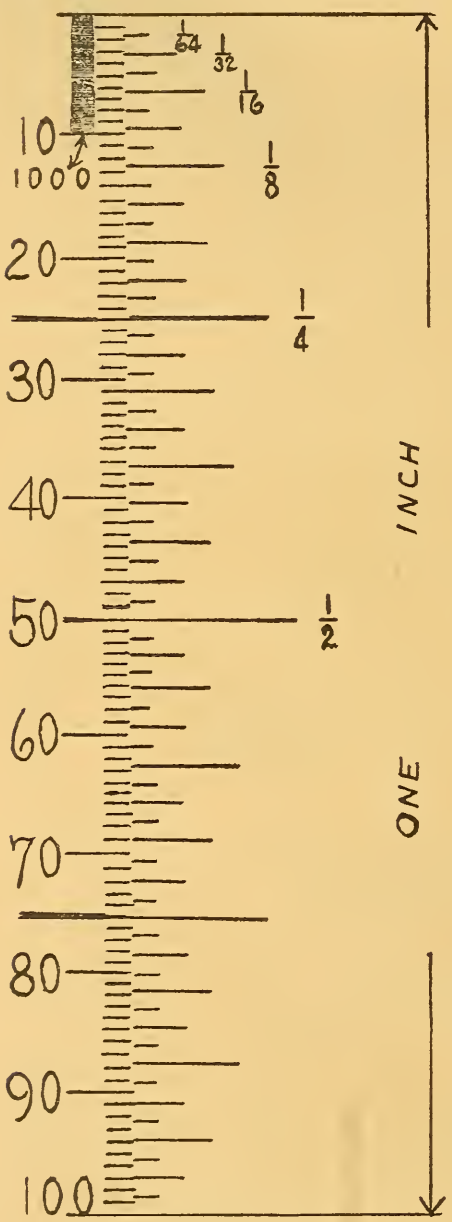
I have read nearly every issue of "The Carpenter" and it is just full of fine measurements, yet I do not believe the carpenters as a whole really realize very fully just how fine other mechanics measure and work to. We see in nearly every issue where some of our brothers have figured a craft problem to the thousandth, or the millionth of an inch, yet we have no tool in our kit that would show us how to apply it.

Our steel tape today is much finer than our hand made ten foot pole of days gone by, though the finest measurement on the tape that I have used for years is 1/8" and it is pretty hard to get much closer. The common rule is spaced off into 1-16" and for the finishing up of real close measurements is much better than the tape.

Steel square comes the nearest getting there of anything in our kit, one edge is 1/8" on the inside edge while it is 1-16" on the outside edge. The other outside edge is 1-12" where one uses inches as feet as we generally do in framing, that is the most valuable edge for those kind of measurements. On the inside of the tongue is 1-10" the measurements that are largely used in other countries that possibly have a better system of measurement than we do. The inside of the blade is spaced off into 1-32" which is a measurement so fine few carpenters use it in their daily work. One inch is spaced off into 1-100" which is so fine few carpenters ever give it any consideration, and so fine that it is only in recent years they were able to give it to us direct, the years before the only way we knew to get that close a measurement was with slanting lines, and set our compasses to the hundredth of the inch desired.



When I commenced to write "On The Square" and put out my first book on the subject, the old stair builder, and roof framer, and mathematician contend-



ed the square was not accurate, and could not figure things down to the thousandth of an inch therefore being human like all the rest held to old methods which greatly retard progress. If we wish to keep up with the procession we have to adopt the new methods. All these years of contention of those that could figure to the millionth of an inch, none of them were kind enough to show us how to practically apply it in our daily work, until a recent issue one of our greatest steel square experts gave us (page 57 Nov. '28 issue) that every carpenter should preserve, who is interested in fine measurements, for there he has them figured down to the thousandth of an inch, yet no doubt some who take the time to figure will condemn the page, the author and me for recommending it, because he did not take time to figure it down to the millionth and get it absolutely accurate.

We should all congratulate Brother Perth for giving us one of the finest pages ever published in our official Journal.

Now I have tried in a crude way to hastily illustrate, so the brothers will more clearly realize, just how fine real measurements are and how careful a carpenter must be to get things down to a thousandth or a millionth of an inch that we hear the machinist tell about. I have asked the editor to enlarge one cut so to help out our poor eyes, yet make the lines on the thousandth of an inch finer than the hundredth on our square, or about 125 to the inch, depending of course on the size the cut is made, and then another cut, exact size. Now realize 1-64″ which is 8 times as small as is generally on our steel tapes, 4 times as small as commonly used on rules, and twice as small as used on the edge of our best squares, fine as it may seem in terms of thousandth or millionth it is quite large. Think of it 15625 millionth contained in that small space, or nearly 16 thousandth. Comparing 1-64″ and ¼″ with 1-100″ and 1-1000″ and we will note at each quarter of an inch is the only places they come exactly together, while the only other places the thousandth come together is at the eighth of an inch. ½″ 500-1000 is the only one that can be expressed decimally with one figure .5 while there is only two that can be expressed with two figures, ¼″ 250-1000 .25 ¾″ 750-1000 .75 while ⅛″ 125-1000 takes three figures .125 while 1-16″ takes four .0625 which brings us into the ten thousandth 1-32″ takes five, .03125 which brings us into one hundred thousands 1-64″ .015625 which brings us into the millionth when ex-

pressed exactly, and nearer .016 than .015 as expressed by Brother Perth when only figured to the thousandth, as it would be when only carried out three figures. Much could be said, but there is no end to where one can figure. I hope the illustrations will help you to understand fine measurements.

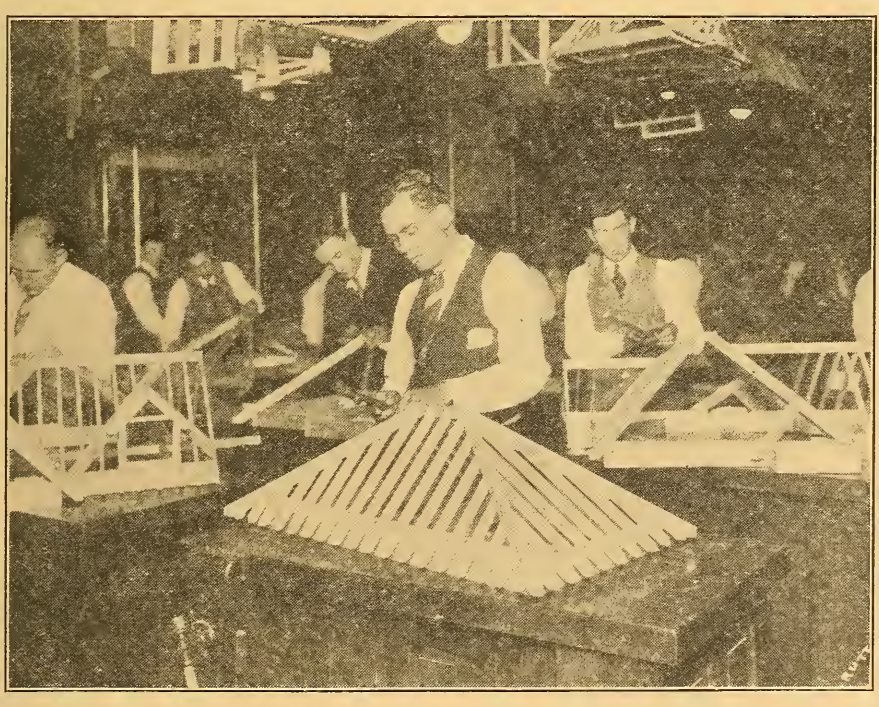
Framing A Roof Of Unequal Pitches

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

For a number of years Pratt Institute has been developing intensive courses for journeymen and foreman carpenters wishing to qualify for more advanced positions or to become builders. The instruction has been arranged to give a practical understanding of the steel square and its uses and to develop a broader understanding of underlying fundamental principles and their application to practical work. Efforts have been made to develop a standard system of framing with the steel square using simple methods that can be easily understood and mastered and when once solved easy to remember.

To meet a demand from mechanics, students, instructors and others for lesson plans and instruction sheets explaining in detail the framing of standard types of roofs, the writer has developed and analyzed an unequal pitch roof and submits it to readers of "The Carpenter" in the hope that they will get something out of it.

The purpose of a unit instruction sheet is, that if the reader will do just what the sheets say and in the order in which the operations are listed, he will have a finished product when completed. These instruction sheets are simply recipes for framing a roof of unequal pitches. The text is not worth very much as general reading matter except to a mechanic who already understands the problem any more than you can tell how a cake or anything else is going to turn out by reading a recipe, the real test is in trying out.



A practical problem in framing an unequal pitch roof, showing the two plate levels and method of framing the rafters.

The sheets suggest sizes of stock to be used and the amount together with the necessary tools and equipment to do the experiment and gives a series of questions for self examination. The reference letters used on the various draw-

ings are there to represent definite lines and to help the reader get familiar with roof framing terminology such as facia, plancher level, plate level, wall line, birdsmouth, etc. No complicated diagram or reference letters or figures are used. The drawings represent the side, top and bottom views of stock on which the length of the rafter is to be developed with the steel square and fence.

Other roof framing and stairbuilding problems are in course of development and can be secured at the nominal cost of blueprinting by addressing the writer.

INDEX OF UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEETS

Unit No. 1—To make a foremans' lay-out.

Unit No. 2—To layout, cut and assemble plate.

Unit No. 3—To layout common rafter No. 9.

Unit No. 4—To layout Jack rafter No. 6.

Unit No. 5—To layout Jack rafter No. 13.

Unit No. 6—To layout common rafter No. 14.

Unit No. 7—To layout Ridge B.

Unit No. 8—To layout Hip rafter A.

Unit No. 9—To list the runs of the rafters.

Unit No. 10—To assemble the rafters.

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 1

I—Aim Of The Unit:

To make a foreman's lay-out of the roof plan to a scale of 1″ to the foot.

(Note) An unequal pitch roof is a roof formed by the intersection of two roof surfaces having different pitches, one sloping more than the other. The hip rafters form the dividing line and travel the diagonal distance of an oblong with reference to the plate in comparing them with the framing of a roof of equal pitches where the hip rafters travel the diagonal distance of a square and cross the plate at an angle of 45 degrees. The common and jack rafters on one side of the hip are framed to one pitch and those on the opposite side to a greater or lesser pitch.

The successful framing of this roof with the steel square depends almost entirely upon the accuracy and care taken in making this lay-out. 1″ to the foot seems to be the most convenient scale to use, principally because all measurements taken from the lay-out can be read as so many feet and with the steel square laid out in twelfths of an inch, one division on the square equals one inch full size. The purpose in making this lay-out is to determine the runs over which the rafters rest which must be known before the square can be stepped off the required distances to determine the actual lengths of the various rafters.

II Trade Terms:

Prepare an indexed glossary of the following trade terms. Unequal pitches, Lay-out, Hip Rafter, Common Rafter, Jack Rafter, Plate, Wall Line, Plancher, Facia, Birdsmouth, Span, Run, Rise, Projection, Ridge, Pitch, Center Lines, Specifications.

III—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required:

Steel square, Sheet of Detail Paper 24″ x 40″, standard two foot rule, Straight edge, Medium Hard Pencil.

IV—Specifications:

Projection 2″.

Facia ⅝″.

Pitch, Short Common Rafter, 12″ rise in one foot. ½ Pitch.

Rafters spaced 2″ on centers.

V—Operations:

1—Draw extreme outside lines representing the facia and giving the outside boundary of the roof. All lines must be parallel or at right angles to each other. Work to the figures given rather than scaling the drawing.

2—Draw plate lines, inside and outside showing the location of the walls of the building, allowing for a projection of 2″ and ⅞″ for thickness of wall.

3—Draw ridge (B) through the center, the entire length.

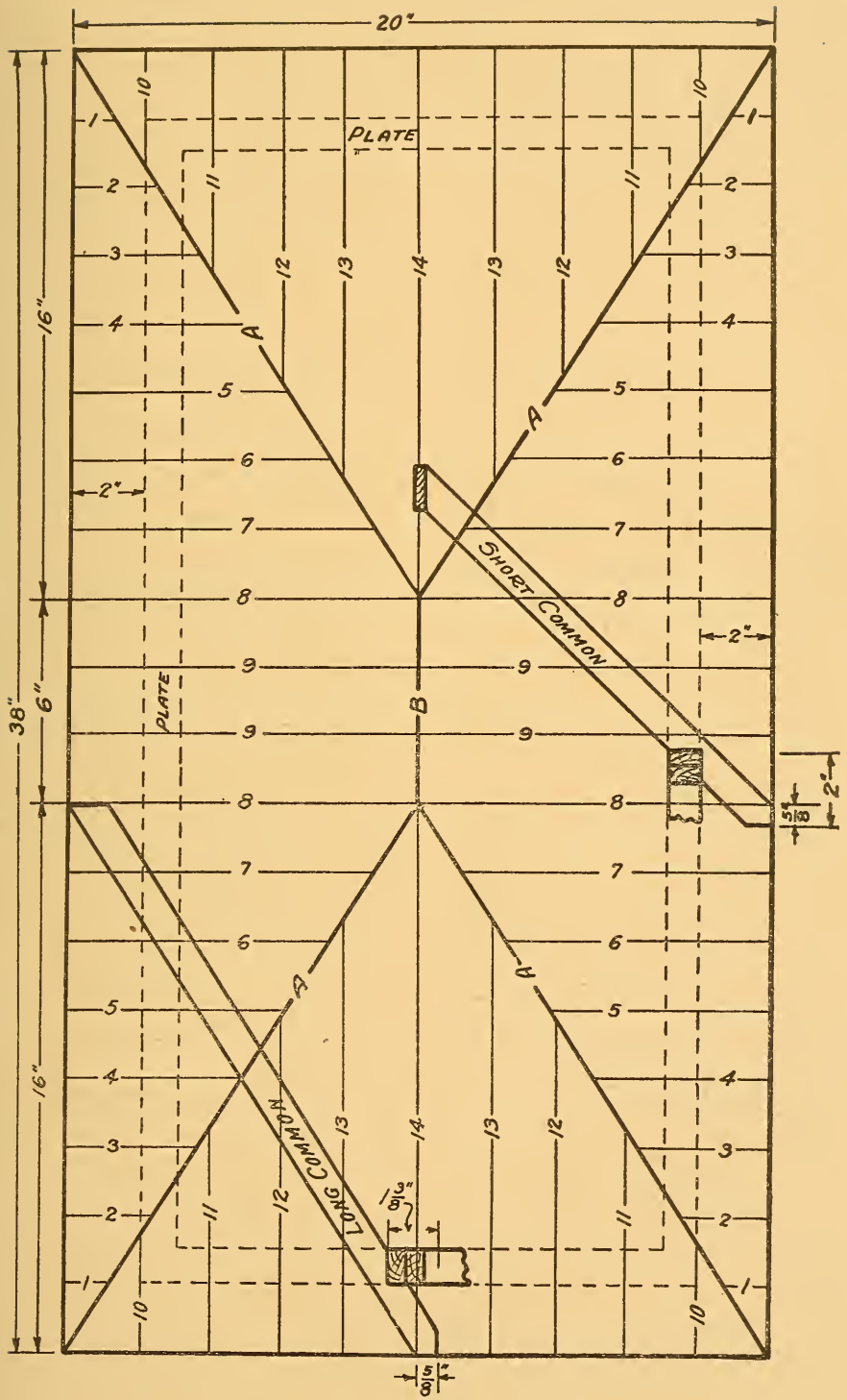
4—Lay off on the ridge from either end, the point of intersection of hips (A), 16″ from either end making the actual length of ridge (B) on the center line, 6″.

5—Draw hip rafters (A), the main supporting rafters of the roof.

6—Draw common and jack rafters, all spaced 2″ apart.

7—Determine plate levels by developing profiles of both the long and short common rafters.

8—Draw the top edge of short common rafter on the lay-out in accordance with the pitch given in the specifications. (½).


20"
PLATE
PLATE
A
A
B
SHORT COMMON
LONG COMMON
2"
2"
2"
38"
16"
6"
16"
5/8"
3/8"
5/8"

NOTE:
Facia ⅝"
Propection 2"
Pitch of Short Common Rafter
12" Rise in One Foot.
Plancher Level to Plate Level.
Short Common Rafter 2".
Long Common Rafter 1⅝".

9—Drop in the bottom edge of the rafter showing a side view. This width is determined by the width of stock used in framing the roof. ⅞".

10—Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter, the width of the facia, ⅝" and produce the plancher level.

11—Draw plate from the point of intersection of the back edge of the rafter and the inside line of the plate.

12—Measure the distance from the plancher level to plate level, 2".

13—Draw the top edge of long common rafter in the same manner. The pitch is determined by the total rise of the roof which is controlled by the pitch of the short common rafter. The run of the short common rafter is 10", the total rise must be the same, 10" in a half pitch roof. The rise 10" and the run 16" gives the pitch of the long common rafter.

14—Draw the bottom edge of the rafter showing a side view. This width is determined by the width of stock used in framing the roof. ⅞".

15—Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter, the width of the facia, ⅝", and produce the plancher level.

16—Draw the plate level from the point of intersection of the back edge of the rafter and the inside line of the plate.

17—Measure the distance from the plancher level to the plate level. 1⅜".

18—The distance from the plancher level to the plate level on the short common rafters, 2", less the distance from the plancher level to the plate level on the long common rafters, 1⅜", gives the difference in height of the two plates. ⅝" or full size the plates on the ends would be 7½" lower than the walls on the sides.

19—Number each rafter as shown for identification.

20—List the runs of the various rafters.

(Note)—Center lines of the various rafters are the only lines used on the lay-out. It is on these lines that the runs of the rafters are measured, thus giving a definite location for each irrespective of any variation in the sizes of the timbers used in the costruction of the roof.

VI—Questions:

1—What is meant by an unequal pitch roof?

2—Define the following terms? (a) Run, (b) Rise, (c) Pitch, (d) Facia, (e) Plancher Level, (f) Plate Level, (g) Birdsmouth, (h) Projection, (i) Hip rafter, (j) Common rafter, (k) Jack Rafter, (l) Wall Line, (m) Span, (n) Ridge.

3—What is the advantage, if any, in making a foreman's lay-out?

4—What is the most convenient scale to use in making a lay-out? (b) Why?

5—Why are the rafters represented by center lines?

6—Why must all measurements be made on a level or a plumb line?

7—How can the proper heights of the walls be determined? (b) Why is it that they are not on the same level?

8—What determines the pitch of the long common rafter?

9—What advantage is gained by numbering the rafters?

VII—Key To The Questions:

(Note)—The chapter and page numbers refer to the reference book.

1—Chapter V, Page 127.

2—(a) page 16, (b) page 16, (c) page 16, (d) page 19, (e) page 18, (f) page 18, (g) page 18, (h) page 19, (i) page 19, (j) page 19, (k) page 19, (l) page 19, (m) page 18, (n) page 19.

3—Chapter I, page 27.

4—Page 28.

5—Page 21, paragraph 2.

6—Page 21, paragraph 3.

7—Chapter V, page 130.

8—The total rise of the roof.

9—Page 29.

VII—References:

1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing, R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Plastering

(By Gordon M. Tamblyn)

In the December issue of "The Carpenter" we briefly outlined the procedure in taking off "Rough Carpentry."

After rough carpentry work, the next operation is the plastering. This branch of work should be listed by floors or sto-

ries. Plastering on brick walls, concrete, tile partitions and general masonry work must be kept separate from plastering on lath. Plastering on wood lath must be kept separate from plastering on metal lath. Rough rubble masonry walls should always be listed separately from brick walls, etc., that have a more even surface. Rubble stone walls usually require a heavy coat of plaster to make them plumb and straight, and for this reason should not be mixed with plastering on other masonry in listing.

Segregating the work as outlined above, figure all walls, partitions, ceilings, etc., "solid." Make no deductions for ordinary openings, such as doors, windows, etc. Where cement wainscots, cornices and such items occur, include them in the measurements for plain plaster. Later when wainscot and special plastering are listed separately credit can be given for plain work already listed.

In listing plastering make mention of and keep separate all items that are difficult of access and which require special scaffolding.

When the list has been completed, make a grand total of all the plastering in the job, and for comparison add up the net areas of all floors (which equal ceiling dimensions) and partitions (multiply by two for both sides) and take the perimeter of the building times the height of as many stories as are plastered. These items added together make an excellent approximate check on the total itemized plaster yardage.

To list plaster on outside walls, take the perimeter of the building on the inside of walls. List partitions by taking the running feet of partitions times two sides, times the height. In checking off the plans, measure all partitions running east and west and next all partitions running north and south. Start checking off at a given outside wall and check off all partitions to the opposite wall. After you have swept the plan in this direction take all partitions running in the opposite direction. This method is much safer than taking partitions running in opposite directions at the same time. Ceilings should be measured by multiplying the entire length and width of the building inside the outside walls. If certain rooms or spaces are not to be plastered, such rooms or spaces can be deducted from the total area.

Plaster cornices, mouldings, cement base and such items should be listed in lineal feet, giving the girth, and in case of furred cornices, note should be made of the kind of furring and lath, whether wood or metal.

Circular or vaulted ceilings should be separated from plain work. Suspended ceilings should be separated from ceilings lathed on the framing.

All ornamentation on ceilings, walls or cornices must be listed and described separately and priced as extra over plain work, and where necessary a rough sketch made on the estimate sheet to convey the correct idea. The number of models should be made note of, as it is usually the big item of expense.

Where plastered window or door jambs are specified with bullnose or corner bead at corners, such corners should be listed in lineal feet.

Sides of "plain plastered beams" should be listed in square yards with additional mention of "arris" in lineal feet.

Corner beads are also listed in lineal feet.

Those desiring a test plan and further instruction in listing and pricing plaster work, send 10 cents in stamps for blue print and lesson to Tamblyn System, P. O. Box 1465, Denver, Colo.

Tool Box Design Wanted

Being a great admirer of our wonder Journal, "The Carpenter," which always contains many interesting editorials, news items as well as valuable hints and suggestions of the trade. I have been waiting for a long time for some brother to submit a plan or sketch for a good carpenter's tool box. By this I mean one that is strong, yet light in weight, with good hardware and makes a nice appearance and still be handy on the job. I have seen many boxes, cheap ones and otherwise, some with common trunk hardware, others with piano hinges and brass trimmings, as well as many styles. The suitcase style however seems to be the most popular.

Now I believe that if some of our brothers would submit their ideas of how a good tool box should be constructed, it would be of much interest. May I suggest that those submitting plans and designs state the following:

1. The quality of wood and thickness of same.

2. Sketch or print sizes of tool box.
3. How tool box is made.
4. Class of hardware, locks, hinges, etc.
5. Colors of paint on box.
6. Construction of a till inside of box to hold small tools and accessories.

It is my earnest hope that this will bring out some good designs of tool boxes.

Martin Nevens,
L. U. No. 257. New York, N. Y.

Find The Area of a Segment

The problems and solutions of them afford me much of the enjoyment that I receive from our Journal.

Among the solutions, that of finding the radius of a circle, the chord and width of a circular segment of which are given, seems to have attracted more attention than any other problem. It is a practical one and is frequently met with in the mechanic's business.

Now I want to submit another feature of the circular segment which I have failed to see presented in our Journal. It is the area of the segment. Will some one of our readers find the area of a circular segment whose chord is 14 ft. and greatest width 3 ft.? This feature is also met with by workmen, who have no means of finding the degrees of the arc of the segment.

J. J. Manley,
L. U. No. 977. Witchita Falls, Texas

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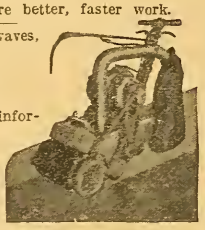

Electric Rotary Machine Co.
3835 W. Lake St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Floor Laying Information Wanted

Will some Brother with experience in installing oak flooring kindly give through "The Carpenter" a detailed cost of laying, and the various finishing costs with wage scales for comparison in localities where the wages of carpenters and painters may be greater or less.

There seems to be a general lack of information on this matter.

J. O. Bingham,
L. U. No. 898. St. Joseph, Mich.

Self Aligning Guide For Power Tools

An attachment or guide for electric drills and pneumatic motors has been invented and patented by Brother Joseph A. Donett of L. U. No. 608. It is simple and light and made up of approximately six patented parts. By using this guide with a ½" electric drill one can do boring; grooving, including metal weatherstrips; ripping, 2" thick; dadoing; jointing; rabbetting and many other operations. By inserting an emery wheel on arbor, it will quickly sharpen tools.

Anyone interested in this tool or desiring to purchase the patent may address Bro. Donett at 3515 Thirty-fourth St., Long Island City, N. Y.

New Sander Model Announced

The Reid-Way Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have announced a new model of their vacuum convertible sander which is to be known as the Whirlwind model.

The Reid-Way sander is distinguished by the use of a revolving field motor which eliminates all driving mechanism. The new Whirlwind model has ball bearing guide rollers, front and rear, which regulate the depth of the cut and insure uniform finish. The dust collection feature has been re-designed and the manufacturer now claims the elimination of practically all dust.

They also state that in the interest of safety, the moving parts have been completely enclosed in order to prevent operators getting their fingers into the mechanism.

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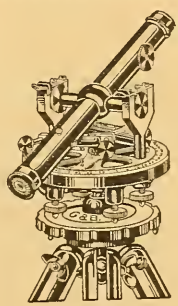

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HOW TO LAY JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES (PART THREE)

NOTE:—This is the third of a series of articles on Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles in which we have tried to show the carpenter the advantages of this type of roofing, both from the standpoint of their use and as a means of bringing profitable business to the carpenter. This month's article will be followed by others in which the various methods of applying the different styles of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles will be described and fully illustrated.

The Simple Tools Necessary

NO special tools are required to lay a roof of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles. A small hatchet will usually be found more convenient than a hammer for the blade can be used to rough-en edges where desired. In addition to this a sharpened punch or nail set will be found very useful both in punching new holes in the shingles which have been cut, and also in scoring the shingles for breaking them. As is usual with all types of shingle roofing, chalk lines should be used for guides in keeping the horizontal rows of shingles straight. When using the hexagonal shingles, vertical chalk lines are also a great convenience, and in some cases a necessity, as this type of shingle must be lined up both horizontally and vertically.

In laying a roof of Asbestos Shingles roof brackets are required. It is not possible to nail cleats on the finished roof, as is usually done with wood shingles, in order to get a foothold for the workmen, since nails must not be driven through the finished roof. Everyone is familiar with the small type of triangular wood roof bracket which has at its upper end a thin strip of sheet metal. This strip is nailed to the roof to hold the bracket. When the roof is finished, these brackets are removed by simply cutting the sheet metal strip and leaving it in place. While this is a very simple and effective way, the piece of sheet metal, which is left, will corrode and stain the Asbestos Shingles, making unsightly spots on the finished roof.

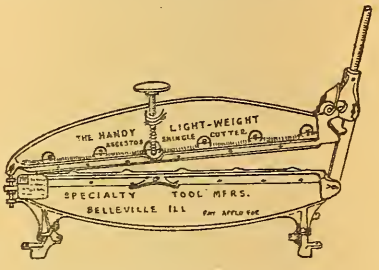


FIG. 1—SHINGLE CUTTER

For this reason we do not recommend this type of bracket. The recommended bracket is shown in Figure (2). This is a metal bracket with an extension which has several hooked slots. This extension is nailed to the roof through the hooked slots, and the shingles are laid right over the extension. When the job is finished these brackets are removed by simply sliding the

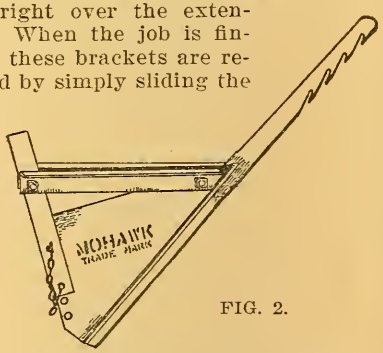
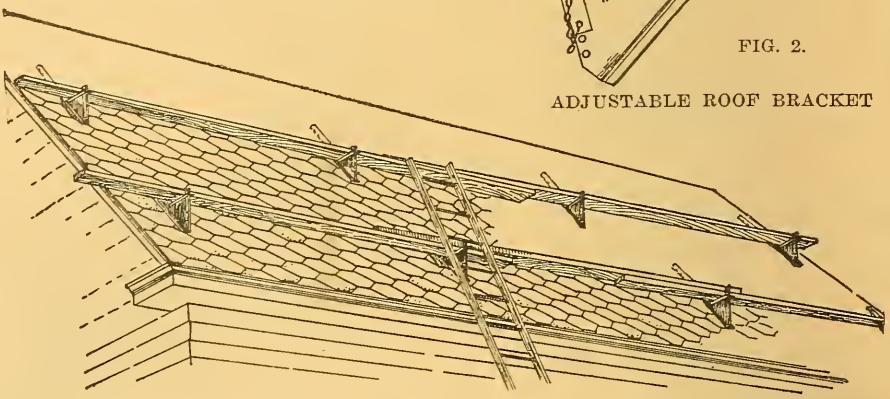
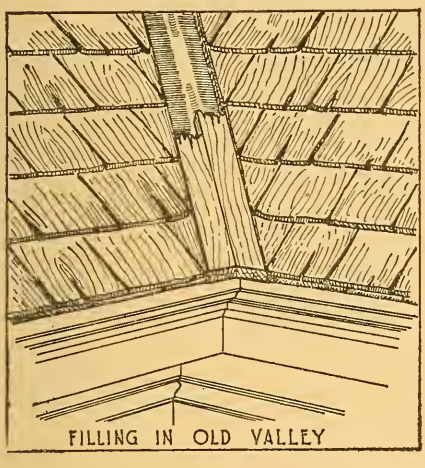


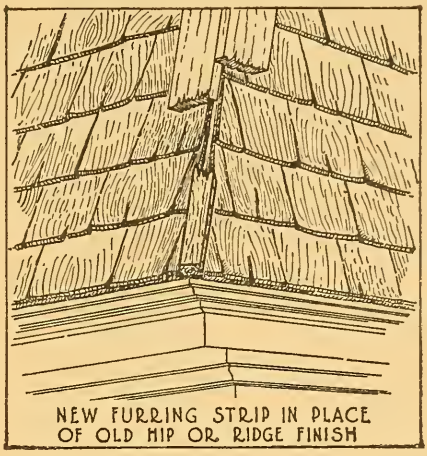
FIG. 2.

ADJUSTABLE ROOF BRACKET



USE OF ADJUSTABLE ROOF BRACKETS


FILLING IN OLD VALLEY


NEW FURRING STRIP IN PLACE OF OLD HIP OR RIDGE FINISH

extension and then pulling it out from between the rows of shingles. These brackets can be secured through Johns-Manville dealers.

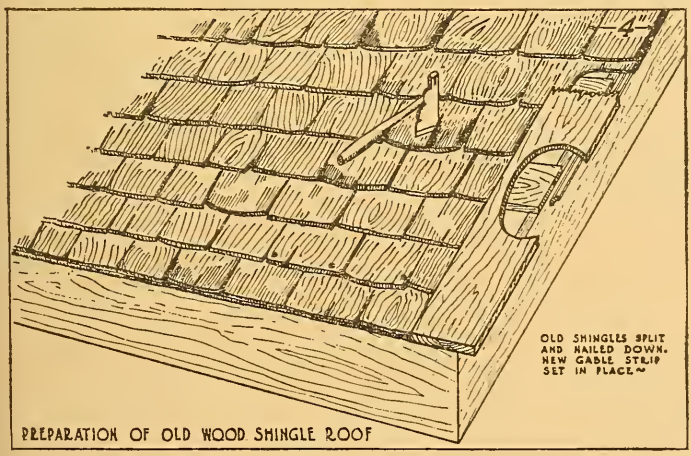
Figure (1) shows a machine for cutting shingles. We recommend its use because it will save a considerable amount of time and is very simple to operate. It has a set screw at the end where the two jaws are hinged together so that the knives can be spaced at the proper distance for cutting any thickness of shingle either uniform or tapered. In addition, the machine is equipped with a punch for cutting nail holes.

Preparing the Roofing Surface

The roofing contractor should inspect the roof surface carefully before starting to lay the shingles to be sure that it is in good condition. Use thoroughly dried lumber—narrow boards, tongued and grooved preferred—nailed securely with two nails at each rafter. Drive all nails flush with the surface and clean off all scraps and refuse. Do not lay J-M Asbestos Shingles when the sheathing is wet or damp.

Before laying the Asbestos Shingles the roof surface shall be covered with Johns-Manville Asbestos Felt—15 pound or heavier, lapping the sides of the strip 3″ and the ends about 6″ and nailing it through strips of lath.

On re-roofing jobs the preparation of the roof surface is naturally different. Figure below shows how the roof proper and the gable edge is prepared. Loose shingles should be nailed and warped shingles should be split and nailed. A 4 to 6″ strip of the old shingle is cut away from the gable edge and new lumber set in. This lumber must be the same height as the butts of the old shingles. No felt is necessary on re-roofing jobs.



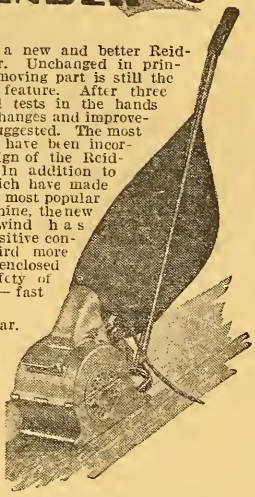
PREPARATION OF OLD WOOD SHINGLE ROOF

Figure above at left shows how old valleys are filled in to bring them also to the same level as the old roof.

Figure above at right show how old hip and ridge finish must be removed and, where required, a furring strip set to take care of the ridge and hip finish.

Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER



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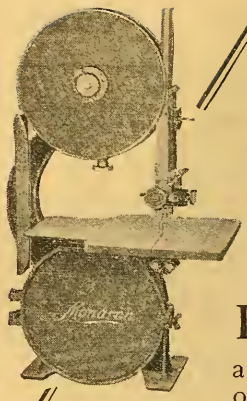

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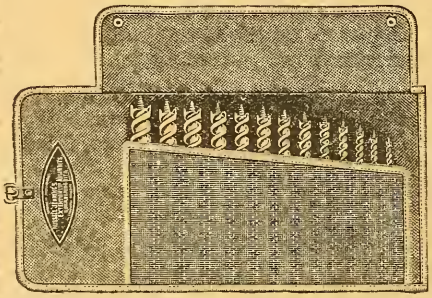

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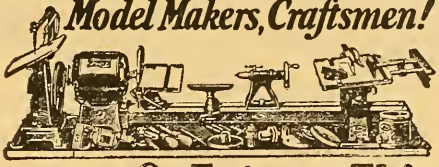

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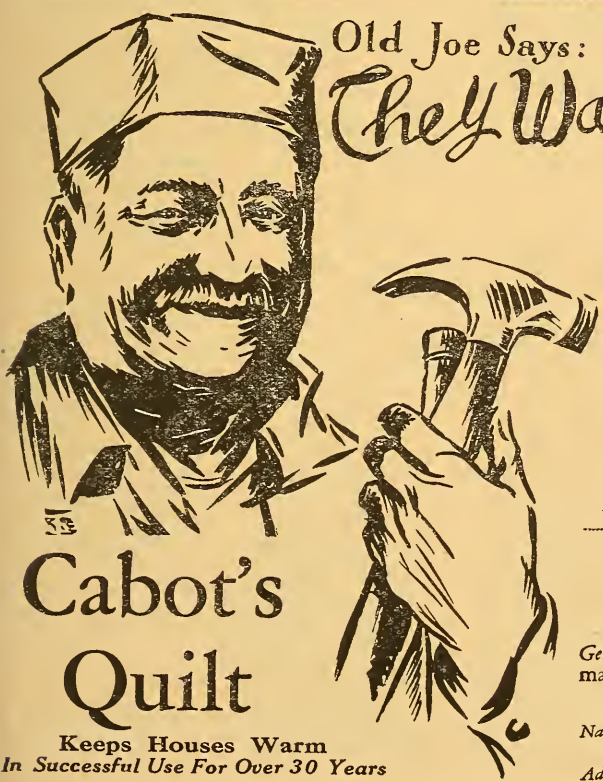

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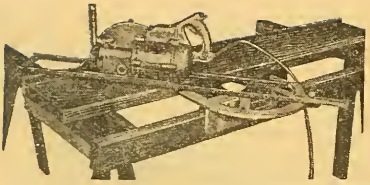

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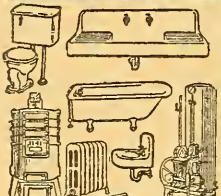

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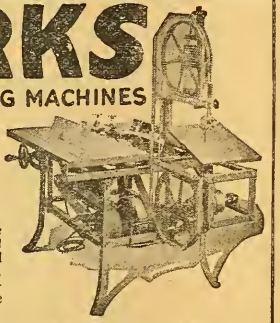

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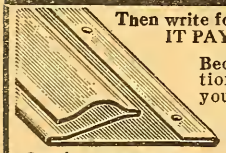

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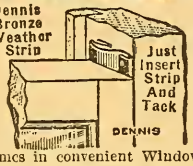

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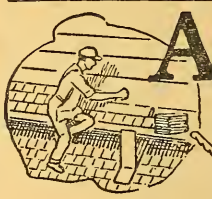

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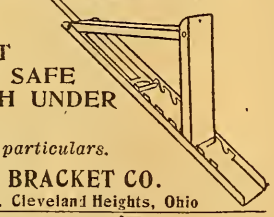

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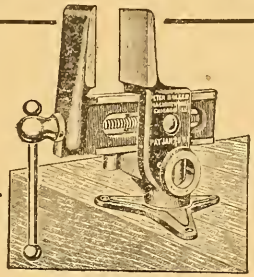

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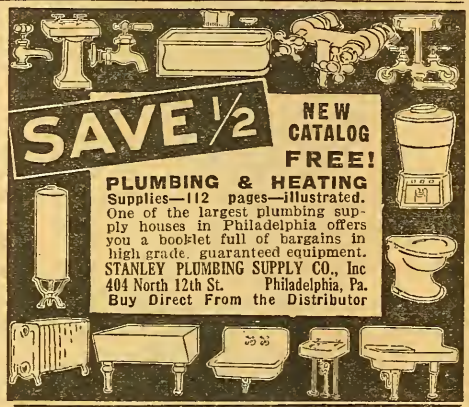
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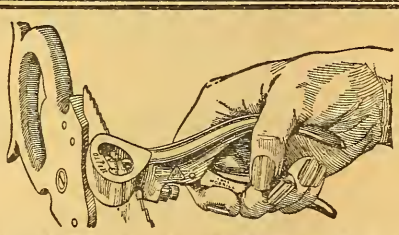

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Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
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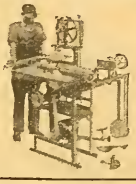

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Your woodworking experience has cost you time, money and labor to attain—USE IT ALL THE TIME—Temporary lulls in the building industry shouldn't bother you. Build all kinds of furniture—make and repair anything in the woodworking line. You can start and finish a complete job with the MULTIPLEX at your service. RIGHT IN YOUR OWN SHOP. Be independent.

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The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2 Lbs. and it is easily attached to end of Bench or Horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds boards, windows or doors plumb or horizontal. Both Screws work in Steel Bushings, making a strong, serviceable vise.

$3.75 Postpaid.

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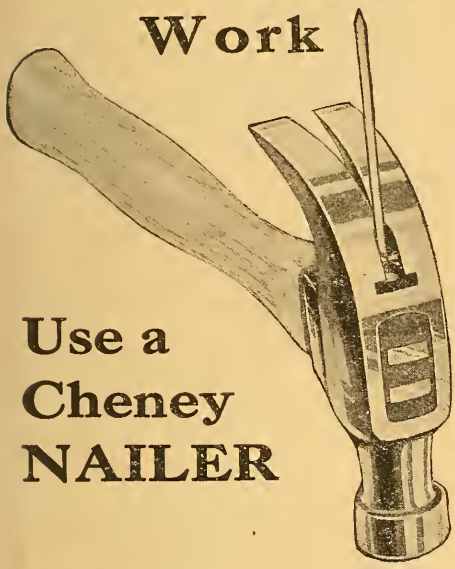
Send for our No. 25 Catalog showing a complete line of Carpenters' Tools.

Save Yourself Some Hard Work



Use a Cheney NAILER

You can often avoid building that extra bit of scaffolding structure which takes so much of your time and labor, by using the long-reach Cheney NAILER. The NAILER is "long-reach" because it is a nail-holding, nail-placing hammer which allows you to do your nailing in high places, one-handed.

You can slip a nail of any size into the NAILER and with one blow set it wherever you want it. The weight of the hammer is sufficient to release the nail.

Every part of the wonderful NAILER is Cheney-designed and Cheney made, meeting the high standard of Cheney excellence that hammer users have learned to expect—from handle to "hang."

Give the labor-saving NAILER a try on your next job. You will be keen for it.

PRENTISS VISES

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VISE CO.

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(DRY POWDER)

simply add cold water.

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You can now throw away that foul smelling messy glue pot, get better results and save money.

Casco Waterproof Glue is used by leading aeroplane manufacturers and by the woodwork manufacturing trade in general. It is widely known as a reliable, everlastingly durable glue. It will glue almost anything—wood to wood, wood to metal, glass, cardboard, leather or paper and it is inexpensive. One pound makes 1½ quarts of liquid glue and it goes twice as far as ordinary glue.

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SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER

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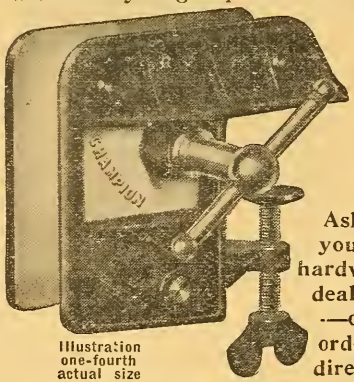
CHAMPION HANDY VISE

The lightweight Champion with heavyweight performance.



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Endorsed by 75,000 Carpenters

"The handiest tool I have ever known."

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"Good for forty different purposes—I wouldn't be without it."

Saves time, effort and money.

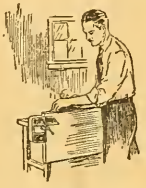
Weighs less than five pounds and is easily carried in a carpenter's kit.

Will fastern to anything from ⅞ to 2¼ inches thick.

Enables you to take your work bench wherever your work calls you.

Just the thing for sash or doors.

Efficient for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres.



Order from your hardware dealer or send us his name and $3.50 ($3.75 west of Mississippi River and Canada) and a vise will be sent prepaid.

Free illustrated folder upon request.

Identify by red spot behind name Champion

Fully patented and made only by

CHAMPION HARDWARE CO.

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Forty-five years of service to Carpenters.

GABELOUVRE ATTIC VENTILATOR

"HELPS SELL HOUSES"

Proper ventilation in the attic is important. The GABELOUVRE, made to last a lifetime, affords 80% area of opening, admits light, but excludes the elements. Rustproof. Opens and closes by means of pull chains. Home buyers appreciate this feature in houses.

Write us for further information and prices.

THE VENTILOUVRE COMPANY

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FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR~

AT HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES

PLASTIC WOOD

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

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Hardens Into Wood

1lb. $1.00

¼lb. 35¢

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Send for our booklet on worth while tools and look over the complete line, consisting of Braces, Bits, Chisels, Hammers, Screw Drivers and a large number of other small tools.

THE PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO.

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CARPENTERS 6

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Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocket size.*)

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Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on:— **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint**— *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

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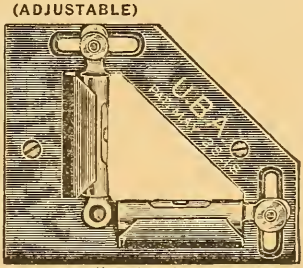
One of the most useful tools employed by a carpenter for leveling, plumbing, pitches and grades. Finished rust proof with clear or green double marked bulbs.



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At your hardware dealer.

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Saves *time* and *money* *in shop or Outside!*

For cabinet work, finishing doors, sash or mouldings, or any of the numerous sanding, scraping, or light planing jobs formerly done by hand, progressive carpenters are now doing the work five times faster with the

TAKE ABOUT SUPER Sander

Contractors use this powerful portable belt sander for cleaning up interior trim or stairs that have been soiled or marred during erection, and for the smaller floor surfacing jobs. With the edging attachment, it will sand with the grain right up to the quarter round. For sanding the larger floor areas our Speedmatic "8" drum sander is hard to heat. Full information on request.

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Machine Tool Builders for 20 years.
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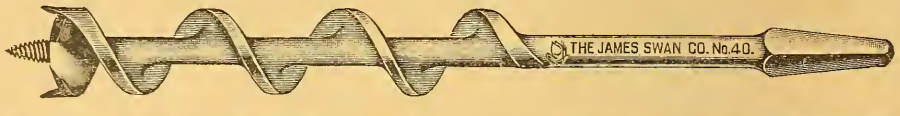
MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS



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The famous Level with the patented EMPIRE interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. Compare this wonderful level with any other and appreciate its real quality. It's the level for you.

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American Screws are recognized by Navy officials to be the best for both metal and wooden construction. They are easy to insert and hold tight under the most trying circumstances of strain and weather.

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AMERICAN SCREW CO.
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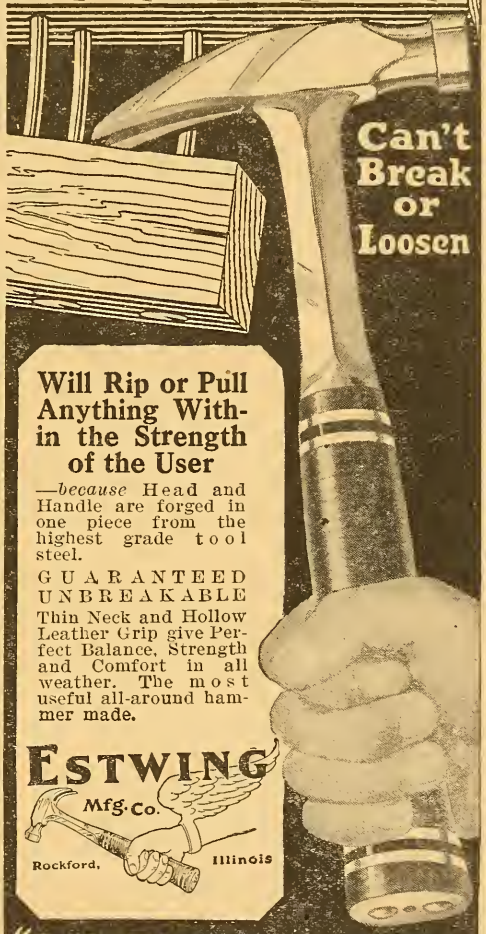
Western Depot: 225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"

A RIPPING GOOD HAMMER



Will Rip or Pull Anything Within the Strength of the User

—*because* Head and Handle are forged in one piece from the highest grade tool steel.

GUARANTEED UNBREAKABLE

Thin Neck and Hollow Leather Grip give Perfect Balance, Strength and Comfort in all weather. The most useful all-around hammer made.

ESTWING Mfg. Co.
Rockford, Illinois

"Only Ripping Hammer Strong Enough"

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
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Makes a Job You're Proud Of!

When you install TrimPak, quality interior trim for doors and windows, on a job, you know it will match your skill as a workman and be a piece of work you'll point to with pride, for the quality is in every piece.

Each piece of trim is shipped one inch longer than required, and the carpenter does the cutting and fitting on the job. You will find that each piece you work will measure up to your opinion of what good trim should be. Sturdy cartons protect TrimPak from the mill to the job, so that the material you work with is kept dry and clean until you are ready to cut and fit it.

TRIMPAK
RACE MARK
Highest Grade
INTERIOR FINISH

If you want any special information about TrimPak, ask your lumber dealer, or use the coupon below.

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Please send complete information on Trimpak as advertised in the Carpenter, February issue.

Name .....

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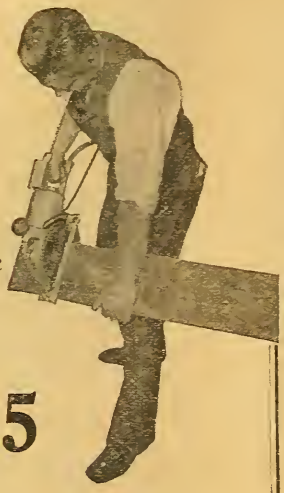
Cuts up to $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.



$95

But it saws "like a million dollars."

WODACK

Jr. Model K

Fast?

Will rip a 2" plank 10 ft. long in *30 seconds.*

Accurate?

Absolutely! With or across the grain of any wood. Rip Gauge saves marking board.

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Weighs only 15 lbs.

Portable?

Operates from any nearby light socket. G. E. Universal Motor or both A. C. and D. C., any cycle.

Safe?

Absolutely — gravity safety guard. Trigger-switch must be kept pressed down.

Do Carpenters Like Wodacks?

They do! And there are 4 models to pick from. Model B has tilting base for bevel cuts up to 60 degrees. Cuts up to $4\frac{1}{8}$". Most complete hand saw on the market.

Write today for full information and name of nearest demonstrator.

F. L. Rogers & Co.

27 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Also New York

Packed in 5 lb. Canvas Bags

Rust-Resisting Cut Nails:

Shingle Nails
Roofing Nails
Clapboard (box) Nails
Boat Nails
Spikes
Special Nails

FOR your convenience in using these new rust-resisting cut nails, the Tremont Nail Company is packing them in 5 lb. canvas bags—twenty bags to the 100 lb. keg. For those who prefer the old method, shipments are also made in bulk 100 lb. kegs.

All these nails are cut from ARMCO Rust-resisting, Pure Ingot Iron—the same high calibre of iron used by our ancestors in making the nails of 150 years ago which still last. The rust resistance, plus the 72% holding power of cut nails over wire nails, plus the convenience in receiving them in individual canvas bags is what you get when you use TREMONT-ARMCO Pure Iron Cut Nails.

Ask your dealer, or write us for samples and prices.

TREMONT NAIL COMPANY

Established 1819

Wareham - Mass.

Only 28 years old and earning $15,000 a year

W. T. CARSON left school at an early age to take a "job" in a shoe factory in Huntington, W. Va., at $12 a week.

He worked hard and long and he had greater handicaps than you will ever have. But he refused to quit. He made up his mind that he was going to get ahead in a big way and nothing could swerve him from that resolve.

Today W. T. Carson is owner and manager of one of the largest battery service stations in West Virginia with an income of $15,000 a year.

He gives full credit for his success to the International Correspondence Schools and says he still refers to the I. C. S. text-books. Just a few months ago the faculty of a large college in West Virginia called him in to demonstrate the principles of battery construction to a class in electricity. That shows how thoroughly he understands his work.

If the I. C. S. can smooth the way to success for men like W. T. Carson, it can help you. If it can help other men to win promotion and larger salaries, it can help you.

At least find out by marking and mailing the coupon printed below. It won't cost you a penny or obligate you in any way to ask for full particulars, but that one simple little act may be the means of changing your entire life.

Surely, W. T. Carson wouldn't be earning $15,000 a year today if he hadn't found out about the I. C. S. when he did.

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

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"The Universal University"

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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

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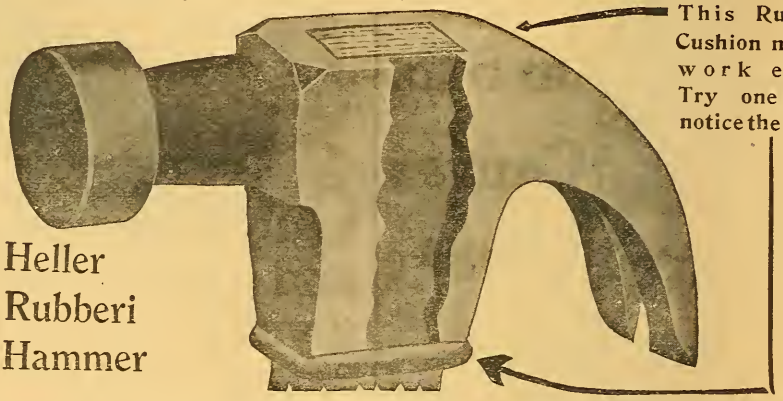
Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

Price $2.00 in Canada
Price $1.65 in U. S. A. } Postage paid



Heller Rubberi Hammer

Drop Forged, Milled and Hand Finished by experienced craftsmen, of finest Heller Alloy Steel, superhardened. Handle of best selected second growth white hickory, no breakage.

Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in the following sizes: 5½" 30c each, 6" 35c each, 7" 40c each. These prices are net.

DOUBLE EXTRA SLIM CLUNT SAW FILES—We want the carpenter to know how the Rubberi Hammer will absorb the shock and that it takes the vibration off the wrist and arm of the user. We shall be glad to send you a full description of this Hammer illustrated in color together with the following: Our regular price on the 6" File is 34c each, but we will send you five Files for $1.00 as a special offer for trial purposes.

If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

Good Tools Since 1836.

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

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"OH! WHAT A CINCH"

THAT IS WHAT A CARPENTER SAID ABOUT LAYING

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

"All you have to do is to lay it on dry boards give it a coat of paint and the job is done." He also said "If a man tries it once he will never use any other canvas roofing."

Write For Sample Book "T"

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
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ST. LOUIS

Putting it right up to a carpenter

YOU said: "Make it eight feet long and 24 inches wide; then it's easy to handle above and below the scaffold."

All right, here it is, Gyplap in this new and handy size. You wouldn't make it any different if you cut it yourself.

Perhaps you know all about this fireproof sheathing. Gives a neat, strong, durable job. Its tongue-and-groove joint helps to bar out wind and weather.

For the carpenter who takes pride in his work, Gyplap opens a new field of opportunity. May we send you full information and neat pocket sample? Costs nothing to find out, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

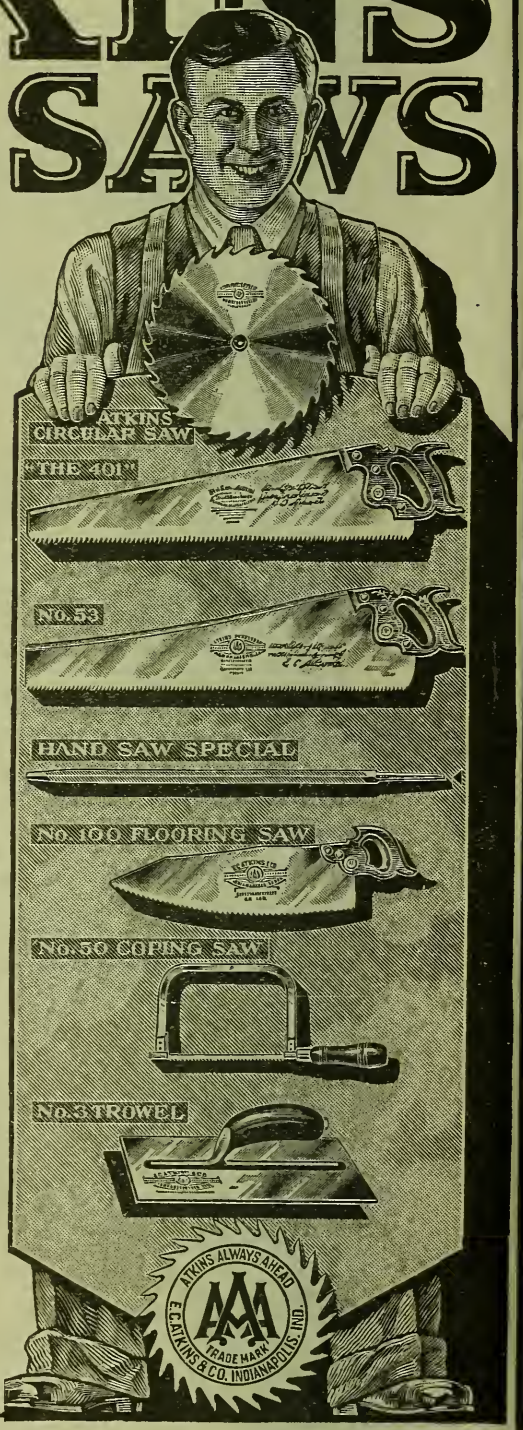
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR ONE'S MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home office amd Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario
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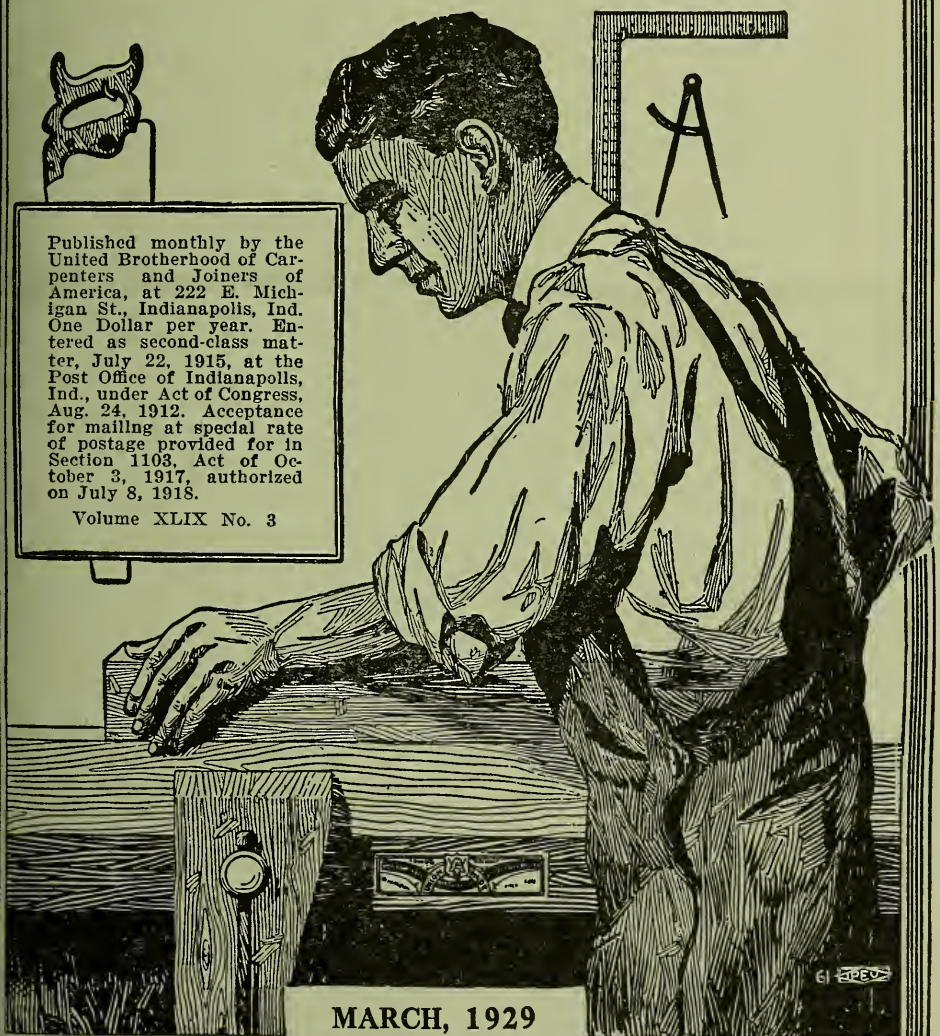
Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:

Atlanta		San Francisco
Chicago	New Orleans	Seattle
Memphis	New York City	Paris, France
Minneapolis	Portland, Ore.	Vancouver, B. C.

The Carpenter



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Volume XLIX No. 3

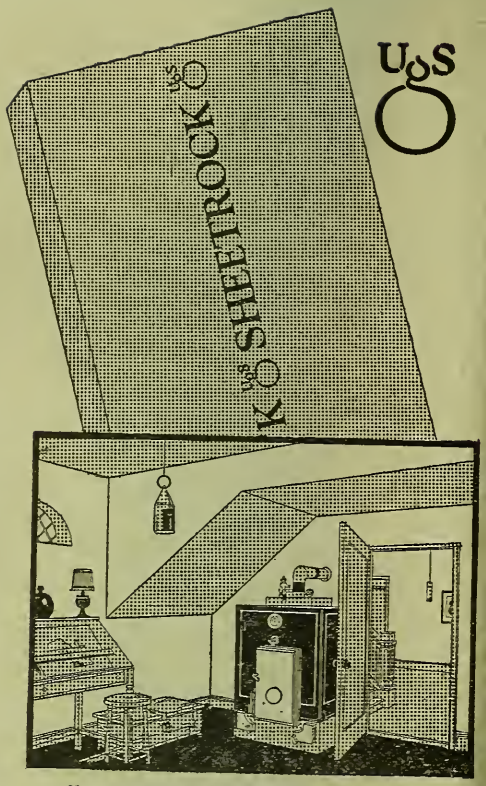
MARCH, 1929

It helps make money for Carpenters

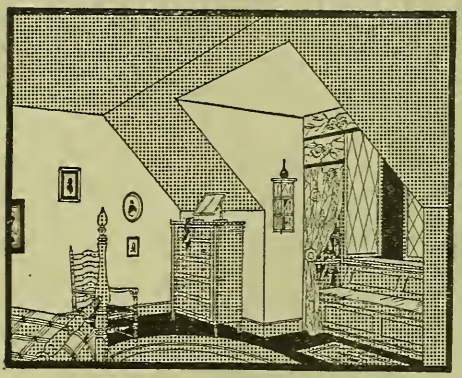
SHEETROCK advertising has persuaded thousands of home owners to have new rooms added, to partition off some, to re-line others. This advertising has piled up millions of dollars' worth of carpenter work *that otherwise would never have been done.*

Think of Sheetrock as your friend because it helps to create more work for carpenters.

Use it because it has 25 years of experience behind it. Because it pioneered so many wallboard improvements, from being fireproof to a perfect folded nailing edge and a practical Reinforced Joint System.



Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Got your Sheetrock Time Book yet? It's FREE to all good carpenters. Use coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF... INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

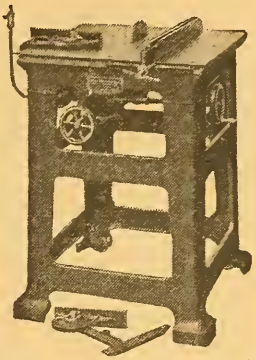
City.....*State*.....

You can make extra money with *these machines!*

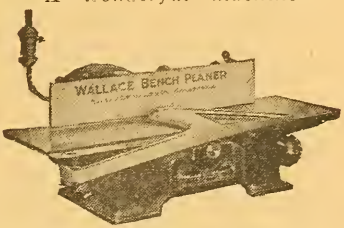
The secret of making money at carpentry and woodworking is in the machines you work with. Wallace Machines do quicker, clearner, uniform work. You want them out on the job and should have them at home or in your own workshop.

All Wallace Machines are portable, easily moved from place to place, always ready for use, readily pugged into any convenient light socket.

As the job progresses, you take your Wallace Machines along, upstairs, from room to room—anywhere. During off days, set them up in your basement, garage or workshop and spend idle hours turning out standard and special woodwork cabinets etc. Many carpenters find that this extra production pays the entire cost of their Wallace equipment.



Portable Universal Saw, A wonderful machine



Bench Planer & Jointer Compact, Powerful Efficient

FREE TRIAL—*Easy Payments*

Any Wallace Machine will be delivered on free trial. If you decide to keep it, you make a small down payment and a few dollars each month. Write today for complete catalog and details of Free Trial-Easy Terms offer.

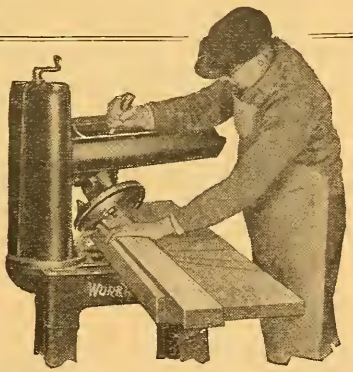
J. D. WALLACE & CO.
154 South California Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

WALLACE RADIAL SAW

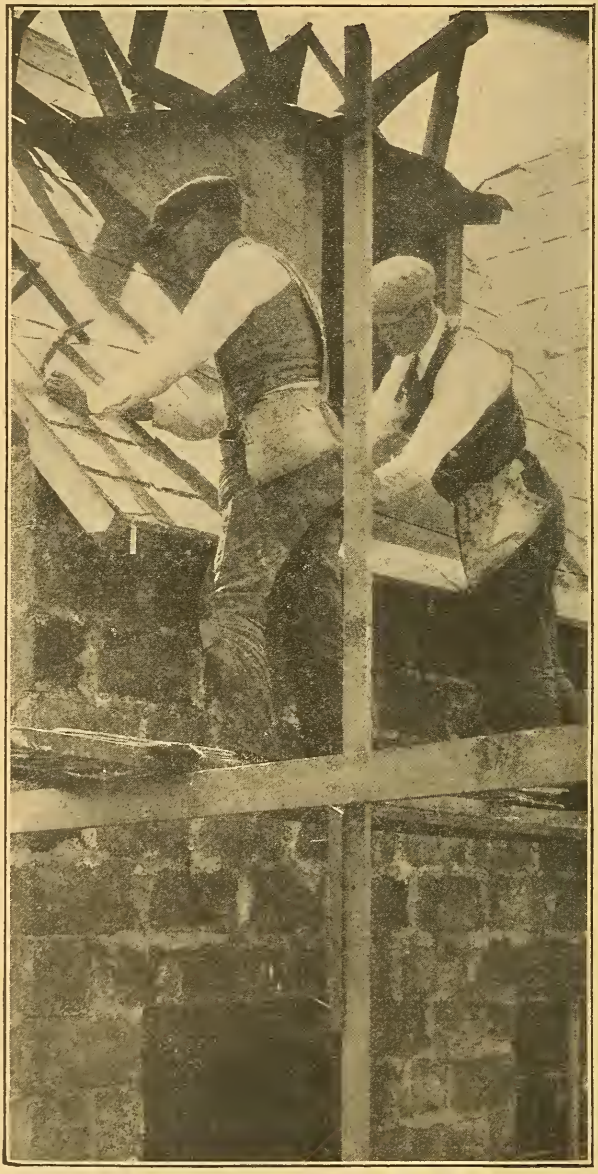
Greatest Value Ever Offered!

Here is a high grade machine built to take care of all cutting operations—any angle—compound meters—cutoff—ripping, dadoing—tenoning and routing, shaping, fluting, boring, sanding—practically all operations required in the shop or on the job.

Write for full description and time payment plan. J. D. WALLACE & CO., 154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Here is a Profitable Job For Any Good Carpenter



You should look into the money-making possibilities in roofing with Ambler Asbestos Shingles.

They are rigid fire-proof, wear-proof and attractive.

They are easy to apply and easy to sell. Made in three styles and seven colors. Write—

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY
Ambler, Pa. & St. Louis, Mo.
Branches in Principal Cities

Harper Made $52 Extra In One Week

Just Read His Letter →

"The saw-filing business is coming beyond all my expectations. I started to use up some spare time. I got my first Foley Automatic Saw Filer about March 1st, and September 1st I had to buy another.

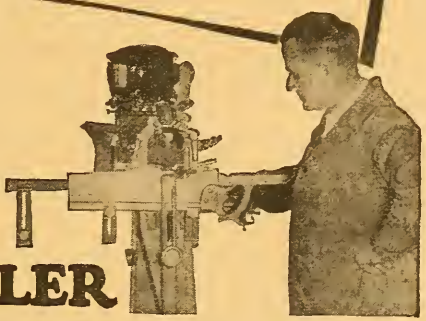
"Have filed $52.00 worth in one week since that time, not every week, of course, but I am absolutely satisfied. Instead of a hobby, it has gotten to be a regular business, and I am certainly proud of it. This is due to the perefect work done by the Foley."

E. V. HARPER
306 South Federal St.,
Mason City, Iowa

Mr. Harper is just one of many men who are making extra money filing saws on the Foley AUTOMATIC Saw Filer. Many men get a Foley to keep their own saws in condition, because it files them better and truer than hand-filing, and they cut cleaner and stay sharp longer. Then they make EXTRA MONEY following the FREE PLAN we give them.

Start in Spare Time — FREE PLAN to Help You

You can get plenty of saws to file from other carpenters, contractors, hardware stores, woodworking plants, schools, and many other places. Our FREE PLAN tells you how. NO CANVASSING—they are glad to have you Foley-file their saws, because the Foley does such perfect work.



FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files all kind of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Makes all teeth even, so every tooth cuts, at same operation. EASY TO OPERATE—no tedious labor or eye strain. *It files automatically.*

IT WORKS!

"I am well pleased with the Foley Filer. Do custom work in my spare time, and have built up a good trade. I also file my own saws, as I am a carpenter and do repair work.

"I find my saws cut truer, faster and better in every way than when filed by hand, although I was considered a good saw filer. My customers seem well pleased. Many of my customers are carpenters who bring their saws to me to have them filed on the Foley, and when they require filing again, they bring them back to me.

"I have filed saws for the Manual Training Departments in the High Schools here and surrounding towns. There is hardly a day that passes but that saws are brought to me to be filed. I have filed over 650 saws since getting my Foley-filer."
Nelson Savage

"I have had my Foley Filer several months and find it very satisfactory. I have filed quite a large number of saws for different people and every one was well satisfied. I do not make a regular business of filing only—I am also working at the carpenter trade. *Fred Behling*

Mail Coupon Now!

Get started at once! Have sharper saws for your work, and make EXTRA MONEY in your spare time. Don't delay! Mail the coupon TODAY!

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
475 Foley Bldg.
11 Main St. N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

FOLEY SAW TOOL CO., Inc., 475 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me your FREE PLAN showing how I can make EXTRA MONEY in my spare time and keep my saws sharp with the Foley.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....*State* .....

This New, Easy Prepares You NINE BIG

Make $4,800 To $12,000 A Year!

HAVE you ever stopped to consider what stands between you and a big-pay job? Simply a lack of training on the "Headwork" side of Building and Contracting—that's all! The men who command the high-salaried positions know how to read blue prints—how to lay out and run jobs.

There is no reason why you, too, can't bridge this narrow gap between you and the jobs that pay up to $12,000 a year. You need only to equip yourself with this essential knowledge to win a better position or a business of your own. With the Building Trades calling frantically for practical men who can read blue prints—with this training so easily available to you the Chicago Tech "Blue Print Way"— the opportunity is yours to take NOW!

If You Live in or near Chicago

Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors.

Get This Big-Pay Training

The day when a tradesman could get practical "headwork" training only on the job is gone forever. The records of thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is no longer true. That it's easy to learn how to read blue prints by the Builders' Course, the "Blue Print Way To Big Pay." This practical method is quick, easy and it's certain. You learn right at home in your spare time with real blue prints and lessons as simple and easy to understand as a story book. Everything is explained in every day language and worked out by practical, experienced building experts. No text books. No grinding study. Simple as A. B. C.

Mastered In A Few Weeks

And the beauty of this wonderful course is that it teaches you plan reading in amazing short time. Yet this valuable knowledge is just what you need to equip yourself for one of the big indoor or outdoor jobs that yield $4,800 to $12,000 annually!

Of course, you want to win a "head work" job in one of the 9 big pay fields of building—to win the good things in life that big pay checks will bring. Take this positive, easy way to make your ambitions materialize. For you, too, can master this Blue Print Training that spells the success you have always dreamed about.

Simply mail the coupon at once. It brings a complete set of actual working blue prints and a valuable, instructive book, "How To Read Blue Prints"—free, *absolutely* FREE! Get these true facts before you as soon as possible. See what fun it will be to learn the fascinating "Blue Print Way." Know what wonderful opportunities await you in the seven billion dollar building field! Don't delay!

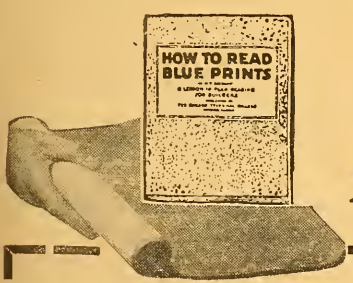
Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. C-102, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Blue Print Way for These PAY JOBS!

1 Building Superintendent $5,000 to $12,000
2 Building Inspector $4,800 to $8,000
3 Appraiser $6,000 to $10,000
4 Material Buyer $5,000 to $7,500
5 Material Salesmen $5,000 to $12,000
6 Building Estimator $6,000 to $10,000
7 Real Estate Expert $5,500 to $12,000
8 Construction Foreman $4,500 to $8,500
9 Contractor and Builder in Own Business $5,000 to $12,000

NOW FREE BLUE PRINTS *and Valuable Book!*



We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints." We want you to see for yourself how easily and quickly you can now master blue print plan reading—the "Blue Print Way." Mail the coupon NOW—don't delay!

Mail The Coupon Today!

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. C-102, Chicago Tech Bldg., 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

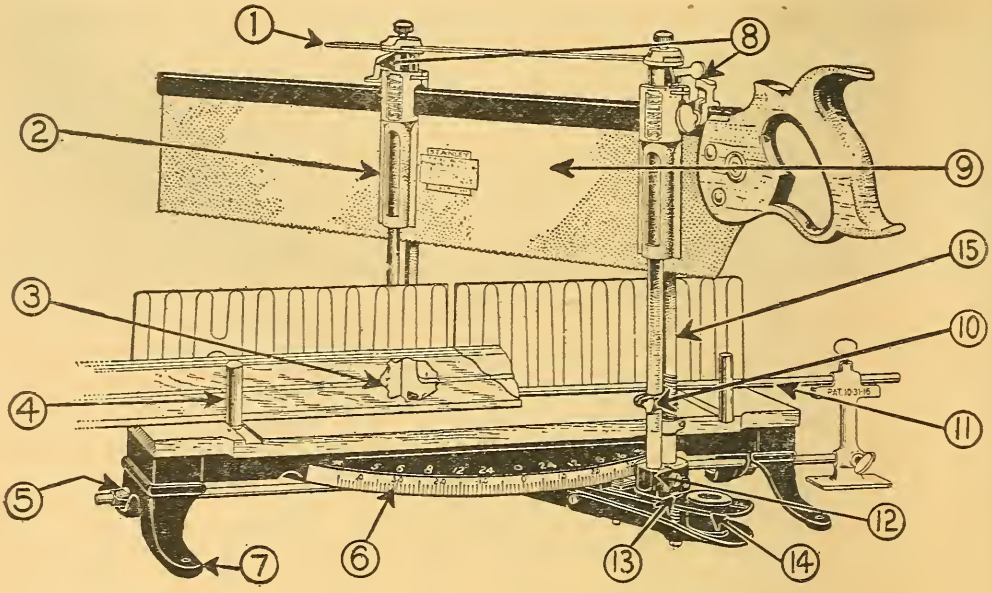
Please me your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

.....



No. 358—Same construction applies for Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 346, 460. Also aluminum mitre box No. A358.

You can't think of a feature this Mitre Box does not have

Here in a nutshell are fifteen superior features

1. Tie Bar holds uprights rigid.
2. Maximum amount of guidance for saw in all positions.
3. Adjustable spurs in back keep work from slipping.
4. Stock guides hold odd shapes and pieces tightly against the back.

STANLEY

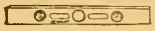
5. Pointed Screws level the box and stop it from sliding.
6. Graduated quadrant is numbered for sawing 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 12-, and 24-sided figures. Swivel clamps rigidly in any position.
7. Detachable legs.
8. Automatic catches hold saw above work and release it when a trip engages the front catch.
9. A first quality saw.
10. Graduated upright bars have movable stops.
11. Length stop for duplicating pieces of any length.
12. Uprights can be turned to take up play of saw.
13. Uprights can be adjusted laterally to counteract improper sharpening of saw.
14. Two sockets permit the use of a long or short saw.
15. Can be made very compact for carrying by removing the uprights.

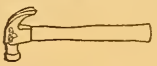
THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

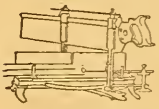
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES

LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

HAND DRILLS

MITRE BOXES 

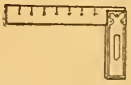
RULES

BIT BRACES

SCREW DRIVERS

BREAST DRILLS

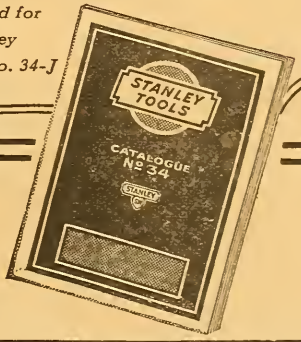
CHISELS

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

The greatest improvement ever made in STAINED SHINGLES

Five advantages over every other stained shingle

1 HEATED STAIN. Preserving oils kept thin and volatile, like the heated motor oil in your car.

2 CONSTANT AGITATION. Patented beaters washing this hot stain back and forth—keeping the color pigment in solution.

3 PRESSURE. Pounds of air, forcing preserving stains evenly into each square inch of shingle surface.

4 35% MORE COLOR. Actually 35% to 40% more color pigments by weight, adding years of future loveliness.

5 RE-INSPECTION. Each individual shingle inspected and repacked by hand, to make sure it conforms to Creo-Dipt standards.

Creo-Dipts

now stained under pressure

by patented process . . .

AS every builder knows, stained shingles have always been *dipped* in the stain—a primitive, clumsy method at best.

Now Creo-Dipt has perfected a startling improvement. Creo-Dipts are *stained under pressure*—submerged in heated, agitated stain, while compressed air forces preserving oils and colors into the shingles.

A tremendous advance! Improvements that took Creo-Dipt engineers five years to perfect—that add many thousands of dollars each year in manufacturing expense. And yet Creo-Dipts—pressure-stained—*come to you at exactly the same price as before.*

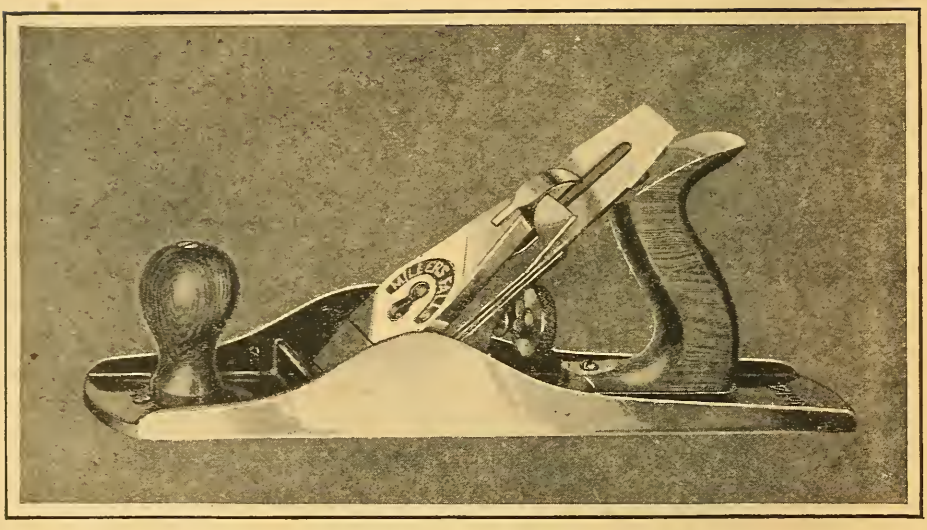
We should like to mail you *free*, our regular 25c portfolio of photographs of Creo-Dipt homes, together with some interesting examples of new roof treatments and old homes rebeautified with Creo-Dipts laid right over the old siding. Also we want to be sure that you have an up-to-date color booklet showing the wide range of Creo-Dipt colors. Won't you write us today for anything you need.

Creo-Dipt Company, Inc., 1450 Oliver St., No. Tonawanda, N. Y. In Canada: Creo-Dipt Company, Ltd., 1610 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont. Factories: No. Tonawanda, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vancouver, B. C. Sales Offices in principal cities. Look for *Creo-Dipt* in your phone book.

CREO-DIPT

Stained Shingles

STAINED UNDER PRESSURE



No. 9 Smooth—Length 9 in. Cutter—2 in. Weight 3¾ lbs.

BORN ~ ~ ~ ~ March 1, 1929

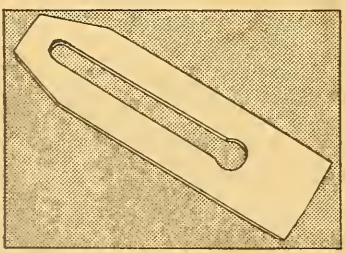
of Distinguished Parentage

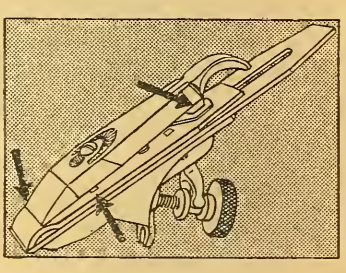
A Complete Line of Planes by Millers Falls

HERE'S a brand-new line of fine planes made by a manufacturer who's been at this business of making fine tools for half a century. At first glance they look much like the planes you've known. It's after you use them that you note the difference.

Built Around the Cutting Edge

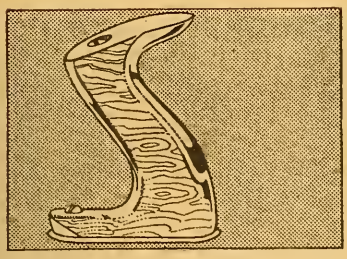
Millers Falls planes are built around just one feature, *the cutting edge.* Our engineers began with steel. Years of experience in selecting and electric-heat-treating of fine tool steels have resulted in refinements that make Millers Falls plane cutters last longer and hold a finer edge.





Other New Features

Next the designers tackled chattering. The precision with which the blade is held at the correct cutting angle, determines how well the plane does its work. So new features were added, such as 3-point bearing of lever cap, making possible hair breadth adjustment that holds and overcomes chatter.



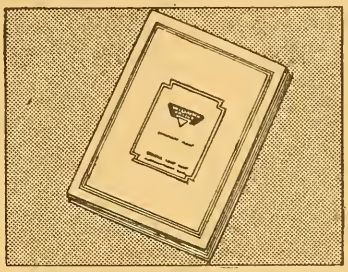
Made for Tool Users

Practical carpenters, cabinet makers, men who love good tools for home shop-work — anyone who uses a plane will delight in the balance, comfortable grip and smooth cutting efficiency of Millers Falls planes. Sizes in bench planes from 7 inches to 24 inches, smooth and corrugated bottoms, and 21 models of block planes, cover every plane need.

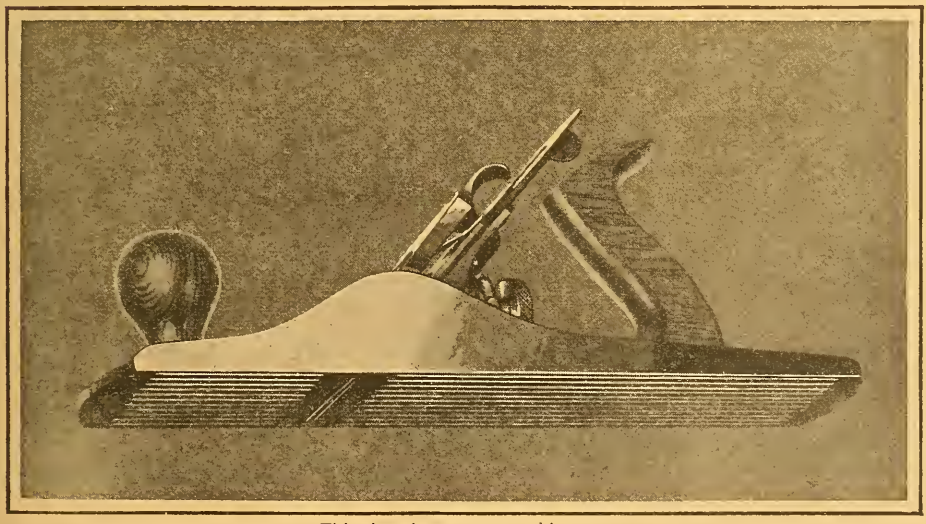
Sold by Responsible Dealers

Millers Falls planes will be found in the stores of leading hardware merchants. The mere fact that a dealer offers you Millers Falls is proof that he desires to sell you truly fine tools and so win your permanent patronage and good will.

A new catalog for tool users is ready. Send today for free copy without obligation. It shows a wide variety for your choice in 14 major tool lines.



MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868



This view shows corrugated bottom

MILLERS FALLS CO.
MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

1 DEMONSTRATION

is much more convincing than pictures, or words! We can cite you many concrete facts about the money and time saving features of *SKILSAW*, but you will not appreciate its possibilities, its merits. You must SEE *SKILSAW* at work on your own job. That's the test that will prove *SKILSAW* superior to any saw rig on the market. *SKILSAW* is the LEADER in its field today. *SKILSAW* the original electric hand saw, has those features which make it PRACTICAL. Experience has designed and built it right.

4

SAFETY, SPEED, POWER, ACCURACY, AND ENDURANCE are some of the reasons why most carpenters prefer *SKILSAW*. A carpenter using *SKILSAW* is fresh at the end of a day's work. Why tire your back? Let *SKILSAW* do the hard work! *SKILSAW* cross-cuts, rips, mitres, bevels, grooves. It is made in four sizes, cutting from 0 to 4¼"; weighing 10 to 28 lbs. See *SKILSAW* demonstrated before you buy any saw. Seeing is believing! You will be simply amazed! *Fill out and mail coupon today.*

SKILSAW INC.
1801 Berenice Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

I'd like to see a demonstration of your saw. No obligation.

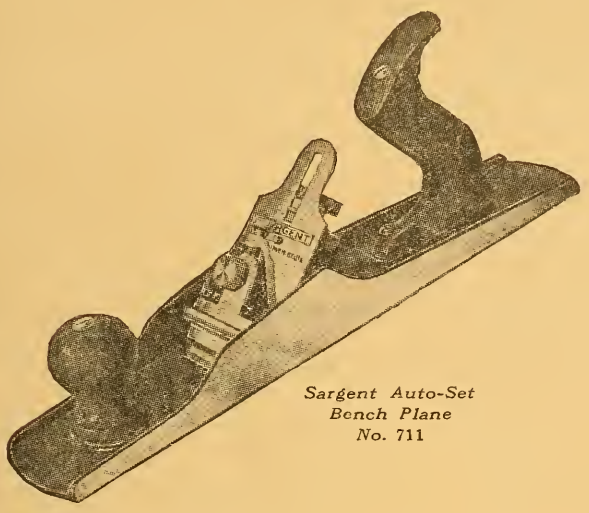
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

SKILSAW

There's not a chatter in the SARGENT Auto-Set



Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane No. 711

THE finest plane for the finest work without a chatter or a waver in it. The Sargent Auto-Set is as solid as though the whole tool were of one piece of steel. The cutter is held rigidly all the way down to the heel by the frog and clamp. A thumbscrew and lever adjust it instantly up and down or sideways. And when the cutter is replaced after sharpening it automatically takes its exact former position.

The Sargent Auto-Set is an easier plane to use. It is pounds lighter than others. The roomy, comfortable grips are adjustable—no need for cramping in close work. The whole plane is modern in every detail. Fill in your name on the coupon below. We will send you, free, our illustrated booklets on the Sargent Auto-Set Bench Planes, old-style Bench Planes, Block Planes and Framing Squares.

SARGENT & COMPANY
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me without cost the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name_____

Address_____

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

The Quality Work Shirts of America

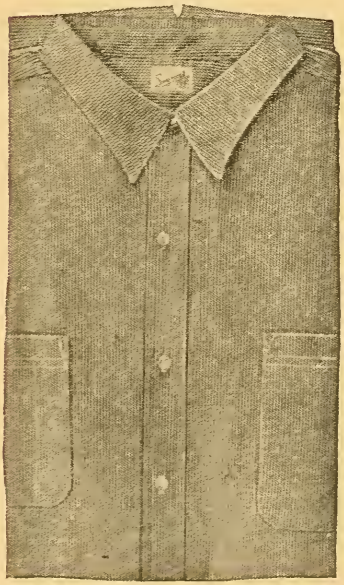
Style No. 21
$2.00 in most stores

A rugged work shirt cut like a dress shirt. TubTesT woven Chambray, with either two laundered stiff collars or two soft collars to match. Can't be beat for wearing quality.

FOR MORE than a quarter of a century the name "Signal" has meant honesty of materials and manufacture in work shirts. Signal has constantly pioneered in improvements, in style, comfort and materials, so that today as 25 years ago, leadership and greatest value is found in Signals. You get the most for your money in any Signal shirt regardless of which of the many styles you prefer. Different shirts for different jobs and each one a winner. Ask your dealer to show you some of the various styles of Signal shirts.

SIGNAL SHIRT COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

Makers of the famous Signal R. R. Shirts, Overalls, Windbreaker Shirts and Jackets, Signal Flannel Shirts and Blouses



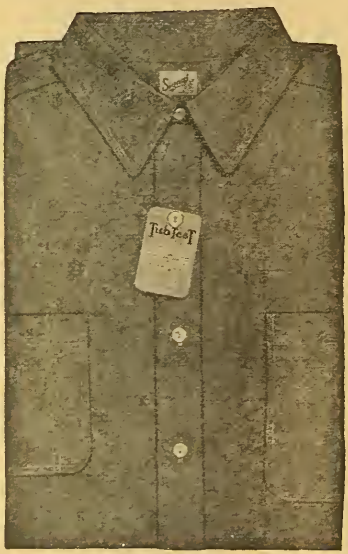
Style No. 39
$2.00 in most stores

A dressy work shirt. Made of best quality TubTesT percale. Cadet blue with fine white stripes. Collar attached; coat style; two combination pockets. Very clean looking.

You can get exactly what you want in a Signal Shirt. Ask for them by name and look for the green TubTesT tag—it identifies the world's best *work shirts.

Best because
TubTesT

This trademark stands for best quality and UNION Workmanship



Style No. 136
$1.50 in most stores

Medium blue TubTesT chambray. Coat style, collar attached; two pockets. Full cut and fast color, it fits right and wears right.

Side Blows, Pulling or Splitting Cannot Harm It!

The famous Estwing Half Hatchet. Head and Handle forged in one piece from tool steel, with comfortable, non-slipping leather grip. Its thin, specially hardened and tempered blade bites true and speedy; together with the thin handle neck, it slips into close quarters, while its unbreakable strength and perfect balance assures powerful leverage. Convenient Nail Slot and Hammer Head makes it an All-Around Tool that every Carpenter needs.

ESTWING MANUFACTURING CO.
Rockford, Illinois

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

		East of the Rockies.
☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
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☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐	Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Ax, 24 oz, " " "	2.25
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☐	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

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Skilled cabinet-makers use Maydole Hammers

The careful work of cabinet making requires the skillful use of a good hammer. Skilled cabinet-makers use Maydoles because they know from experience that there is no finer hammer made for their work.

A hang that has never been equalled, press-forged tool steel heads with just enough crown on the face and sides to prevent marring the wood, and clear, second growth, air dried hickory handles put into the heads "for good."

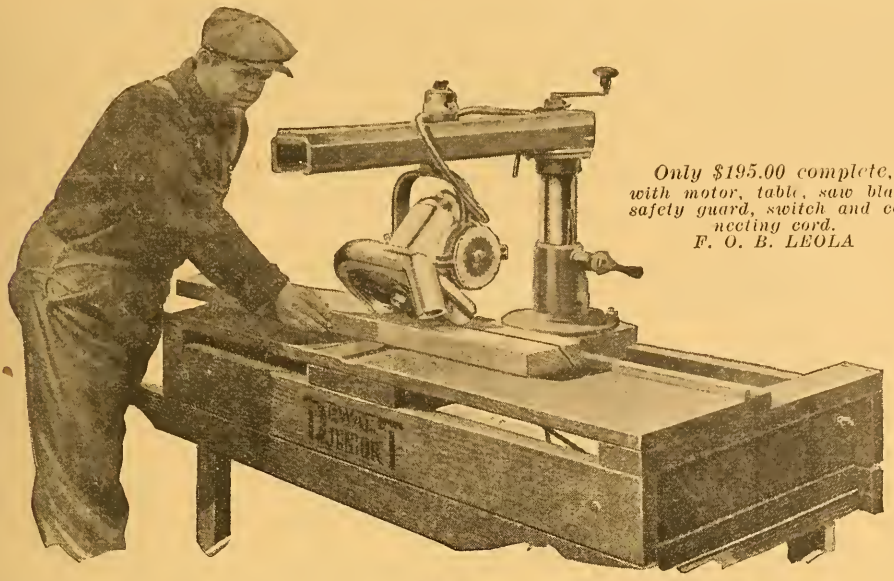
If you take pride in your tools and the work you do, you owe it to yourself to own a Maydole Hammer. Your tool dealer will be glad to show you the style and weight you prefer. Write for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

2423



Only $195.00 complete, with motor, table, saw blade, safety guard, switch and connecting cord. F. O. B. LEOLA

Saves you endless hours of . . . hard, back-breaking hand sawing

Why spend your own time and your carpenters' time on a lot of hand sawing? Give them a chance to use their heads—to make the most of their skilled experience—to perform the kind of work they know how to do and want to do.

You can easily do this with a "Junior" DeWalt on the job. It handles material up to two inches with all the ease, speed, accuracy and variety of cuts so characteristic of the thousands of heavier DeWalts now used in every woodworking industry.

The "Junior" is superior in every way to other types of machines. Direct drive—no gears. Not necessary to change machine adjustment to change from cross-cut to rip. Gauges and dials for quick, accurate adjustments. Roller slide block and positive locking devices. Balanced alignment in any position. And many more advantages.

Everything is complete—all ready to run. The price given is the price complete. Mail coupon for full particulars of this remarkable, all-purpose woodworker.

We also make the heavier DeWalt Wonder Workers, Band Saws, Jointers and Mortisers which are used throughout every woodworking industry.

"JUNIOR" DeWALT Wonder Worker

The Economy Wood Worker

DeWALT PRODUCTS CORPORATION
725 New Holland Ave., Leola, Penna.

Please send immediately full particulars of the "Junior" DeWalt Wonder Worker.

Your Name _____

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Here is your work clothes
INSURANCE POLICY

THE NAME "SWEET-ORR" has meant the best in work clothing for nearly sixty years. Whether it is overalls, pants, shirts or complete work suits, you owe it to yourself to get the best. The best costs very little more than the cheaper kind. And only the best will stand the gaff of work and laundering.

Sweet-Orr invites you to ask your dealer to show you the workmanship on Sweet-Orr overalls, pants, shirts, etc. Have the garments turned inside out so you can see for yourself just how they are put together. You may not be a cloth expert but we know you will agree that Sweet-Orr could not afford to put such master workmanship on anything but the very best fabrics.

Sweet-Orr workmanship is 100% right—Sweet-Orr fabrics are 100% right. And Sweet-Orr garments are 100% right for just these two reasons.

Insure your work clothes—look for the name "Sweet-Orr."

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

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HE GAMBLED A STAMP

NOW HE DRAWS DOWN *$7,000.00 a Year*

Every month hundreds of carpenters go into Clarke FlorKraftsmanship. Somewhere between $25 and $75 a day is their regular, every-day pay. They own their own businesses. There is more demand for their work than for any kind of carpentering known. *Easy* work! *Fast* work! ***Money-making, profitable, year around, inside work!***

How many Clarke ads will you read before you get the facts that bring financial independence to you? Why put it off till next month? Why not be among the very next thousand men that get into FlorKraftsmanship? You can do it. Mailing the coupon in this ad brings the facts. No obligaton—no cost but a 2-cent stamp.

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15 minutes teaches any carpenter how to use the marvelously fast and powerful Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. No schooling needed. No tuiton for you to pay nor books for you to buy.

Remember this about the Clarke: It weighs just 31 pounds complete and runs off a light socket. You can carry it to the job on a street car or in a roadster. There isn't any problem of costly transporation to the man who sands floors with a Clarke.

You can start earning the same day you get your Clarke. Go right out on any job and sand alongside any man with any other sander on the market. And do more work easier, at more profit and lower overhead expense than he can.

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You can find out all about Clarke FlorKraftsmanship without spending a cent. Mail the coupon here. Send it direct to Clarke, the pioneer makers of portable sanding equipment. You'll get a straight-forward, plain unvarnished report of how much you can earn in your community and the full facts about the Clarke. No obligation. Mail the coupon, **now.**

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.
Dept. C-33, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
Originators and, for 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL—FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

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Without obligation, kindly send me the money-making facts about FlorKraftsmanship.

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The Carpenter Likes Cornell

THE carpenter likes the way Cornell "handles." He likes the perfect uniformity of the strong, light, grainless sheets of panelized timber. He likes the ease they bring him—the opportunity they offer to do a workmanlike job.

Cornell Boards bring work to the carpenter. They create jobs that would not be done if only ordinary materials were available. They open up whole classes of uses to which the lumber with which the carpenter usually works is not adaptable. This means steadier work, better income.

Cornell Wood Products Co.

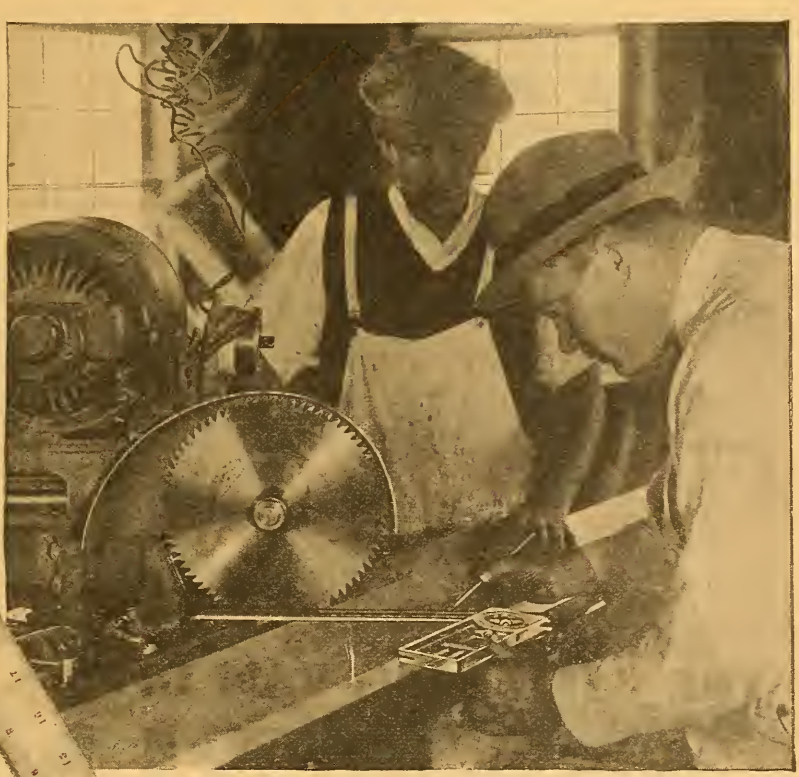
190 No. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Cornell

WOOD BOARD

Panelized Timber

Is All Wood



Here's a great tool

Starrett No. 439 Combination Tool. One side of stock shows degrees; reverse shows pitch-to-foot, half inch pitch.

The Starrett No. 439 Combination Tool is a square, rule, level, plumb, protractor, bevel — degree — and pitch-to-foot indicator in one. It has more uses than a saw has teeth. Ask us to mail you a copy of Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" describing this and scores of other time and money saving tools.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

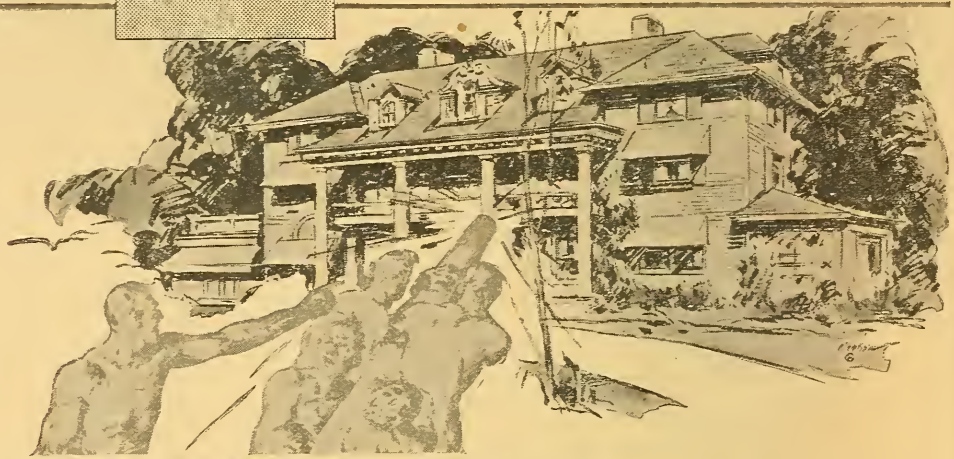
Use Starrett Tools

2433

LONG LEAF
SHORT LEAF

SOUTHERN PINE*

THE SUPREME STRUCTURAL WOOD OF THE WORLD



THE BATTERING RAM OF TIME..

FOR a hundred years.. for two hundred years.. in older America the battering-ram of time has been beating relentlessly against homes built throughout of Long Leaf and Short Leaf Southern Pine. Yet today.. sturdy and staunch.. they stand, still housing new generations of proud owners. By nature strong, this wonderful lumber from the old South is better today than it ever was.. because the modern methods of Southern Pine Association mills have kept advancing pace with time.

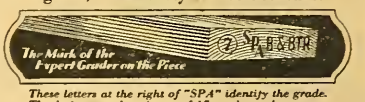
Cut true and square, seasoned dry to meet every requirement, graded more exacting than ever, conforming to American Lumber Standards.. and, so every user may know positively he obtains the grade he wants, the piece bears indelibly the mark of the expert grader and the trade-mark of the mill which manufactured it.. and back of it all, the certification of grades of the Southern Pine Association.

Ask your Retail Lumberman for Grade-Marked, Trade-Marked Southern Pine

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION
New Orleans, La.

© American Lumberman
The Corrett House, Williamsburg, Va., built 200 years ago of Southern Pine from North Carolina.

*Long Leaf Southern Pine gives maximum strength, rigidity and durability to construction. Short Leaf Southern Pine is unsurpassed in beauty of grain, workability and soft texture.



These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here is one of 15 grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

Every Blade *Tested*

" . . . a long row of experts, who test 'Yankee' screw-driver blades—each and every one of the hundred of thousands."

WHEN is a test, a *test?* In some industries, tests of products are made on an average of one out of every so many; one tested in a thousand, one in a gross, one in a dozen—as the rule may be.

The "Yankee" Screw-driver you buy from your dealer has a tested blade. The *very* one you get!

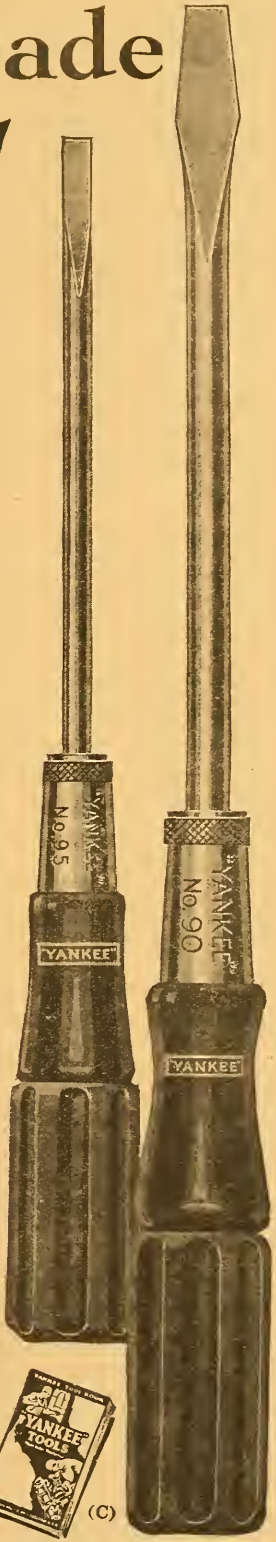
Every "Yankee" blade is tested by "Yankee" toolmakers. Individually tested—and *twice* tested!

The blade won't twist, crack, break, or bend on the edge; and it can't be loosened in the handle by use or even abuse.

"YANKEE" Plain Screw-drivers can be depended on. Well balanced, and with "Yankee" comfort-grip handles, they make work easier.

No. 90.—Standard Style: Fifteen sizes, 1½" to 30" blades. Price for 5" blade, 50c; 6", 55c; 7", 65c; 8", 75c; 9", 85c; 10", 95c.

No. 95.—Cabinet Style: Eleven sizes, 2½" to 15½" blades. 4½" blade, 40c; 5½", 45c; 6½", 50c; 7½", 60c; 8½, 65c; 9½", 70c.



"YANKEE" *on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability*

COUPON FOR FREE TOOL BOOK

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

I'll say.—best tools are cheapest in the end: You may send your book of action pictures of such tools as Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Adjustable-Tension Push Drills, Etc.

Name .....

Address .....

(C)

You can *cut easier* with the new and *lighter* Disston Saws

GO to the hardware store and see the *new* Disston Hand Saws. How *light* they are!

Less weight to push. Less work for you. Easier cutting. Faster cutting. Truer running.

Blades thinner, yet stiff, the goal of saw makers for centuries, first achieved by Disston.

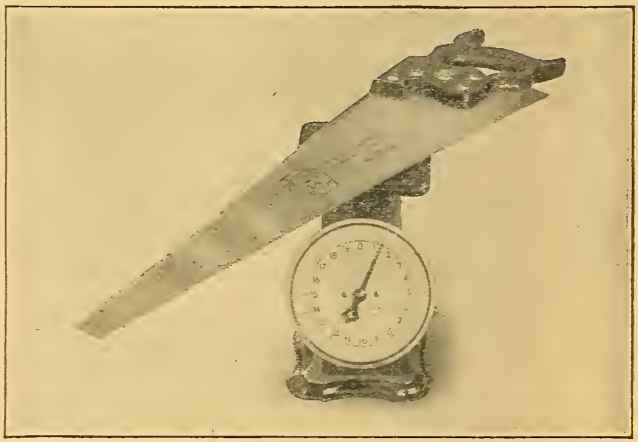
Made possible only by Disston Steel.

And you know this: *The thinner a blade is, if it is stiff, the better it cuts and the easier it is to use.*

Never until now could you get blades so thin, so stiff, so light.

All your favorite patterns, every one greatly improved. Eight regular pattern (standard width) saws and seven lightweight (ship) pattern saws, each finer in every way than ever a hand saw was made before.

Realize *how much* finer. Take one in your hand.



The new Disston D-8 Lightweight Saw weighs 1 lb. 7 oz. in 26-in. length. The new Disston Regular Pattern (standard width) D-8 Saw, also made lighter, now weighs 1 lb. 10½ oz.

Get the "feel" of the lighter blade . . . Note the thinness at the back. See the taper of the blade, achieved by Disston True-Taper Grinding, which removes all unnecessary weight without making the saw limber.

Six Advantages

1—Lighter Blades
—for easier cutting

2—Narrower Blades
—save strength

3—True-Taper Grind
—for faster cutting

4—Thin, yet Stiff
—for true running

5—New Handles
—give better balance

6—Disston Steel
—stays sharp longer

The new Disston Hand Saws will run with less set . . . cut faster . . . cut easier . . . stay sharp longer, than any other hand saws ever made. They have better clearance, better balance, better steel, better temper, and will give you better service.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Candian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLIX—No. 3. | INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1929 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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Brotherhood

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star is Brotherhood,
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost posey and mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon every face,
And till it comes we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.
Come, clear the may, then clear the way!
Blind creeds and kinds have had their day.
Break the dead branches from the path;
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men.
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran:
Make way for the Brotherhood—make way for men.

—Edwin Markham.

MORE ABOUT BROOKWOOD COLLEGE

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor did that which it had a perfect and unquestioned right to do when it officially advised affiliated organizations to withhold financial support from Brookwood College. It would have been derelict in its duty if it had failed to do so when it was convinced that such action was both justifiable and necessary.

However because the Council acted promptly and decisively in this instance, it has been condemned by the editors of some religious and liberal publications and by some educators who profess to manifest deep concern and great solicitude for the future of adult education and the continued existence of the American Federation of Labor.

Apparently these critics of the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regarding Brookwood College either do not know or they fail to appreciate the fact that the members of the trade-union movement are devoted to its principles, policies and philosophy. To them it is a great cause, a religion and a creed.

Nothing will arouse resentment and ill-feeling in the hearts and minds of trade-unionists more than to ridicule and denounce the Organized Labor movement. It matters not whether it is deprecated, ridiculed and attacked in a so-called labor college or by manufacturers' associations or by communists, its officers and members will protect and defend it from attack at any cost.

Did the instructors and administrators of Brookwood College and those who rush to its defense believe that the officers of the American Federation of Labor would be such mollycoddles as to fail to strike back when the fundamentals of the American trade-union structure were assailed, ridiculed and denounced? If they labored under such an illusion they evidently did not know or recall the sacrifices which working men and women have made in defense of trade-unionism.

There has ever been a continued conflict between those who practice trade-unionism, as interpreted and expounded by the American Federation of Labor, and those who have sought to substitute therefore visionary, nebulous theories which, if accepted, would lead the army of Organized Labor into the field of experimentation and speculation. We have more than half a century of experience behind us—much of it bitter and costly —and out of it we have developed a trade-union formula applicable to our common needs and purposes.

We can not afford to pause in the great economic struggle while we experiment with vague siren-like, impractical theories even though they may be advocated by well-meaning educators and the editors of religious and so-called liberal publications. We are dealing with human life and human values. Laboring men and women are practical, fully conscious of the fact that they are living in a practical world and must deal with present-day economic and social problems in a thorough-going and practical way.

Some of the critics of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor charge that it condemned Brookwood College. This is not true unless the action of the Council in recommending that all organized units affiliated with the American Federation of Labor refrain from supplying financial aid to it would be construed as condemnation.

These same critics complain strongly against the procedure followed by the Executive Council. They complain that the Council condemned Brookwood College without a hearing. They hold that a trial should have been held and the representatives of Brookwood College should have been given an opportunity to defend themselves and the institution.

The Executive Council did not file charges against Brookwood College or against its representatives or instructors. It had no jurisdiction over Brookwood, consequently, it had no authority to file charges and call upon Brookwood College to stand trial.

Such a procedure would be ridiculous because if charges had been filed a trial held and the Executive Council had found Brokwood guilty as charged how could it have imposed a penalty or required the college authorities to change

its educational courses or the academic training accorded students sent there and supported by trade-union funds?

Brookwood College is a private institution. It has no conection with the American Federation of Labor nor is it related in any way whatsoever to the Organized Labor movement. Its relative status to Organized Labor is the same as that of any other private educational institution, college or university.

If the Executive Council would attempt to inject itself into the affairs of a private educational institution it could very properly be admonished to "mind its own business."

But, the Executive Council did have a a right to inquire into the administration of a private institution, its academic courses, educational policies, and the economic, political and social view-point of professors and instructors therein when students selected by trade unions were being educated and trained through financial support accorded them out of funds supplied by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Before the Executive Council began to make inquiry into the situation existing at Brookwood College organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had withdrawn students whom they had sent there. As a result the demand became quite general and insistent that the Executive Council institute an inquiry into the state of affairs existing at Brookwood College.

It was when the Executive Council was confronted by documentary evidence so convincing in character as to create amazement that the Executive Council decided to make an inquiry. The facts developed that the attitude of Brookwood College toward Organized Labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, was even more hostile than the preliminary facts indicated.

It seems appropriate to state here that the Executive Council recognizes the right of the administrators of Brookwood College to employ a communist or communists, as instructors, to extol in study classes those movements at home and abroad which are uncompromisingly opposed to the policies and teachings of the American Federation of Labor, to denounce and ridicule both the officers and the organization of the American Federation of Labor, to support and assist in every possible way dual organizations formed for the primary and irrevocable purpose of destroying organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor and to mock and insult the American Federation of Labor through the commission of acts which are most offensive to the feelings and conscience of millions of loyal trade-unionists.

They may do all this, under the guise and cloak of academic freedom, but when they do, let them rest assured that the great organization thus assailed will strike back. We will not remain complacent while students are being taught to despise and oppose the organizations which sent them to Brookwood and many of the principles and ideals which they so nobly defend.

It is amusing to observe how the editors of some liberal and religious publications and some nationally known educators reason when they criticise the Executive Council and the New Orleans Convention of American Federation of Labor because of the action taken regarding Brookwood College. They defend Brookwood and condemn the American Federation of Labor in strong and unequivocal terms.

Some of them refer to the action of the New Orleans Convention as a "scholastic lynching" and some of them make an invidious comparison of the "militant administration" of Mr. Gompers with the present "reactionary administration" of the American Federation of Labor.

The inconsistency of some of these critics and their vehement defense of "academic freedom," as practiced at Brookwood, reveal a state of mind predisposed to accept the theory that Brookwood is right, but right or wrong—Brookwood.

It is fair to assume that they would concede that it would be inconsistent to send a student to a college to be taught theology by an atheistic professor but it would be all wrong for the American Federation of Labor to object to students being taught the philosophy of trade-unionism by a communistic instructor.

There is just as much harmony between trade-unionism, as interpreted by the American Federation of Labor and the principles and philosophy expounded by the communistic professors at Brookwood as there is between atheism and theology, as interpreted by the Churches.

Psychologically a communist professor is just as unfitted to teach students economics concerning trade-unionism as an atheistic professor is to teach theology.

It is significant that the defense of Brookwood by our eminent critics is connected with a denunciation of the American Federation of Labor and some of its officers and representatives. This, in the estimation of many trade-unionists, will be accepted as accumulative evidence that the Executive Council was right.

The allegation that the practice of academic freedom at Brookwood justifies the pursuit of its objectionable policy toward the American Federation of Labor reminds one of the utterance made by Madame Roland when she exclaimed, as she was led to the guillotine to be executed, "O Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!"

It might be well to refer to some of the facts which the inquiry about Brookwood College developed. One student sent to Brookwood by an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor declared that A. J. Muste, President of Brookwood, delivered an address on May Day at Brookwood in which he "delivered one of the most denuciatory criticisms of the labor movement in America that I heard him make while a student there. He likened the labor movement in the United States to a gigantic Company Union."

I presume this attack on the American Federation of Labor would be justified by our critics on the ground of "academic freedom."

Again, Mr. Muste, evidently protected by the simulated cloak of "academic freedom" declared:

"One of the saddest indications of the stagnant, reactionary policy of the present American labor movement is the announcement recently by President Green to the effect that international unions must be purged of communists. The wholesale expulsion of members of a union because of their connection with a particular group or movement is not justifiable from any standpoint."

On the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which was celebrated at Brookwood, Mr. Muste delivered an address from which we quote as follows:

"Russia has set a holy example which will be more and more appreciated and followed by the workers of the world as time goes on."

The celebration of International Labor Day, May 1, 1928, was held. Apparently May Day, celebrated by extremists groups in Europe, is a holiday at Brookwood College. The hall was profusely decorated in red. Pictures of Lenin, Trotsky and other communist leaders were draped in red and hung in conspicuous places. To the astonishment of some trade-union students red draperies hung from a picture of the late Samuel Gompers which was placed in one corner of the room.

In connection with the celebration of May Day I quote from a part of a syllabus in the department of Labor Journalism, 1927-1928:

(Brookwood's Statement)

"May Day celebrations at Brookwood are always of special significance because of the international character of the student body . . . Small wonder, then, that the international labor day should be set aside as a time for renewal of faith and an earnest reading of the past and forecast of the future. A current of almost evangelistic emotion pervaded the Brookwood community that was quite unusual to a group which prided itself upon having either a detached intellectual approach or a very practical approach to all matters. Faces of pioneers and martyrs in the cause of Labor looked down from the walls—Marx, Gompers, Debs, Lenin, and Rosa Luxemberg."

This May Day celebration was representative of Brookwood psychology. It was expressive of the mind and heart of Brookwood toward that type of philosophy which is so strongly opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

The tribute thus paid to communism and to its chief exponents, Lenin and Trotsky, was of itself most objectionable to American trade-unionists but it was adding insult to injury when they included the picture of Mr. Gompers, draped in red, with those of Lenin, Trotsky and Rosa Luxemberg. Trade-Unionists resent, with all the vigor they possess, this unwarranted and perverted use of a portrait, the name and standing of Mr. Gompers. For this reason, if for no other, the membership of the American Federation of Labor, generally

speaking, would withhold financial support from Brookwood College.

It may be stated by our critics that this May Day celebration was a mere incident and that we have attached undue importance to it. We answer by stating that it is incidents of this kind that make plain and clear that which had been suspected. It is through such demonstrations that we see the truth. Only those who believe in communism would participate in a celebration of the triumph of communism. The true attitude of the participants in this Red May Day celebration was reflected in the language of the speakers who paid a glowing tribute to Lenin and Trotsky, the chief apostles of communism.

When the United Mine Workers of America, an organization which received a charter from the American Federation of Labor, was engaged in a life and death industrial struggle with powerful coal corporations and when all Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were making financial contributions and extending moral assistance to the United Mine Workers in trying to win their fight the student faculty of Brookwood voted to send a group from the College to attend a meeting in Pittsburgh called for the purpose of creating a dual organization formed for the purpose of destroying the United Mine Workers of America.

Persons from the faculty and students of Brookwood attended and participated in this dual Pittsburgh meeting. They attempted to conceal their identity at the meeting by using assumed names. They showed by their actions where their hearts were; absolutely out of sympathy with our movement and in thorough accord with those who would destroy us.

This incident is significant in that it reveals a type of deception and duplicity reprehensible in character and exasperating in practice. Brookwood while appealing to organizations of Labor for moral and financial support, joined with destructive forces in an effort to destroy an important unit of the very Organized Labor movement to which they appealed and from which they received and accepted financial help.

Besides, this treacherous act was committed under the most distressing circumstances. The blow which Brookwood helped deliver was inflicted upon the United Mine Workers at a time when it was engaged in a desperate struggle with the coal operators. In the words of the immortal Shakespeare, "This was the most unkindest cut of all."

It is alleged by our critics and the defenders of Brookwood that the students who gave testimony when the Executive Council made inquiry about Brookwood were disgruntled and for that reason their statements were of no value and should not be believed. This is the old trick of a cunning lawyer who, when he is on the wrong side of a case attempts to win—not by refuting testimony or by challenging facts but by attempting to discredit and denounce witnesses.

The question of supreme concern to the members of the Executive Council was not whether the students who gave information were "disgruntled" but whether they told the truth. Documentary evidence, supplemented by admissions from the officers and faculty of Brookwood, confirm the truthfulness of the students' statements. The members of the Executive Council were convinced by the facts which the inquiry developed.

It is an admitted fact that Arthur W. Calhoun, Professor of Social Economics and Social Psychology, is a communist and that he supported the candidates of the communists party for presidency of the United States in the election campaigns of 1924 and 1928. This fact will not be denied either by Mr. Calhoun or by Mr. Muste, President of Brookwood College, or by his associate officers of Brookwood.

The inquiry instituted by the Executive Council showed that Mr. David J. Saposs, Mr. Tom Tippett and Miss Colby were so sympathetic toward communism and the communistic philosophy as to raise a doubt regarding their fitness and qualifications to present to students fairly and accurately the principles, policies and philosophy of the Labor movement in our own country, as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

It clear that under the pretense of practicing academic freedom movements and organizations which are uncompromisingly opposed to the philosophy and teachings of the American Federation of Labor were exalted, extolled and referred to in a most favorable and complimentary way while the American Federation of Labor, its achievements,

its services, its plans and its policies were ridiculed and deprecated.

There is no doubt that many students left Brookwood after completing the prescribed educational course and took their places in the Labor Movement entirely loyal and devoted to the principles and work of the American Federation of Labor. Such students deserve great credit because, in our opinion, their devotion to the Labor Movement is not due to their training and experience at Brookwood. They are loyal trade-unionists not because of Brookwood but in spite of Brookwood.

If the critics of the action of the Executive Council and the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor desire to render a real service to Brookwood may we suggest that instead of defending the present and immediate past administration of Brookwood College they admit the facts and recommend that the educational and administrative policy of Brookwood be changed so that it may realize existing economic and industrial facts and so that it may become serviceable in the field of true workers' education.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor will not support Brookwood College, either financially or morally, so long as it keeps repeating the commission of acts unfriendly toward the Organized Labor movement of America as revealed in the inquiry conducted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

NATIONAL TRADE MARK WILL BRAND QUALITY LUMBER

(By the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.)

GUARANTEED lumber, coming from mills in all sections of the country, but carrying one national trade mark, is about to be offered to the market. Such lumber will be manufactured in strict accordance with American Lumber Standard grades and sizes, and back of it will stand the good faith of America's best mills, as well as their financial guarantee.

This program, which will get into actual operation within the next thirty to sixty days, will insure the carpenter a quality of material that he can recommend and behind which he can stand in his efforts to promote a wider use of lumber.

Arrangements for the manuafcture and distribution of this new certified and branded product have been in the making for more than a year past. They are the natural outcome of the years of effort that have been put into the development and perfection of American Lumber Standards. During Mr. Hoover's term as Secretary of Commerce the manufacturers, distributors and large consumers of lumber, with the active cooperation and support of the Federal government, worked out this standardization of size and grade definitions. These have been accepted by the larger and the better class of mills and, under regional association regulations, a large portion of the lumber being manufactured today is produced to accord with these standards.

Such lumber is now to be branded and nationaly advertised. The manufacturers, through the National Lumber Manufacturers Association as agents, will place behind it their financial guarantee. It will carry the new symbol, the "National Tree," the trade mark of quality lumber, and will be advertised to the public as material that can be depended upon.

A national advertising campaign to establish in the minds of the consuming public the advantages of American standard lumber will be begun in late February and March issues of popular national magazines and of trade and technical publications. This will be followed in April issues by a continuous program of advertising calling attention to the "National Tree" symbol and the assurance it gives the buyer and urging the public to call for and to depend upon this class of lumber. Quality lumber is to be identified in the public mind and a confidence built up around it that will insure their thinking of lumber when they think of building.

Carpenters, like many leaders in the paint industry, have come to realize that extension of lumber's markets means a

wider demand for their services or products. The Trade Extension campaign that is now being conducted by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is pointed in this direction and the branding and guaranteeing of "American Standard Lumber from America's Best Mills" is regarded as an important trade extension measure. Officials of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association have expressed the hope that carpenters and others interested in a more extensive use of lumber will be quick to appreciate the opportunity that this new step affords them for urging a wider use of lumber and a greater public confidence in it, and that they will call the attention of their friends to the lumber marked with the "National Tree."

THE CHILDREN

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART I.

IT IS meet that we give the children space in this series of articles. The subject takes us back into our own childhood; for our childhood had no small part to play in the choosing of our vocation in life. Had it not been for those childhood experiences, relative to building houses and barns and other buildings, who knows what we would be doing today? One thing we are sure of, however, and that is, we would never have written anything about carpentry or the problems that present themselves to carpenters everywhere, had it not been for those early experiences. Many of our miscellaneous 'Craft Problems' had their origin somewhere in our childhood. So it is meet, as we have said before, to give to the children consideration in recognition of their rightful place in the building industry. We are thinking of the apprentices, for on the apprentices depend the success or the failure of our trade in the coming generations. Play-houses, bird houses or houses for other pets, crude and inaccurate as they may be, nevertheless, give the children their first inspirations along the lines of the trade, that we have learned to love—carpentry. How much easier it is to learn things in youth, and how much easier it is to remember things that were learned in youth, than it is to learn and remember them after having passed into mature age. . . . . We do not wish to be understood from what we have just said, that our boys should take up carpentry from a standpoint of wage-earners, before they have reached the age established for apprentices; oh, no! What we mean, is that they should have a chance to develop their minds and their muscles early in life, to the extent that they will be able to do with ease and accuracy the things that they will be called upon to do after they reach the age of maturity. This means education, not only, from books, but by actual experience. Let the boys take up manual training in school, and in their play at home, let them have tools and material with which to build little houses for their pets or for themselves; and thus, through their play, fit themselves to become leaders in the building industry, of which the carpenter trade is one of the uppermost. . . .Our own son, although we shall allow him to choose for himself his life's work, would honor us and make us feel proud of him, should he choose to become a carpenter in preference to the many highly inviting vocations that are open to a boy growing into manhood. Carpentry is one of the most honorable vocations that anyone can follow. The Man who had, decidedly, the greatest influence on architecture and on the modes of building, in the last two thousand years, was a Carpenter. Besides His influence on architecture, He has influenced civilization in a way, that has never been equaled before in history. His father was a builder, and He, the Carpenter of Nazareth, above all men, loved the children. "Suffer the little children," He said, "to come unto to me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." And one day when He saw fathers and mothers coming from their places of toil, He sympathized with them, and yearningly He said, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Again, at another time, He said, "Except you become as little children, you shall in nowise enter the kingdom of Heaven." How His very life and soul embodies the

principles that are felt by those who sincerely are striving for laws to protect the children everywhere, from having their young lives commercialized, to the extent that they become mere tools intended to operate machinery, without education and without those little refinements that parents in every land so longingly want to see in their children.

The children are so closely allied, by nature and by society, with men and women, that men have been called, 'grown-up boys,' and women, 'grown-up girls.' Or the same thing has been put into this form: "The boy is the father of the man." Few men, if any, ever entirely get away from their childhood ways of thinking. It is a common thing for men to refer to their companions as "the boys." The most complimentary expression that has ever been used in speaking about the men who fought in the various wars of our country, is the one that we have just quoted, "the boys." It is always true, and it always without offence. On the other hand, to say, "The Soldiers,"—how it stiffens the expression, and turns those whom we love, into little human machines, instead of what they really are, boys; boys, who live and feel and breath, and whose hearts beat just as our do. Let's call'm "The Boys," and keep them so, if we can.

Carpentry, as a trade, is seldom, if ever, invaded by the Child Labor problem. There may be instances where boys of a very young age are employed on jobs doing carpenter work, but the instances, we believe are very few. Our trade has established an apprentice system, that entirely eliminates from it, the employment of boys who should be in school, or who are too young to work at the trade.

Carpenters, even though they have few Child Labor problems of their own, are, notwithstanding that fact, keenly interested in the laws and the enforcements of the laws that govern the emploment of children in industry. Not only that, they are interested in the making of laws that will give to the children their rightful American birthright of liberty and protection.

THE LAND BEYOND—AND YOU

(By H. R. Bigelow)

INTO the lives of ambitious men there comes at some time a restlessness, a discontent, an urge—an impelling desire to journey out into bigger fields of opportunity.

The story of many a man's success is a record of that very impulse acted upon —of a better position in life or business success founded in "the land beyond."

The better positions in the field of building are unusually rich in men who came—some with a business "stake," others empty handed—to find what the field offered. In these better positions they found opportunity, and prosperity in generous measure—beyond expectation.

You, too, may be prompted by an urge which, if properly followed, should broaden your horizon and change for greater happiness and prosperity, your whole future life.

Nor will you be disappointed for, from the smaller domestic developments to the gigantic industrial construction projects, you find a scale of operation and opportunity that simply becomes a matter of personal choice and selection.

Everywhere in the field of building—in cities, towns, in foreign countries—you perceive a period of progress, a vastness of accomplishment, a demand for building development that spells opportunity.

More than that, "in this land beyond" you sense the equality of opportunity—the absence of overcrowding—the higher valuation placed on individual effort —a real chance for real men to succeed.

In this little article I will endeavor to visualize in as practical a way as possible, just what these opportunities are and what they hold for you through the training that you or any man can secure, who will make the effort.

Prepare In Advance For Success

What the opportunity in the field of building construction means to you is best shown in the stories of successes of hundreds of men who now occupy high positions in the building industry.

The work of these men, who have succeeded in such a large way, serves as a practical illustration of one of opportunities' basic requirements, "Prepare in advance for success."

This law is as sound and definite as any law of chemistry, and you must

agree that your success depends on what you know and what you can do.

What are the opportunities building offers to the practical man who is trained?

A close study of the building industry shows that there are many gateways to success, open to the practical and trained builder. Training not only enables a workman to become a better workman but also helps him rise to a high-salaried, executive position.

A report of the Education Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation states; "The building business offers many opportunities of advancement to the man trained to shoulder responsibility. There are a large number of supervisory and executive positions open to him."

Let's see what some of these are. Within a short time, a man can easily master plan reading and other fundamentals and become an excellent assistant labor foreman. It is not necessary that he be the most skilled workman. He must simply be able to speak the blue print language and carry out the general foreman's orders. An assistant's pay is always better than the scale and, besides, he is in line for promotion. And he is surer of all-the-year-round employment, something his untrained men cannot hope for.

The foreman likewise must be a technically trained man. Another thing, he must know is how to handle men and get the maximum results from them.

Positions as superintendents are within the reach of the trained builder. Here basic knowledge is essential. The superintendent must be able to build in full size the structures designed by the architect or engineer. This responsible job carries with it good pay.

Capable builders of homes, who have similarly mastered the technical and business side of this business, pay income tax on profits running from five figures up.

Then, too, there is the estimator. Many practical and technically trained men make good at estimating. Crack men in this field need not fear starvation, they command steady, year-round salaries.

Nor is this all. A position as architect's inspector is equally inviting with good earnings. An inspector's duty is to see that the terms of the contracts are fully complied with. This means that he must have a complete knowledge of plans and specifications and materials, as well as other phases of construction.

Also, there is appraising to be done. Men who can develop into good appraisers are rewarded with steady pay. Hundreds of appraisers are required in cities by concerns like the Chicago Trust Company in their real estate and loan departments. What nicer or better paying positions could a man want? Or, perhaps, if a man's talents point towards buying, he can become a big buyer of materials. Organizations pay big salaries the year round to men who can save them money.

To the man who wants to strike out for himself, contracting certainly offers a wonderful form of self-betterment. It requires but a small initial investment for a modest beginning that may grow into a business netting up to $15,000—and often more.

The most encouraging feature about training is that it brings out the real possibilities in every individual. And trained builders seldom fail.

Frequently a trained builder finds that he has real sales ability. In such a case his previous experience is usually valuable, for he can become a building material salesman and put to good work his practical and theoretical experience.

A number of men find it profitable to turn toward the real estate field as "real estate experts." It is easy to see the advantage of a knowledge of blue prints and building practice in real estate operations, especially in the matter of developing unimproved properties.

Finally, a career as a public estimator or quantity surveyor is but one of the many public goals a trained builder may reach. It carries with it an excellent salary, rain or shine.

To the man who has not yet made an effort to train himself, I can say this: It is never too late to make a good start. Instances where men well up in years, sixty and seventy years of age, have achieved success are common. Moreover, the years of experience gained are invaluable to the builder who decides to secure a few months of training in order to get somewhere.

Yes, considering the many roads leading to success in the building world, the practical man of ability should not find it hard to climb to the very top—"to the land beyond"—if he has training.

INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS REPORT OF OUR CONVENTION

MR. C. Woudenberg of Amsterdam, Holland, Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers, attended the dedication ceremony of our Home and the sessions of our Twenty-second General Convention held recently in Lakeland, Florida. He has made a very comprehensive and detailed report of his visit to the United States in the December, 1928 issue of the "Bulletin," the official journal of the International Union of Woodworkers. The report occupies the entire space of the December issue and is profusely illustrated with both interior and exterior views of our Home. From a trade union point of view Mr. Woudenberg finds many of our ways and practices interesting and so also are we interested in the impressions he received while in the United States.

In his report he says in part:

"The afternoon of September 23rd drew to its end when, having completed a smooth and pleasant crossing, White Star S. S. 'Adriatic' quietly slipped into her New York dock, where Bro. Alex Kelso, Secretary of the New York Carpenters' District Council, gave me the first welcome to skyscraping 'Gotham.' A few day's rambling in that forest of huge buildings, and down we went the southern trail, accompanied by a bunch of New York delegates, to meet more friends under the sunny skies of Lakeland.

"The city of Lakeland is situated in the heart of the peninsula of Florida, which points into the Atlantic and forms the southernmost State of the Union. Florida, 'Nation's playground,' has a balmy semi-tropical climate which is responsible for abundant vegetation and some gorgeous scenery. Grapefruit, orange and tangerine groves stretch for miles and miles on its fertile soil, which is cultivated to an increasing extent for the growing of fruits and vegetables.

"On our arrival at Lakeland, a small city with a resident population of 11,000 odd, we found the town bearing cheerful witness to the fact that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was to hold its Convention there. In the teeming streets flags and streamers were gently waving in the southern breeze, and in the hotels and shops colorful letters painted on white grounds bade a welcome to 'Organized Labor.' On the railway platform I was very cordially received by the Brotherhood's General President, Bro. William L. Hutcheson, and many other comrades, most of whom were wearing the glittering convention badges customary in America.

"A detailed description of the Carpenters' Home was published in the July-August 1928 number of the 'Bulletin.' When I set out for Lakeland I expected to see a beautiful and efficiently equipped building, complete in every detail, but now that I have gone over the Home from top to basement I have no hesitation in saying that even my boldest expectations have been more than realized. When I came and beheld the building and its surrounding grounds I could hardly believe that it was a trade union organization which accomplished these things. It would be hard for me to describe adequately the beauty and efficiency of the Carpenters' Home, so I will leave this to the pictures accompanying this report, while referring my readers to the comprehensive article in the 'Bulletin' just mentioned.

"By erecting their Old Age Home the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have solved their part of one of the most difficult social problems. There is perhaps no more pathetic and distressing thing than to witness the utter helplessness of so many of those who have behind them a life of toil and struggle. As far, however, as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is concerned, those old men who during many long years have remained faithful to their Union will no longer be left to their fate or to the chance of charity. For them the Carpenters' Home will be a haven of rest in which to spend the remainder of their days, and that as a right which they have won for themselves, as a right to which their own efforts have entitled them. The Home of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America stands out against the blue skies of Florida as a lasting monument to the honor of the entire membership, who for six years have paid extra levies to make concrete

—in the double meaning of that word—the fine eternal spirit of Brotherhood.

"The building stands in the midst of an extensive estate, the total acreage of which is 1,886. Part of this site has been laid out as park land, while the rest is cultivated for the growing of grapefruits, oranges and tangerines. To the north the grounds border on Lake Gibson, whose southern shore was selected as the actual Home site. Beautiful drives and walks wind through the park to the Home. Since the land was acquired in 1924 the Brotherhood has made a hundred thousand dollars from the sale of fruit, while the 1928 crop has just been sold on the trees for $60,000. It is expected that within a few years, when the groves will be fully developed, an average revenue of $120,000 per year may be derived from this fruit-selling business of the Brotherhood, and that the profits will help substantially towards maintaining the Home. In order to make the institution as far self-supporting as possible, it has been planned to raise cattle and poultry and undertake vegetable gardening. The present capacity of the Home is sufficient to accommodate 400 persons. Members eligible for admission must have reached the age of 65 years, have held 30 years continuous membership, and find themselves unable to earn their living.

"It has previously been said that the property was acquired as early as 1924 at the cost of $750,000. At that time there was in certain quarters of the membership some opposition against the plan, but this opposition disappeared as the work neared completion. The total cost of construction was little short of $900,000 dollars. The improvement of the property and the extension of the citrus groves involved an additional expense of about $300,000 dollars, while $65,000 dollars was spent on constructing new roads, laying drainage pipes, building new fences, etc. The interest which the Home has aroused among the membership generally has found practical expression in the generous donations made towards the furnishing of the building. Foremost in this respect come the Chicago District Council, which at an expense of about $30,000 provided the furniture and decorations of the very spacious and handsome lounge; the New York District Council which donated the equipment of the dining room, and the Texas State Council, which furnished the hospital, while a large number of Local Unions undertook the furnishing of bedrooms at a cost of $300 each.

"The dedication ceremony was held on Monday, October 1st, in the Auditorium, with General President Hutcheson presiding as Master of Ceremonies. The hall was crowded almost to overflowing, many visitors and ladies of delegates being present. After Bro. Hutcheson had pronounced a few opening words the organ poured forth the strains of 'America,' in which the voices of the audience soon joined. Seated with the General Officers on the stage were a number of guests, mostly dignataries and representatives of sister organizations.

"The dedication ceremony of the Carpenters' Home proved to be a most impressive demonstration of the great esteem in which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is held in all quarters.

"The opening session of the Convention was held on September 29th in the Auditorium of the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, in the presence of almost 500 delegates. It was purely formal in character, the only matter of business handled being the report of the Committee on Credentials and the seating of the delegates. The actual Convention did not begin until Tuesday, October 2nd. To the European trade unionist its working methods presented certain novel features. Thus, for instance, the reports submitted were read in extenso to the delegates, whereas at European trade union congresses such reports are supposed to have been studied beforehand. The reason of this procedure is that printed copies of the reports are not sent in advance to all Local Unions, as is the practice in Europe, but are distributed to the delegates as they come up for discussion. The following reports were read (1) Report of General President William L. Hutcheson; (2) Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove; (3) Report of General Treasurer Thomas Neale; (4) Report of General Executive Board; (5) Report of General Secretary Frank Duffy. The reading of the various reports, some of which were fairly long, took up the whole of the Tuesday session.

"The five reports were referred to different committees. Yet other committees were appointed, including Committee on Rules, Committee on Grievances and Ap-

peals, Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Home and Pension, Committee on Apprentices, and Committee on Ritual, while in view of the referendum, to which all decisions and nominations have to go for ratification, a Tabulating Committee was elected.

"Next day candidates for the General Executive Board were nominated. The five General Officers were re-nominated without opposition. The next item of business was the election of delegates to the various conventions to be held during the coming period by the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department and the Union Label Trades Department of same, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"Much time was taken up by the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, whose task it was to consider, and report on, all cases in which appeal had been made to the Convention, either by Local Unions or individuals, against decisions of the General President and the General Executive Board. The principal case was that of New York Local No. 376, whose charter had been revoked because of their refusal to submit their books for examination to the duly authorized deputy of the General President. The members of the suspended Local, which was under communist control, had been allowed to go over to other Locals without loss of privileges, but the penalty placed on them was the forfeiture of their right to hold offices. The communists then concentrated in Local No. 1164, also of New York. At the Lakeland Convention the leader of the communist opposition within the Brotherhood, Morris Rosen, was present as a visitor. (*) He was granted the floor to defend the action of his former Local. In the manner known only too well among European trade unionists, too, Rosen abused the privilege granted him by delivering a speech full of defamatory insinuations against the officers of the United Brotherhood, and particularly against President Hutcheson. The scurrilous vocabulary used by Rosen did not contain any expressions novel to the seasoned European trade union official. Such familiar epithets as, 'Czar Hutcheson' and 'servants of the Capitalist class' made me almost feel at home. After Rosen had had his say, General Secretary Duffy got up and stripped bare before his audience the cunningly woven texture of tricks and humbug which serve the communist opposition to carry on propaganda for their baneful aims. Corroborating his statements from printed evidence, Brother Duffy exposed the whole network of channels through which the Trade Union Educational League, founded in February, 1922, by William Z. Foster, chief of the Workers' (communist) party of America, is pursuing its aim of subordinating the trade unions to the political interests of the communist party. As in Europe, the communists 'overthere' are trying to get money out the workers by luring them with all sorts of 'relief committees,' going under different names but one in purpose, and they do not even shrink from frauding addresses, as is demonstrated by the fact that the 'Labor Defense Council' gave as their official address the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor, taking care of course to have the money sent to some 'right' address.

"The Convention decided then and there to expel Rosen and several of his friends from the Organization. Others whose names were mentioned as being communists were granted the privilege of making explanations to the Credentials Committee.

"They were required to sign a declaration to the effect that they were members neither of the Workers' (communist) party of America nor of the Trade Union Educational League, and were placed on probation under the supervision of the General President and their District Council. But two more members were expelled, making a total of seven.

" '(*) The newsletter of the Moscow Red Trade Union International would have its readers believe that the whole New York District Council were under communist control, and that Morris Rosen had been elected delegate of the New York Carpenters' organization. How to make this tally with their further assertion that the charter of the District Council had been revoked by 'Czar' Hutcheson, and a number of members excluded from the Unions, does not greatly concern these past masters in the art of faking reports. It should be noted that the communists were in control of just one of the over thirty New York Locals, and that Rosen was present at the Convention as a visitor, not as a delegate.'

"After the Committee on Appeals and Grievances had completed their report, the Chairman called for the reports of the various other committees. The reports submitted by the General Officers and the General Executive Board were approved unanimously.

"In conclusion, I should like to make a few general statements on the impressions I have brought back from America.

"During my sojourn in the 'States' I have had many talks with many a comrade there, and from the first-hand information obtained I have a good grasp of the very complicated conditions existing in America. There is no doubt that the woodworkers 'on the other side' enjoy better conditions of life and work than their fellow-craftsmen in Europe. In the larger cities the organized worker receives often as much as 10 to 12 dollars a day. In New York and Chicago, for instance, the wage of a carpenter is 66 dollars for a forty-four hour week.

"It is true, of course, that the cost of living is higher in America than it is Europe, but I have the impression that the American worker can buy more for one dollar than for instance a Dutch worker for one guilder, and that the organized woodworker in New York is able to afford at least from one-and-a-half to two times that which his Amsterdam colleague can procure himself from his wage.

"Yet the American trade union movement, too, is confronted with many problems and difficulties. On two occasions I have had talks with comrade William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, on these important topics, once at the Lakeland convention, the other time in his office in Washington. Space does not permit to devote much attention to these problems here. I must therefore confine myself to indicating that in an enormous country as the United States, with its population of 120 millions, the A. F. of L. with its three million members comprises as yet only a small percentage of the wage earners' masses. In several industries trade union influence is still insignificant. This is especially true of the mammoth enterprises grouped in the well-known Steel Trust. In these factories hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers are employed. The high wages and satisfactory working conditions in the motor-car city of Detroit, have been established notwithstanding the fact that the trade unions have scarcely any control there. In the course of my journey I visited Grand Rapids, the well-known center of furniture manufacture, where 15,000 woodworkers are engaged, but where, in spite of many thousands of dollars spent on propaganda, the Brotherhood has not yet succeeded in getting a foothold. At Rockford, another furniture center near Chicago, conditions are no better than at Grand Rapids. In the light of these facts it will be understood why President Green, at the recent New Orleans Convention of the A. F. of L., was so emphatic in his recommendation that every possible effort be put forward to double, at least, the membership of the A. F. of L.

"The rapidly extending use of labor-saving machinery displaces the skilled worker by the unskilled and semi-skilled —a serious development of tremendous consequence which is closely studied by the leaders of the American trade union movement.

"Another difficult problem is the increasing importance of negro labor. A continuous stream of negro workers flows from the southern States into the industrial centers of the North, while at the same time the South is becoming rapidly industrialized to the detriment of the northern centers. There are a few American trade unions whose rules shut the door on the negro worker, but the majority of the trade unions admit him. The Brotherhood itself comprises negro workers in appreciable numbers, especially in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. In the southern States, too, there is quite a number of negro carpenters organized in the Brotherhood. At the Convention three negro delegates were present.

"What is also one of the most serious problems confronting the American labor movement is the action of many Courts who, founding themselves on biassed interpretations of the Constitution, thwart trade union action by issuing so-called 'injunctions' to 'safeguard' the liberty of the indivdual.

"I think I am justified in asserting that for our International Union of Woodworkers my visit to the American Brotherhood has not been fruitless, were it but on account of the personal acquaintance made with so many comrades

there. When I was to speak at the Convention at Lakeland, Bro. Hutcheson introduced me in a short speech in which he accentuated the importance which international affiliation has also for the Brotherhood. In my address I outlined the spiritual and practical importance of the International Union, and gave a brief survey of conditions prevailing in Europe. My statements were attentively listened to by the delegates and when on behalf of the International I conveyed to the Brotherhood our very best wishes for the future and expressed the hope that within the near future our International would be the world-embracing International of all fellow-craftsmen my words were assented to in the form of a hearty applause.

"There is no doubt that in the ranks of our American friends there is a growing realization of the importance of the International; we may rest assured of their continued interest and cooperation, for stronger than ever before are the bonds of brotherhood that unite them with their brethern in Europe and the other parts of the world."

PREVENT BLINDNESS

A NATIONWIDE educational campaign for the prevention of blindness and the conservation of vision among the industrial workers of America and among their families will be launched immediately as a joint effort of the American Federation of Labor and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, it was announced by the latter following its annual meeting, held recently in New York, N. Y.

The Society for the Prevention of Blindness has for some 20 years led the fight for conservation of vision: the Federation of Labor is now joining hands with this Society for an intensive campaign within the membership of the Federation because of requests for assistance in health education which have come to the Washington headquarters of the A. F. of L. from various state and local labor bodies and because of the growing seriousness of the eye hazards of industrial occupations.

In announcing the campaign, Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, declared: "The campaign is being undertaken because of our conviction that the eye hazards of industrial occupations—that is, accidents, diseases affecting the eye, and eyestrain—now constitute probably the most serious cause of blindness and impairment of vision among workmen in America. It is the belief of the officers of both organizations that a very large percentage of industrial blindness is preventable and that many of the eye hazards in the home, on the street and in other places outside of industry, which at present threaten the sight of wives and children of our workmen, also are avoidable."

If this educational activity of the A. F. of L. is found to be effective, it is probable that the Federation will in future years make similar efforts to serve its membership in other major health fields.

The campaign for the prevention of blindness will be carried on through the various publications of the American Federation of Labor and of local labor bodies, through radio broadcasting, exhibits in the meeting places of labor organizations and other avenues of health education. The announcement of the campaign by the A. F. of L. and the Society for the Prevention of Blindness says: "The seriousness of the situation which this campaign seeks to correct may be appreciated when one thinks of the following few facts:

"The industries of this country are at present paying approximately $10,000,000, a year compensation to workmen who have been totally or permanently blinded while at work; this expense is inevitably reflected in the cost of commodities and thereby in the cost of living.

"The direct loss to the working men and women of America through lowered efficiency or earning capacity following blindness or serious impairment of vision is probably much more than $10,000,000 a year.

"There is a further loss, intangible, but probably even more serious than the foregoing in the tragedy which enters every home in which a person has been

blinded or has lost part of his sight permanently—a tragedy which often spells disaster.

"Close students of industrial conditions are now convinced that 98 per cent of all industrial accidents are preventable; if this applies also to the eye hazards of industry, this joint effort of the A. F. of L. and the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the Society's program within the industries themselves and among employer groups should result in the saving of many men's and women's eyes."

Lumber Information

A great deal of highly valuable information on lumber, much of it the result of original research, has been collected by lumber manufacturing organizations during the past few years.

In order that consumers, specifiers, and builders in lumber might have easy access to this material and know what information is available, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association has published in a recent pamphlet addition to its handbook, a complete list of informational publications which may be secured from various associations, the United States Government and other agencies.

A complete list of the National Association's own publications now available, and those that will be published in the near future, is included. The association has published to date eighty-one booklets, pamphlets, letters, or bulletins containing lumber information under the following general headings: economics, fire loss statistics, forestry, home building, periodicals, retailing information, lumber salesmen's information, technical data, and miscellaneous. Approximately the same number of publications on a wide variety of important lumber subjects are listed for future release.

All of these publications are available to the wood consuming public and others interested and may be secured by addressing the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at its headquarters, 702 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

Publications of eleven regional lumber manufacturing associations, constituents of the National association, are listed together with a brief description of the association, its location, and the service it has available for the public.

The cost of each of the more than five hundred publications indexed is noted and complete information is given as to securing copies. The majority of this information is free. When charges are made they are very nominal and cover only such items as postage.

Organizations other than lumber manufacturer's whose information is available and listed are: Western Forestry and Conservation Association, National Association of Wooden Box Manufacturers, The United States Forest Products Laboratory, and the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce.

The technical staff of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which produced much of the information to be found in the association's publications, consists of approximately thirty lumber consultants and includes specialists in construction, achitecture, engineering, agriculture, industrial uses, forestry, merchandising, wood technology, and lumber grades.

The technical men pursue two general lines of activity in addition to fundamental research which is carried on in cooperation with the United States Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wis. They will respond to any request from actual or prospective users of wood for assistance in solving their problems, and continuous survey and exploration in the field of lumber utilization.

A Difference

When Ma is sick she pegs away;
She's quiet, though, not much to say.
She goes right on a-doin' things,
And sometimes laughs, yes even sings.
Says she don't feel extra well,
But then it's just a kind of spell.
She'll be all right tomorrow, sure;
A good old sleep will be the cure.
And Pa he sniffs and makes no kick,
For women folks is always sick.
And Ma she smiles, let's on she's glad.
When Ma is sick it ain't so bad.
When Pa is sick he's scared to death,
And Ma and us just hold our breath.
He crawls in bed and puffs and grunts,
And does all kinds of crazy stunts;
He wants Doc Brown and mighty quick,
For when Pa's ill he's awful sick.
He gasps and moans and sort o' sighs,
He talks so queer and rolls his eyes.
Ma jumps and runs and all of us,
And all the house is in a fuss.
And peace and joy when Pa is sick
Is mighty skeerce; it's something fierce.

—Anonymous.

Carpenters!

Here is New

...easy to g

Celotex made this pleasant, comfortable playroom out of an ordinary open porch. Many other home owners would like to have a room like this one. Tell them how to get it, and the job is yours.

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spaces.

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the name
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newspapers
extreme he
keeps room
year 'round.

Because
will find tha
in knowing

Celotex boards are light in weight. They come 4 feet wide, 7-16th inch thick and from 7 to 12 feet long. They are easily applied—with hammer, saw and nails.

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CELOTEX
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ct work is slack go af- remodeling and repair

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is so well known, you e owners are interested about how they can en- joy the benefits of this amazing insulating board.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easy the broad, light cane-fibre boards are to nail up, and how strong and rigid they make a wall.

Write us for some copies of the Celotex Home Improvement News. It will help you sell your services to home owners.

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Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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Indianapolis, Ind.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1929

The Millennium Dawns

DOCTOR Will Durant, the author of that much discussed book, "The Story of Philosophy," and professor of philosophy at Columbia University, in a recent address expressed the opinion that if industry would utilize the thousands of inventions now registered in the patent office. labor could be done away with in five years. He further stated that the time will come when man will become mental laborers, ordering and directing industry. Of course he adds, it will then be necessary to further restrict immigration to prevent over population, and only minds capable of surviving in a new era of intellectual industrialism would be brought into the world.

So it looks like the millennium is at last approaching, if we are to listen to Dr. Durant. The day which we have looked forward to since the dawn of civilization, the day in which the whole labor of the world will be performed by machines, while we sit back idly and direct, and incidentally take the profits.

But will there be any profits? Dr. Durant doesn't say, and it seems to us that this is a most important question that the revolution of industry must face. Why should anyone be interested in purchasing products of my machine when he could get a machine of his own? Perhaps the good doctor hasn't thought of that.

We are ever reaching forward to a perfect civilization. The use of machinery in industry is gradually replacing men. One machine, manned by possibly one or two men, is performing the work formerly done by twenty or thirty men. With the introduction of machinery, skilled mechanics are gradually being reduced to semi-skilled workers. The trades they spent years in learning and perfecting are being performed by machines. Often they are discharged, and no provision is made for their future employment.

The sorriest spectacle of our modern industrial organization is the ruthless casting out of workers who have been replaced by machines. They are forced to enter other lines of endeavor and almost always at a lower wage. The ultimate result when we have millions of workers unemployed, and machines performing the bulk of the world's work will be chaos.

The introduction of machinery in industry presents a problem not easy of solution. Industry's first debt and first concern is for the workers. Some means must be devised to utilize the surplus labor that machines have created. That is a far more important problem than the machines themselves. This problem must be met and solved, if not for the humanitarian side, then for the practical side. For if countless numbers of work-

ers are thrown out of work, the manufacturers, the men responsible for the replacement of these workers by machines will be destroying their own market. Machines do not purchase products. The purchasing power of the workers maintain industry. Scrapping of these workers can only mean industrial suicide.

Safety In Building Construction

AT LEAST one third of all workers killed in industry, lose their lives in the building industry.

Many dangers daily confronts the building mechanic which, at any moment, if he isn't careful, may kill him. He may fall from a dizzy height while swinging structural iron into place or he may be crushed by tons of sand and rock in 100 feet excavations. Other dangers he faces may be a scaffolding suddenly crumbling, and rickety ladders giving way. Brick and other material or debris may fall on him from above while he works.

Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the number of reported fatalities—10,000, is but a fraction of the real number, and that probably 23,000 are killed on the job each year. Other estimates, made by reliable safety authorities, run as high as 35,000 fatalities in all industries.

According to the 1928 report of the American Engineering Standards Committee, in New York State alone more than 1,000 construction workers lose their lives each year and 20,000 more are injured. They estimate the national construction accident rate as 10 times greater. This would mean that 10,000 building tradesmen, both union and non-union, lose their lives each year or die from injuries sustained while working. And over 200,000 are injured.

The cost of these accidents, both fatal and non-fatal in compensation and lost wages is estimated between three and four hundred million dollars each year.

The only sane manner of reducing these appalling figures is in the use of common sense. Many states have no safety codes whatever, and in many cases, the provisions of the codes that are in effect are ignored by both the contractors and the mechanics. Safety codes are passed primarily to safeguard the lives and limbs of the workers. They are the ones who suffer the most in case of accidents. The workers themselves should be interested in their own safety more than anyone else. By the use of a little caution and a regard for the safety of their fellow workmen, the number of accidents in the building industry will be greatly reduced.

When contractors place safety devises to protect their workmen, and these same workmen ignore them, in case of accident, the contractor is not to blame. The workers must be made to realize that they must safe-guard themselves. Education along these lines, in our opinion, will accomplish more than legislation.

Caution In Labor Banks Necessary

AN admonition for conservatism and caution in connection with labor banks is contained in the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which was submitted to the Forty-eighth Annaul Convention of that body, held recently in New Orleans, La.

The report states:

"For several years we have called attention to labor banking as a development of the labor movement to be most carefully watched and safeguarded.

"A bank is one of the most sensitive of economic agencies. Unions engaging in banking enterprises should assure themselves by every precaution possible of the competency and dependability of their technical advisors. They should avail themselves of all the supervision and counsel obtainable through state banking authorities and the federal reserve system. Such precautions meet with corresponding reward in public confidence and the safety of the bank itself.

"A number of labor banks are developing sound and wise policies and are a credit to our labor movement. Labor banking, however, is as yet in the experimental stage and should be accordingly safeguarded, and we urge greatest caution upon all those connected with them. Our action is based upon our realization of the close connection between these banks and the labor movement."

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Carpenters Notice

That the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana favors the employment of non-union carpenters is the information furnished us by Business Agent P. E. Dawson, L. U. No. 742.

This concern, through their contractor, Cope and Fisher, is erecting a building in Decatur, Ill., on which are employed non-union members of our trade.

Travelling Members Attention

All carpenters are requested to disregard newspaper items to the effect that there is plenty of work in Atlantic City, N. J. The District Council of Atlantic County advises that there is very little work there at present. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

The Oakland County (Mich.) District Council, advises that many men are idle in Pontiac, Mich., and future prospects aren't very encouraging. All carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

The Philadelphia, Pa., District Council requests all carpenters seeking employment to steer clear of that vicinity. At the present time work is at a very low ebb and hundreds of men are idle, with future prospects very poor. Inasmuch as the District Council is about to start a movement to establish the five day work week, it is important that a great surplus of idle men shall not be there. Travelling members are again urged to give Philadelphia a wide berth.

* * *

Half of the members of L. U. No. 1200, North Platte, Neb., are walking the streets searching for work advises Rec. Sec. Irvin J. Brooks, therefore all travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Until the present wage dispute has been settled, all carpenters are requested to steer clear of Harbor Springs, Mich., advises Rec. Sec. Edgar Anderson, L. U. No. 1254. Work in that locality

is practically at a standstill with no prospects of it resuming until negotiations have been completed.

* * *

Work is very slack in Tuscaloosa, Ala. advises Rec. Sec. G. T. Spinks, L. U. No. 1337. More carpenters are available than jobs can be provided for. Give that locality a wide berth.

Watch For This Man

Secretary-Treasurer Roy E. Shaw of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters asks all Local Unions of our Brotherhood to be on the lookout for one B. H. Savage. He operates the old game of coming into town, securing credentials from a Local Union to solicit advertisements from merchants and business men of the town for a paper or catalog and in one instance at Lake Geneva, Wis., he solicited funds for "The Cooperative Labor Campaign." He makes an agreement with the Local Union whereby it is to receive a percentage of the proceeds. Sometimes the Local Union does receive their share but more often it does not.

Repeated warnings have been issued to all Local Unions through our Journal, to have nothing to do with men who present this or similar schemes, for in a majority of cases serious trouble for the Local results when these men collect funds with the Local Union endorsement, and leave for parts unknown, sometimes forgetting to print the proposed paper, and naturally the people from whom they solicited and obtained money hold the Local Union responsible.

Without the sanction and credentials of a Local Union, this gentry wouldn't get very far with their schemes and would soon turn their attentions to other fields. Once more we strongly advise our Local Unions to absolutely refuse to have any dealings with these men or their schemes.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Victor Pineault who has been missing since Nov. 6, 1928. He is described as being 45 years of age, weighing about 150 pounds and is 5 feet 9½ inches tall. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Victor Pineault, 56 Slade St., Pawtucket, R. I., or Rec. Sec. Alfred G. Bouchard, L. U. No. 1125, 64 Cottage St., Central Falls, R. I.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of William La Motte of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness and who has been missing from his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

since Jan. 12, 1929. He is described as being 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighing 170 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife Mrs. William La Motte, 487 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Richard Welsby who has not been heard from since January. He is described as being 47 years old, 5 feet 3 inches tall and weighing 140 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with Business Agent C. R. Lumley, Oakland County District Council, 44½ Saginaw St., Pontiac, Mich.

Report of the Delegates to The Union Label Trades Department Convention

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in New Orleans, La., November 15th and 16th, 1928. Addresses of welcome were extended by Mr. D. Marcusy, President of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council, Mr. John B. Schulte, President of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, and Mr. Charles W. Swallow, President of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, after which President John W. Hays formally opened the business sessions of the Convention.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed Ninety-five (95) Delegates present, representing Thirty-nine (39) National and International Unions,

and one (1) Fraternal Delegate representing the Woman's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

Following the reports of the Credentials and Rules Committees President Green of the American Federation of Labor made a very interesting talk.

President Hays of the Department then read his report to the Convention in which he took up in successive order three important points, "First—Has the Department fulfilled the tasks which it set out to accomplish when it was first organized?", Second—"We should ask ourselves if we have done all that is possible to have been done for the benefit of Labor through the use of the Union Label," and Third—"The question of publicity. Have we used as much publicity as may have been used and in the best manner in which it could be used?" And in dealing with these questions Mr. Hays said, in part, "As is well known, the Department was organized for the specific purpose of promoting the use of all Union Labels that had already been or were to be adopted by labor organizations for the designation of the products of their labor. There is no doubt but that the fact that many organizations are especially concerned with their own organizations and other allied trades that they have not given the attention to the Union Label Department that it had been believed would follow the organization of the Department.

"Then the question comes whether any of the organizations or individuals have given all the attention and all the assistance they could for the promotion of all labels of the various organizations. It is but natural that an organization that has a label of its own will pay more attention to putting out propaganda for that label than it will for other labels, but at the same time if it expects full support of the labor movement for its own interests it should expend the same amount of effort in the promotion of other labels as of its own.

"In closing the 1927 convention of the Department I said, in part, as follows:

" 'As was told to you yesterday by the President of the American Federation of Labor, this Department is of an entirely different character. The Business of this Department is of interest to every labor organization in the world, because the putting forth of efforts for the bringing about of conditions that warrant the use of the Union Label in any industry is of benefit to every industry for the reason that it brings about the existence of Union Shops, Union Offices and Union Conditions for those employed in all of the industries.'

"I said further that I believe we were well within our rights when we lay claim to the fact we are the greatest Department connected with the American Federation of Labor. The work we do is of interest to every organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. We should not only be proud but should take advantage of that fact and go forth and claim the support of all organizations in the jurisdiction of the American Federation. We should have their help in carrying on the Union Label Work. The work that helps labor organizations also helps all who are not connected with a labor organization because it will bring them into labor organizations and make us stronger and in better condition to do business.

"On the question of publicity: It is realized that publicity has done more to bring about better business conditions than any other one thing put into the business organizations. The same thing should and can bring about the biggest thing imaginable in labor organizations. We should at all times take advantage of every opportunity to put out publicity for Union Labels, Union Shop Cards and Union Buttons. We should take every opportunity to educate all classes of people to the great benefits that will accrue to the country and the people by the establishment of conditions that will warrant the use of the Union Label on the products of Union Labor. It is the greatest symbol in the world for the illustration of healthy conditions both in the work shop and in the home. It is an evidence that the youth of the land can be educated so as to make better citizens and more men and women determined for really honest business conditions and the best of home conditions and the best of shop conditions.

"Speaking again of the support that I believe we should have not only from labor organizations that have no labels, shop cards or buttons, but from labor in general, if we could in some manner educate all labor to the great benefit of the labels, shop cards and buttons we would

increase the membership in the labor organizations to a greater extent than can be brought about in any other way, and this increase in the labor organizations if properly applied would of course at all times increase the demand for the Union Label, Union Shop Card and Button. If this work were carried on to the extent it should be and we do more publicity work than we have in the past I believe the results would be very beneficial.

Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Union Label Trades Department presented his report relating to the numerical and financial condition of the Department. His report showed an average paid membership of the Department for the year of 598,243.

During the past year Label Leagues were formed at Cambridge, Mass., Centralia, Wash., Brockton, Mass., Laramie, Wyo., and Lynn, Mass. Also during the same period representatives of the Label Trades Department have attended the Conventions of Twelve (12) National and International Unions, Fifteen (15) State Federations of Labor, and a number of other conventions and conferences in the interest of the Department, and the promotion of the use of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

The financial statement of the Department showed the total receipts for the period from September 1, 1927 to August 31, 1928 to be $41.572.97, while the total expenditures for the same period were $47,786.58. The total available funds of the Department August 31, 1928 were $15,073.63.

In his report the Secretary-Treasurer touched on the various phases of Label Publicity and Propaganda work done and stressed the importance of the proper advertising and publicity.

After the election of the following officers for the coming year the Convention adjourned.

President, George W. Perkins, Cigarmakers International Union.

First Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers Int'l. Union.

Second Vice-President, Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers Union of N. A.

Third Vice-President, Chas. L. Baine, Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

Fourth Vice-President, Joseph Obergfell, Brewery Workers.

Fifth Vice-President, Andrew A. Myrup, Bakery Workers.

Secretary-Treasurer, John J. Manning, United Garment Workers of America.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Samuel E. Wilson,
Jacob Hassenpflug,
James Gauld.

DEATH ROLL

ARTHUR EYRE—L. U. No. 116, Bay City, Mich.

The Five-Day Workweek

One of the chief objectives of labor is the establishment of the five-day workweek in all lines of industry. This great economic reform is made possible through the installation of improved machinery, the development of skill and science and an increasing use of electrical power. The public mind has accepted this change and public opinion has placed upon it the stamp of approval. Hundreds of thousands of working people have secured the five-day workweek. This has been the significant accomplishment of labor during the past year.

In a rational and practical way the workers are pressing their demand for the five-day workweek. In some instances international unions have made national agreements with employers providing for the establishment of the five-day workweek.

In the beginning the inauguration of the five-day workweek was considered an experiment. The practicability of the five-day workweek has been tested and proven. It has brought to the workers extended opportunities for rest, recreation, moral and spiritual development. As a result they have become more efficient and community and civic life has been elevated to a higher plane. There is no way by which we can measure the social and economic value of the five-day workweek to industry, the masses of the people and the nation. The American Federation of Labor will continue to concentrate its efforts in behalf of this great modern industrial reform.—William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The Union Label Trades Department

Greetings:

One of the outstanding things worthy of note is Organized Labor's slogan for 1929—"Double the Membership."

Unemployment is a growing, serious menace. Its importance is uppermost in the minds of all thoughtful men and women. Several remedies (?) have been suggested. I shall not discuss this important economic question at this time, except to say—that I am in full accord with Organized Labor's long ago declared philosophy, that the only real remedy is to increase the purchasing power of the masses to a point that will enable them to consume that which they help to create, and that the only way to do this is through and by our Trade Unions.

The Union Label, Shop Card, Button and Emblem is a silent, inexpensive, powerful and helpful means to this end. Injunctions or judge-made law cannot prevent us from spending our own money when, where and for what we please, and it should please all union men and women to spend their union made wages for union made products. Do so and it will help to double the membership.

Good wishes to you, your union, your Union Label, Shop Card, Button and union Emblem.

May the membership of your union double and treble, your label grow in use and multiply in numbers without limit in 1929, and all the years thereafter.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

G. W. Perkins, President.
Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Unions' Pens and Pencils

To Organized Labor.

Greeting:

Due to the constant agitation and ever increasing demand for Union Made pens and pencils we have been successful in entering into signed agreements with the following concerns:

Writers Products Co., 311 Fulton St.. Brooklyn, Universal Pen Co., 281 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

As a result of this action these concerns are at present conducting strictly union shops, manufacturing high grade fountain pens, pencils, pen-cil-pens, stylographic ink pencils. All these products bear the union stamp. The Union Label of the American Federation of Labor is placed upon each box. These pens and pencils are constructed of the highest grade of material by skilled union men and women. Quality and workmanship being necessary to secure permission to use the Union Label.

The gold pen points are also strictly Union Made. All pen points are 14 K. T. solid gold tipped with iridium, this insures lasting. Union Label pens and pencils can be had in every style and to suit every hand.

No fountain pens or pencils are Union Made unless they bear the Union Stamp and the A. F. of L. Label is upon the box.

Demand the Union Label for perfect writing service. Write your next letter with a Union Label pen and note the difference. Request your dealer to put in a line. Looking forward to your cooperation in this matter, with best wishes, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

Executive Board.
Fountain Pen and Pencil Workers Union, 17990. Ridgewood, N. Y.

Commends Our Convention

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Twenty-second General Convention is now history. After reading the Official Proceedings I am of the firm conviction that it was the most constructive of all Conventions held since my membership of some twenty-five years.

Kindly permit me to add my admiration with the vast majority of our members for this wonderful Convention, for

two reasons, the first, which makes it possible for the proper execution of the second reason.

First (see Official Proceedings pages 239-256) touching on the cowardly, dastardly, undermining, unsuccessful efforts of the communist party, by its agents, who gained membership in our Brotherhood for no other purpose than to disorganize, disrupt and the eventual breaking up of our great Brotherhood. Our General Officers should be commended for their part in this sad affair, particularly General President Hutcheson who had complete control of this affair from the start, and who ruled wisely, correctly, and with justice, also, our General Secretary Duffy for his masterful way in treating this subject before the Convention. I sincerely recommend that all Union members regardless of their affiliations, read this and profit. For had the communist party through their agents been successful, all our hopes for years, both past and future would amount to just about zero.

In this connection I am thinking mostly of our Home for the Aged as well as the Pension Fund. Either of these two questions which were considered at this Convention were worth the expense necessary of holding same. All of this while very important to our Brotherhood is not sufficient if we wish to keep the lead (we so jealously guard) in the labor world.

Among some of the very important things may I suggest that our members, read and study the jurisdictional claims of the various branches which constitute our great organization. Inasmuch as I am a millwright it is my desire to interest you in their jurisdictional claims, if you have no copy you can secure same by writing to our General Office at Indianapolis. You will find it very interesting reading, rest assured of that. Just request Jurisdictional Claims of our Brotherhood for the Millwrights.

Henry Schnell, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 602. St. Louis, Mo.

Suggests Movies of Our Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wonder what sort of an idea it would be to send a movie camera to our Home in Florida and have a good film made of the Home, its occupants and surroundings and send a copy to such Locals as would agree to show same, for the following reasons and purposes.

I believe with movie machines available in nearly all sections that they could be used to a great deal of advantage by Local Unions and District Councils, to inform our vast membership as to the scope, beauty and great human interest of our Home. This is the age of salesmanship and especially in this section the Home has not as yet been completely sold. If the reports I hear and read about the Home are half true, then I think a movie of our Home for Aged, would arouse thousands of our members from their apathy, and arouse interest in same and be beneficial.

Such a film would succeed in getting the members and their families together. It could be used in some localities in connection with organizational work. It could be used by Ladies Auxiliaries for the same purpose, for if the carpenters' wives are as hard to organize in other localities as here something certainly is needed. They could be given, sold, or rented, as would best seem fit, and I believe it would be money well spent.

M. J. Miller,
L. U. No. 131. Seattle, Wash.

Young Man Regrets Pension Is Lost

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I note with exceeding regret and not a little alarm the attitude taken by our organization concerning the Pension for the old time carpenter. It seems a pity that for the sake of a paltry fifteen cents added per capita tax to our General Office so worthy a proposition should be turned down. This statement will probably be met by the assertion that we have a Home in Florida where our aged members can go.

While I agree that our Home is one of the finest in the country with all conveniences, with modern and sanitary improvements to make things comfortable for the old men, still there is one thing which we should always bear in mind. When a man has put in the greatest part of his life in a certain locality surrounded by his loved ones and his old friends, it's mighty hard to tear him out, by the roots, as it were, and transplant him in a different environment. Old eyes, dim with age, are not apt to see the beauty and the comforts at the Home as a younger man sees them.

Many of the old timers, unable to work are living with relatives and just think how handy that fifteen dollars a month could be used by the old man for his tobacco and whatever other comforts it might purchase for him! It would probably keep him from touching that nest egg which he has stored away for a rainy day.

Surely a man who has put thirty or thirty-five years in our organization, who has been a good loyal battler, and who has bled and suffered to make our organization what it is today, is entitled to some consideration. Why cast him off as you would an old shoe? The average young man in our organization, if I must say it, seems to be a selfish sort of a "cuss." But remember brothers, Father Time is a respecter of nobody, and eventually the young grow old.

To my way of thinking it is no more than justice that the young fellow give the old man a break, and the younger brother should be happy and proud to carry the added burden if this added per capita tax can be called such. As one of the young men, I would feel that if the per capita asked for this worthy cause were double the amount it would be money well spent. Why throw the old war horses on the scrap heap? Let them know in the few remaining years of life allotted them that the men composing the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are not unappreciative. In closing allow me to state that I still have thirty years to go before I would be eligible for a Pension. Common humanity and decency demand a Pension for the old man.

Frank Kempf,
L. U. No. 298. College Pt., L. I.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The delegates from Milwaukee Locals to the General Convention of the Brotherhood held at Lakeland, Fla., have just issued their report of the proceedings of the Convention.

Among other things they say it was proposed to make a thirty years membership in the organization a requirement for admission to the Home. In view of the history of the endeavor to establish the Home as given by the General Secretary at the dedication ceremony the thirty year membership is the most absurd and unjust proposition that can be imagined. Why should those members who for thirty years persistently refused to tax themselves to provide a Home and Pension; now be given special consideration as a reward for their selfishness? It looks like egotism carried to the highest degree on the part of those who ask it. Apparently they are not satisfied with enjoying what others provided but seek to bar the real providers; that they may gratify their selfishness to the limit.

There is no question but that it is the members who joined since the world war who have made the Home possible and more to the point, it was the thirty year members that cast the opposition vote to the end.

A person that won't help himself when he a chance because he is afraid he may help someone else, does not deserve much sympathy when he is in want. Their plea about the hardship they endured in strikes and lockouts to maintain the Brotherhood in the past sounds very much like Big Bull, blah,— "By their fruits you shall know them." There are so many fraternal, benevolent and religious organizations providing Homes for their dependents and relieving the taxpayers of their just obligations, the counties should be obliged through the state legislatures to contribute to the support of such dependents.

D. T. Donahoe,
L. U. No. 264. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Humane Side of the Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As I have been reading the letters of our older Brothers on the Home and Pension that is now being set in order by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and as we look back on the several plans that have been offered for the past 20 years or more I wonder if the older Brothers appreciate the fact that of a total membership of 400,000 and less than 3,000 eligible to partake of either Home or Pension, they must realize that 397,000 Brothers voted for this benefit knowing that not over 10 per cent of them would ever be in line for either Home or Pension. We are bound to appreciate the fact that the young Brothers wanted to do something for us old Brothers.

Take men of my age, 57 past and 28 years in the U. B. and I recognize the fact that but a small per cent of men of my age will live to be 65 years old and that makes me appreciate what the young men of our organization have voted for and put over. We who have had 25 or 30 years in the U. B. have been able through the organization to raise our pay from 25 and 30 cents per hour to $1.00 and $1.50. So we should not criticize too harshly the action of our General Official staff as they have a he man's job. We must stop and think that what we will get, either the Home or Pension is a gift from the U. B. As I see it, it is only the humane side of the proposition that caused our boys to vote anything for us when we grow old.

We understand the U. B. to be organized as a purely business proposition namely to shorten hours of toil and increase our pay and as I read the prevailing wage in the October number of "The Carpenter," I am forced to look back to 1900 when there were only a few Locals that had scales much over 25 cents per hour.

The trouble with most of us is that we spent our money while we were young, and after we get old, we blame everyone else for our misfortune. I know of course some of the old Brother have been up against things that they had no control over but generally speaking we are mostly to blame ourselves.

However I have enjoyed the letters from the old boys as they speak from the shoulder. As we grow old we imagine that the younger membership do not appreciate the efforts we who have been on the line a long time have made to build up an organization that they might enjoy it. But the thing that gets me most is the lack of interest of the young members as they do not want to hold office or serve on committees. They just want to let George do it and then draw the pay without any effort on their part for the Local.

J. C. Reavis, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 559. Paducah, Ky.

A Worker's Prayer

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following piece of poetry, or rather a prayer for all of us who work on buildings was inspired by an accident which occurred on the job I was working on recently.

One of my fellow workmen was struck a glancing blow on the head by a broken two inch plank which somehow fell down the elevator shaft. I ran to his assistance and as I bent over him, I heard him praying to God. Well, I had never heard him pray before, in fact many men do not think of prayer until the last moment. His praying, however, made a deep impression upon me and has been on my mind a good bit ever since, so I have composed this prayer. It will hurt no one to read it, regardless of creed.

"Oh Lord of all things and the Master Carpenter: since I've no time to be
A saint because I must struggle early and late my obligations to meet, but I believe in Thee.
I try "Oh Lord" to treat—fairly, my fellowmen and mate,
And some day hope to meet You at the Golden Gate.
Although my hands are calloused by toil,
I have a Christian mind;
And when I build a foundation or shingle a roof,
My thoughts are of You, I find,
I think of how You trod this earth,
As I nail down the oaken floor;
Accept these meditations Oh Lord, I haven't time for more.
Warm my heart with Your love, and—light the dark spots with sunshine and Thy peace;
Forgive me for my transgressions, and make my discontent cease.
Thou who died for love of man, that they may see,
Accept my thoughts and this service that I do for I do it unto Thee.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxilary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It fills our hearts with joy to know we have so many Auxiliary sisters in the same good work the land over. We have added a number of improvements to our Auxiliary which was for the good of the order. We strive to take advantage of every opportunity that will bring a blessing to our order. We have so

many things of interest in view, which makes the coming year very busy. It depends upon the manner and spirit in which the work is done, to bring success. We have had many happy hours together working for the good of others. We are planning a rummage sale in the near future. We are going to put on a big play, "Sewing for the Heathen," sometime later.

Our sewing circle is doing wonderful work, and are proud we can say, we were the first Auxiliary to furnish a room in the new Home in Lakeland, Florida.

Sisters, bear in mind your obligation. In so doing you will be able to help the union man stand for his rights. Every mother should teach her children the value of the union label. Don't you think the union man would be proud to know his union earned money was buying union made goods? Let us strive to strengthen our force by being real union workers ourselves.

Henrietta Hormuth,
L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary 207

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have read reports from several Auxiliaries, one from L. A. No. 205 which was organized about the same time we were.

We started with 14 Charter members and have now in good standing 104. We gave a bazaar, dinner dance on November 22nd and cleared over two hundred dollars ($200.00). We hold our regular meetings on the first and third Thursday's of each month.

Once a month we have an entertainment furnished by the members and serve refreshments, which the husbands enjoy very much.

Local Union No. 98 is very proud of the Auxiliary—Mrs. G. H. Sheeks formerly of Kansas City, Mo., L. A. No. 122, organized us for which we are very grateful. She is also our President.

The Auxiliary enjoys reading the different letters in "The Carpenter."

Mrs. Frank Thompson,
L. A. No. 207. Spokane, Wash.

Coral Gables, Fla., Auxiliary Hold Christmas Entertainment

During the holidays the members of Ladies' Auxilary No. 94, Coral Gables, Fla., held a Christmas entertainment which was enjoyed by all present.

Following a musical program, Santa Claus made his appearance and distributed gifts to everybody from a large, beautifully decorated Christmas tree. Refreshments were later served to bring a delightful evening to a close.

The entertainment met with huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated.

An Enviable Record

Local Union No. 759, San Francisco, Cal. has just cause to be proud of its enviable record. It has been in existence for more than seventy-two years and is composed of shipwrights who organized themselves into a Local Union before the Brotherhood was organized. The Local Union is probably the oldest on the Pacific Coast.

Two members of this Local, Samuel Adams, 84 years of age has held continuous membership for 59 years and Alexander McDonald, 81 years of age has held continuous membership 63 years. Their trade union record is indeed one to be proud of.

Flag o' My Land

Up to the breeze of the morning I fling you.
Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky;
There let the people behold you and bring
Love and devotion that never shall die.
Proudly agaze at your glory I stand.
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!
Standard most glorious! Banner of beauty!
Whither you beckon me, there I will go!
Only to you, after God, is my duty:
Unto no other allegiance I owe.
Heart of me, soul of me, yours to command.
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!
Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean,
Though of strange nations we get our increase.
Here are your worshipers, one in devotion,
Whether the bugles blow battle or peace.
Take us and make us your patriot band.
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!
Now to the breeze of the morning I give you
Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare!
Teach us to see you and love you and live you,
When the light fades and your folds are not there.
Dwell in the hearts and your folds to command.
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

—T. A. Daly.

Opportunity

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it until it is too late, for I shall not pass this way again.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XII

There are perhaps no two carpenters who sharpen a saw exactly alike; and perhaps there is none who files a saw twice exactly the same. There are, of course, those who are sure of getting a saw in first-class shape everytime they sharpen it, but to file a saw twice exactly the same, bringing it down to hair-splitting fine points, is impossible. What we are trying to impress on the reader's mind, is that sharpening saws, or filing saws, as it is more commonly called, can not be taught. The best that anyone can do, is to make suggestions, but the skill necessary to file a saw so it will do good work after it has been filed, must invariably be acquired by practice and experience. There is no worse mistake that an apprentice can make, during his first few years of experience in carpentry, than to have his saws filed by others. Let the apprentice observe others, as they file their saws, and then apply what he sees when he goes to file his own saws. Along with his observations, he should study what others have said about the art of filing saws, and in due time he will discover that, while he may not file his saws exactly the same as his associates, he will, nevertheless, be able to get his saws sharpened so they will do good work. Being able to file a saw properly is an attainment that those who have accomplished it, can feel proud of.

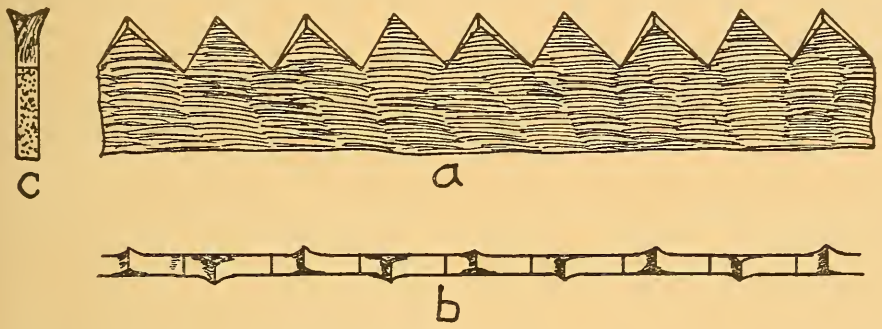


Fig. 76

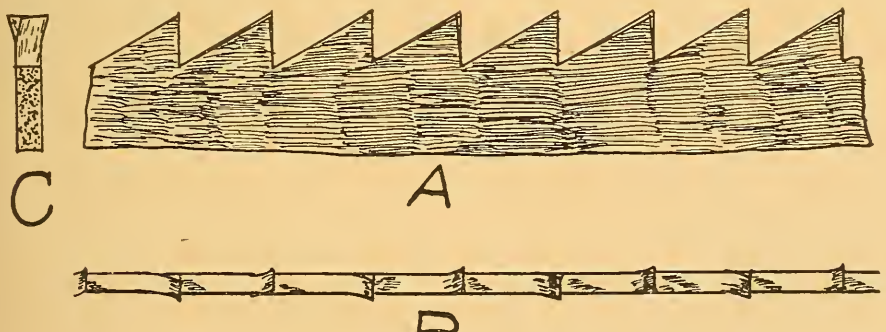


Fig. 77

Fig. 76, a, shows the shape of saw teeth of a cross-cut saw; at b, is shown

how the teeth are set alternately, that is to say, one tooth is bent to one side, the next to the other, and so on back and forth until all of the teeth of a saw have been bent to one side or to the other, and the saw is set. How much the teeth are bent in setting is shown at c, which is a cross-section of the part shown at a. The whole tooth should never be bent, but only the point, as shown. Whether or not the teeth of a saw should be bent much or little, depends on conditions.

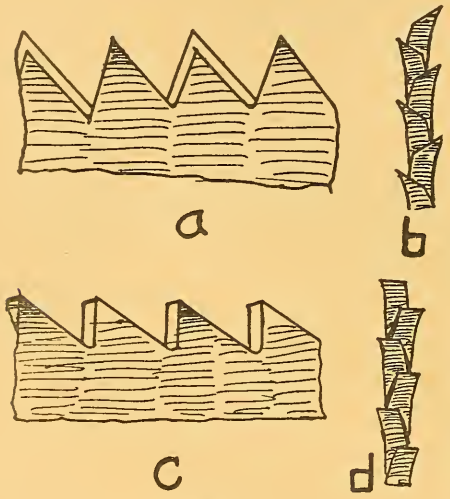


Fig. 78

Wet or green lumber requires a greater amount of set than lumber that is thoroughly dry; and for that reason no 'hard and fast' rules can be laid down. Too much set is as bad as too little set, for it retards the cutting of the saw, by reason of the wide kerf that must be cut. Just enough set to allow the saw to work freely is all that is necessary. Usually when a saw pinches it has not enough set, but that is not always true. Many times when a saw pinches it simply needs sharpening.

At A, Fig. 77, we are showing the shape of rip saw teeth. At B, we are showing how the teeth are set, which is practically the same as the setting of a cross-cut saw; that is, the teeth are bent alternately, one to one side and the next to the other, and so on through from one end of the saw to the other. At C we show a cross-section of the part shown at A, and here can be seen how the teeth are bent in setting. Saws are usually set with instruments called, saws sets. These instruments are on the market and can be obtained at almost any hardware store. Sometimes saws are set with a hammer on an anvil, but this is seldom practical, for it requires an anvil having a specific bevel besides, much skill is necessary to obtain good results.

Fig. 78, a, shows how the teeth of a cross-cut saw are beveled in filing; for example, the bevel of one tooth is on one side, and the bevel of the next tooth is on the other side, and so on from the point of the saw to the handle. At b, is another view of the bevel, showing at the same time, the set of the teeth. At c, we are showing the teeth of a rip saw, and it will be observed that these teeth have no bevel, since the filing of a rip saw is 'straight across'; or in other words, the file is held at a right angle with the blade of the saw in every way. At d, can be seen the set of a rip saw.

We are wondering whether any of our readers ever were called upon to file saws that had teeth somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 79, A. This type of saw-filing is called, 'the little lamb' method of filing saws. The big tooth is supposed

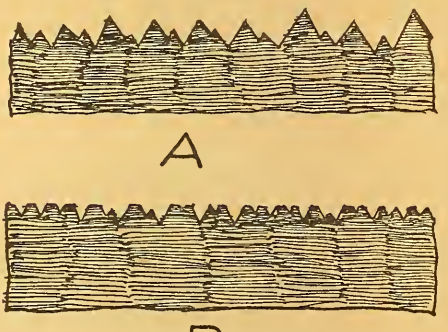


Fig. 79

to be the mother sheep, and the small one, the little lamb.

A saw-tooth had a little lamb,
Its shape was out of sight
That's why a saw ain't worth a—
darn
When sharpened by a wight.

There is, of course, no name for the method of saw-filing that puts saws into a condition similar to what we are showing at B.

As we said in the beginning of this lesson, there are no two carpenters who sharpen their saws exactly the same.

Practice and experience will, in most cases, eventually give the man who really wants to know how to sharpen his saws, judgment and skill, out of which will come a method of saw-filing that will be distinctly his own method. A few fundamental principles of saw-filing we are showing by Figs. 80 and 81. A saw fastened in a saw-clamp, with the handle to the right is shown in Fig. 80. The file shown to the left shows the angle (a 45-degree angle) in which the file should be held, when filing a saw. Start at the point of the saw, making the file do its work with the strokes that go in the direction shown by the arrows, filing every other gullet until the handle of the saw is reached. The three arrows show in which direction the filing should be done. The saw, however, must be moved to the left in the clamp, whenever the filing is done up to the end of the clamp. The saw should be put into the saw-clamp in such a manner that the bottom of the gullets will be about one-eighth of an inch above the clamp. It is not always necessary to joint and set a saw before filing. This should be determined by the condition of the saw and by the judgment of the saw filer. When jointing is necessary, take a flat file, holding it at right-angles with the blade of the saw, and pass it lengthwise over the teeth from one end of the saw to the other. Pass the file over the teeth as often as is necessary to brings the points of the teeth into a perfect line. In filing a saw after it has been jointed, care must be taken so that the teeth will be of a uniform size, after the filing is done. When one side of the saw is filed as shown by Fig. 80, place the saw into the clamp, as shown by Fig. 81, and follow the arrows with the

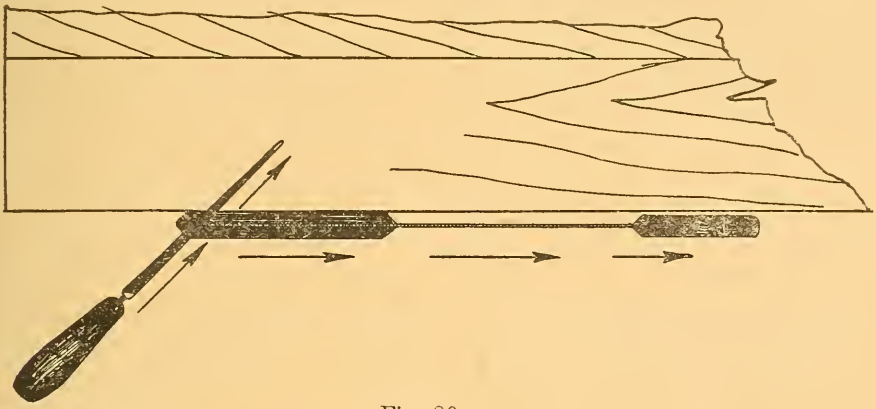


Fig. 80

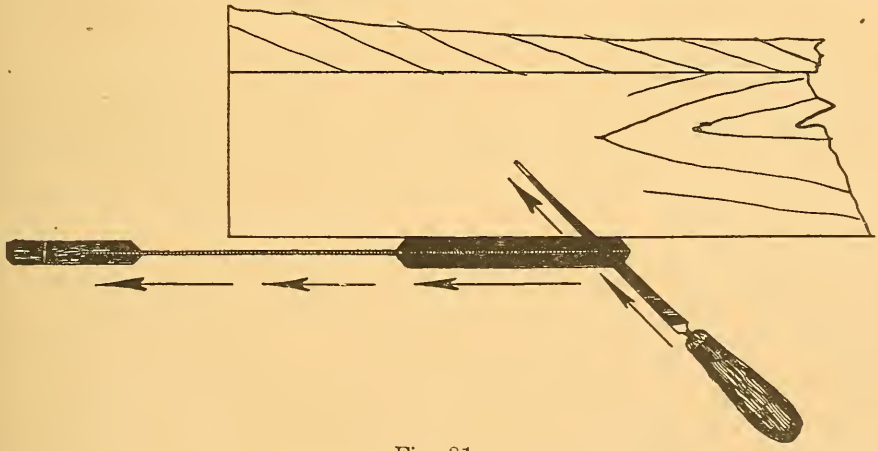


Fig. 81

file, and with the filing, in the manner explained above, until the handle is reached, which in this case is to the left. The file, as we have already mentioned, is held at about a 45-degree angle with the blade of the saw, otherwise, the file is held on a level.

The manner of filing rip saws is the same as that of filing cross-cut saws, excepting that instead of filing at a 45-degree angle, the filing is done 'straight across.' However, the filing should be done from both sides, just as it is with cross-cut saws; and the file, as with cross-cut saws, should be held on a level.

As I was walking on a run
A man ran on a walk,
Who said, "You see, I saw your son
Go out to sea to calk;"
Said I, "He never saw a 'see,'
And never did see-saw—
Saw sea, and saw a saw saw,—see?
Saw war and saw Warsaw."

The Steel Square
"Carpenters Geometry"
(By L. Perth)

LESSON XV

COMMON RAFTERS

Finding Length Of Common Rafters

In the previous lesson we have discussed the first method of finding the length of common rafters by scaling across the square.

minds the principles and terms upon which roof framing is based.

We know that in order to be enabled to properly frame a roof we must know the run, rise and pitch of the proposed roof.

The run is half of the span or half of the total width of the building. The rise is the vertical distance between the upper and lower ends of the rafter. To

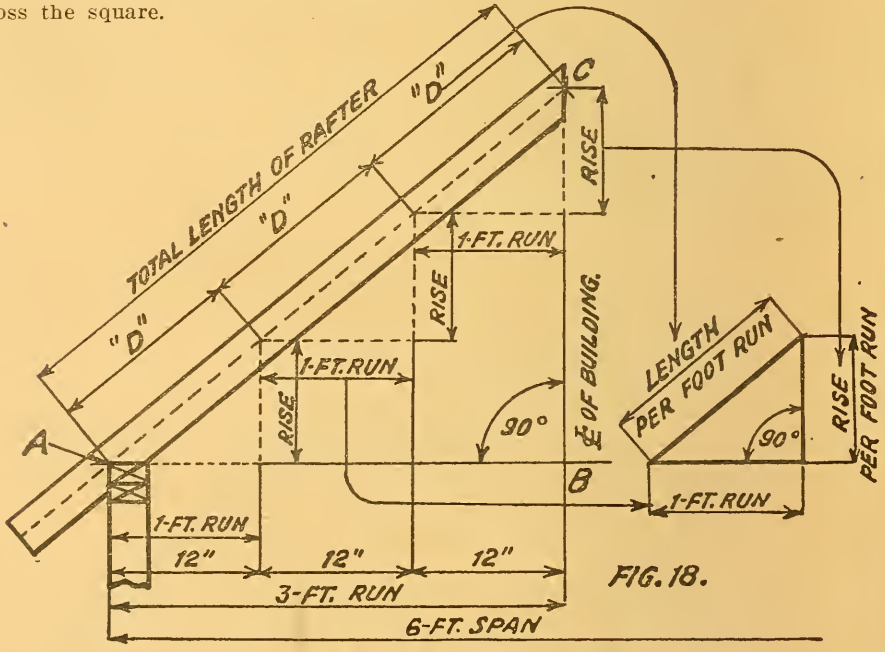


Fig 56

In this lesson we will show how to find the length of a common rafter by the method know as "Stepping off with the Square."

However, before we proceed with this method it will be well to review in our

express it more accurately, the rise is the vertical distance from the top of the wall plate to the point of intersection of the measuring line with the center line of the building. This distance naturally depends upon the pitch, which is the

slant of the roof from the ridge to the plate.

When we say that the rise of the roof is equal 7'4" we mean that the total height of the roof equals 7'4".

However there is another term very frequently used in roof framing, a principle upon which some steel squares have their tables calculated. We refer to the term "Length per foot run."

The "length per foot run" means the length of a portion of the rafter per one foot run, for a certain pitch. This principle is clearly illustrated in Fig. 56.

The roof has a 6 foot span and a certain rise per foot. The figure may be regarded as a right triangle "ABC" having for its sides the run, rise and the measuring line of the rafter.

The run of the rafter has been divided into three equal parts each representing "one foot run."

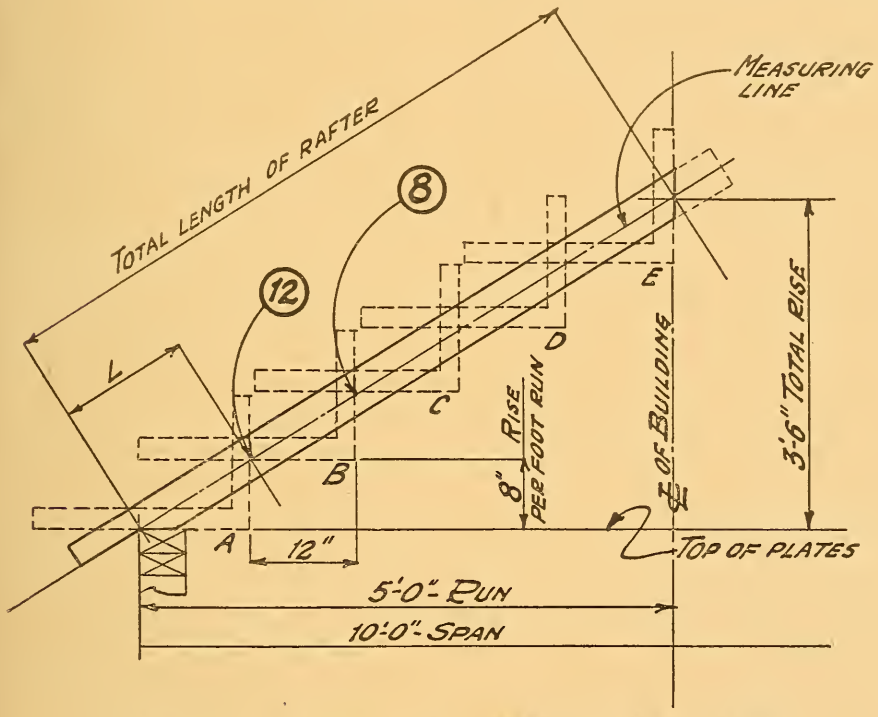
It will be noted that by drawing vertical lines through each division point the run of the rafter also will be divided into three equal parts "D."

Since each part "D" represents "the length of the rafter per one foot run" and the total run of rafter equals three feet, it is evident that the "total length" of rafter will equal the "length D" multiplied by 3.

Here it will be well to explain how the "rise per foot run" may be found.

A building is 22 feet wide and the roof has a total rise of 7'4". It is desirable to find how much does the roof rise for each foot of run. The run of the roof is 22 divided by 2 which is 11 feet. The total rise of the roof equals 7'4". By reducing this to inches we find it to be 88 inches. Since the run of the roof is 11 feet, we divide 88 by 11 and find that the rise of rafter per each foot of run equals 8 inches as the roof is one third pitch.

A very useful rule may be formulated as follows:



FINDING LENGTH OF COMMON RAFTERS BY STEPPING OFF WITH SQUARE

Fig. 57

Rule: To find the rise per foot run reduce the rise to inches and divide by the length of run.

In order to find the length of a common rafter by "stepping off" with the square it is necessary to know the run and rise per foot run.

Example. Find the length of a common rafter of a roof having a 5 foot run and a total rise of 3 feet 6 inches. Fig. 57.

By applying the above rule we find that the rise per foot run equals 8 inches.

Take 8 inches on the tongue and 12 inches on the body of the square. Hold the square on the rafter with these two numbers on the measuring line.

Apply the square first at the lower end of the rafter as shown at "A." Mark on the measuring line the point of intersection with the 8 inches on the tongue. The distance will then be the length of the portion of the rafter per one foot run.

Since the total run equals 5 feet the square should be applied in a similar manner five times.

Framing A Roof Of Unequal Pitches

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 2

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay-out, cut and assemble plate.

(Note) For practice purposes this roof should be framed to the same scale as the lay-out Unit No. 1.

II Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of the following trade terms: Solid Plate, Built-up Plate, braces, break joints, lap corners, corner posts, studding.

III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required.

1—Hammer, saw.

2—2 pieces of ⅞" x 2½" x 2' 10", 2 pieces ⅞" x 1⅞" x 1' 2¼". Odd pieces for bracing plate square. 2½" Flat head nails for fastening plate.

IV—Operations:

1—Lay off the following lengths of stock; 2 pieces ⅞" x 2½" x2' 10", 2 pieces ⅞" x 1⅞" x 1' 2¼".

(Note) These widths are taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1. drawing, which shows one plate to be ⅝" higher than the other. The extra ½" in width raises the roof so that the plancher does not rest on the bench.

2—Square both ends of each piece.

3—Cut accurately to the lines.

4—Fasten plate securely together.

5—Check outside measurement of plate. 16" x 2' 10".

6—Brace plate square.

V—Questions:

1—What is the function of the plate?

2—How is the plate generally built up?

3—How should the corners be framed? (b) How should the joints be framed between corners?

4—How is the plate fastened?

5—Define the following terms, (a) Built-up (b) lap corners, (c) break joints, (d) studding, (e) corner posts, (f) plates.

VI—Key To The Questions:

1—Page 920.

2—Page 919 and 920.

3—Page 919.

4—Page 920.

5—Pages 919 and 920.

VII—References:

1—Audel's Carpenters and Builders Guide, Vol. 3.

(Note) The above page numbers refer to this reference.

Square Method Of Estimating

(By Gorden M. Tamblyn)

In the January issue of "The Carpenter" I touched briefly on estimating by the Square Method. This aroused considerable interest. A number, however, who sent for additional information on this subject failed to give sufficient address and their mail was returned to us. I am therefore submitting this matter for this month's article.

In estimating by the Square Method under the Tamblyn System it is necessary to take into consideration the various elements that go into the construction of the work on which you wish to figure according to the specifications. There is always a certain very close uniform ratio between the square footage

of a finished piece of work and the quantity of material that goes into its construction; for instance, once the number of brick, quantity of mortar and hours of labor required to erect 100 sq. ft. of a certain brick wall are determined, this same general ratio will apply to any number of square feet of wall of similar type.

To give you a definite example of the application of this system of figuring I will analyze the cost of 100 sq. ft. of stud wall and reduce it to a single square foot basis. The construction or specification to be: 2x4 studding spaced 16" on centers with double top and single bottom plates; faced on the outside with sheathing, paper and siding; and on the inside with wood lath and ordinary three coat plaster.

man varies between the individuals yet the average output for a group of men remains fairly constant under good supervision. In any event this is the only basis that is reliable on which an estimate can be based. Past performance is the only data we have on which to base probable future results.

Note: In the following cost analysis the Labors Hours and Material Quantities have been taken from tables contained in the "Building Labor Calculator." The prices of materials and wage scale I have used may not suit your locality. You may price the items by rates prevailing in your territory and that will be a good basis on which to base your estimate.

"Cost Analysis of 100 sq. ft. of stud wall as specified in the foregoing."

Carpentry Work			
85 board feet 2x4 stud and plates	$40.00	3.40	
114 board feet sheathing	35.00	3.99	
130 board feet siding	60.00	7.80	
110 sq. feet building paper	0.005	.55	
5 pounds nails	.06	.30	
6 hours carpenter time	1.00	6.00	
1 hour helpers time	.50	.50	$22.54
Lathing			
160 wood lath	$10.00	1.60	
1 pound nails	.06	.06	
1 hour lather	1.00	1.00	$ 2.66
Plastering			
.15 cubic yards sand	$ 1.00	.15	
190 pounds plaster.....per ton	20.00	1.90	
2 hours plasterer	1.25	2.50	
1.8 hours helper	.70	1.26	$ 5.81
Total cost 100 sq. ft. wall			$31.01

Which equals 31c per sq. ft.

The itemized method would require that you list the number of studs, board feet of sheathing and siding; number of lath, cubic yards of sand and sacks or pounds of plaster, and to this add the total hours of labor required to do each branch of work, and then price both material and labor by the scale of rates prevailing where the work is to be done.

"Tamblyn System" tables give the material quantities and labor hours per 100 square feet or per square foot, to which may be applied any scale of wage or material prices to arrive at cost in any particular locality. They are based on the idea that while the output per

Once you have made the cost analysis as outlined above the price remains good for any number of jobs where this type of wall is specified, unless a change has taken place in the price of any item of material or labor. In case a change has taken place it only requires that you change that item which is affected.

Suppose you have a bungalow 24'0" x 40'0" walls 10 feet high. You figure this as follows:

2 walls 24'	48'
2 walls 40'	80'
128'x10' equals 1280 sq. ft. x 31c Cost $396.80.	

It is pretty safe to say that over 90% of construction work is of the plain type. Ornamentation represents less than 10% on the regular run of work. In case any special features are shown that cannot be covered in the above method, you figure as outlined above and then add the special features as extras.

A little practice in Square Method Cost Analysis will make you expert at giving quick and reliable cost on any type of work. I have applied this system to ordinary and fireproof construction. It is applicable to all types of walls, partitions, floor construction, flat and pitch roofs, and all clases of work that cover large flat areas.

In using the above method it is not customary to deduct for ordinary door and window openings.

Those desiring a sample table, which gives the material and labor required to construct long span roofs including trusses and all other framing, also a lesson on its use by the Square Method, send 10c to cover expense to:

Tamblyn System, Box 1465, Denver, Colo.

Regarding Bro. Gustafson's Pan Problem

With reference to my solution of A. F. Gustafson's pan problem which was published in the January number of "The Carpenter" I wish to acknowledge that I am in error as to the volume of the pan. The calculus portion of the problem is correct, the mistake occurring in the arithmetic. The volume of the pan should be 1825.2966 cubic inches or 1.0563 cubic feet instead of 1799.1 cubic inches or 1.0412 cubic feet as it appeared.

Harvey A. Doane,
Walden, Mass.

* * *

I am offering the following solution for Brother Gustafson's pan problem appearing in the November issue of our Journal.

Given:—A piece of aluminum 24" x 36".

Required:—To form a pan of the largest possible contents.

Solution:—(By calculus.)

Let X equal side of small square to be cut out.

36 minus 2X equals length of pan.

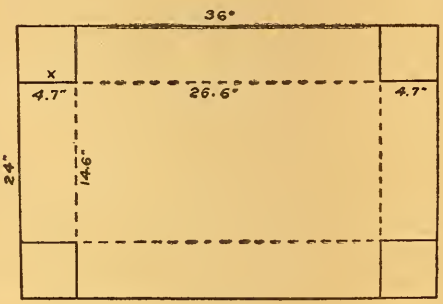
24 minus 2X equals width of pan.

Volume equals length x width x height equals (36 minus 2X) (24 minus 2X) (X) equals (36 minus 2X) (24X minus 2X squared).

D V divided by D X equals (36 minus 2X) (24 minus 4X) plus (24X minus 2X squared) (minus 2) equals 864 minus 192 X plus 8 X squared minus 48 X plus 4 X squared.

12 X squared minus 240X plus 864 equals 0.

X squared minus 20 X plus 72 equals 0.



X equals 4.7 or 15.3.

The length of X equals 4.7".

The volume equals 1825.29 cu. in.

The metal lost by cutting out the corners equals 88.36 sq. in.

Some members of the Brotherhood have taken exception to the detailed explanations I have made in previous solutions. All I can say is that we all have not studied differential calculus and hence like to see the different steps explained.

W. A. Simpson,
L. U. No. 171. Youngstown, O.

Regarding The Framing of an Irregular Roof

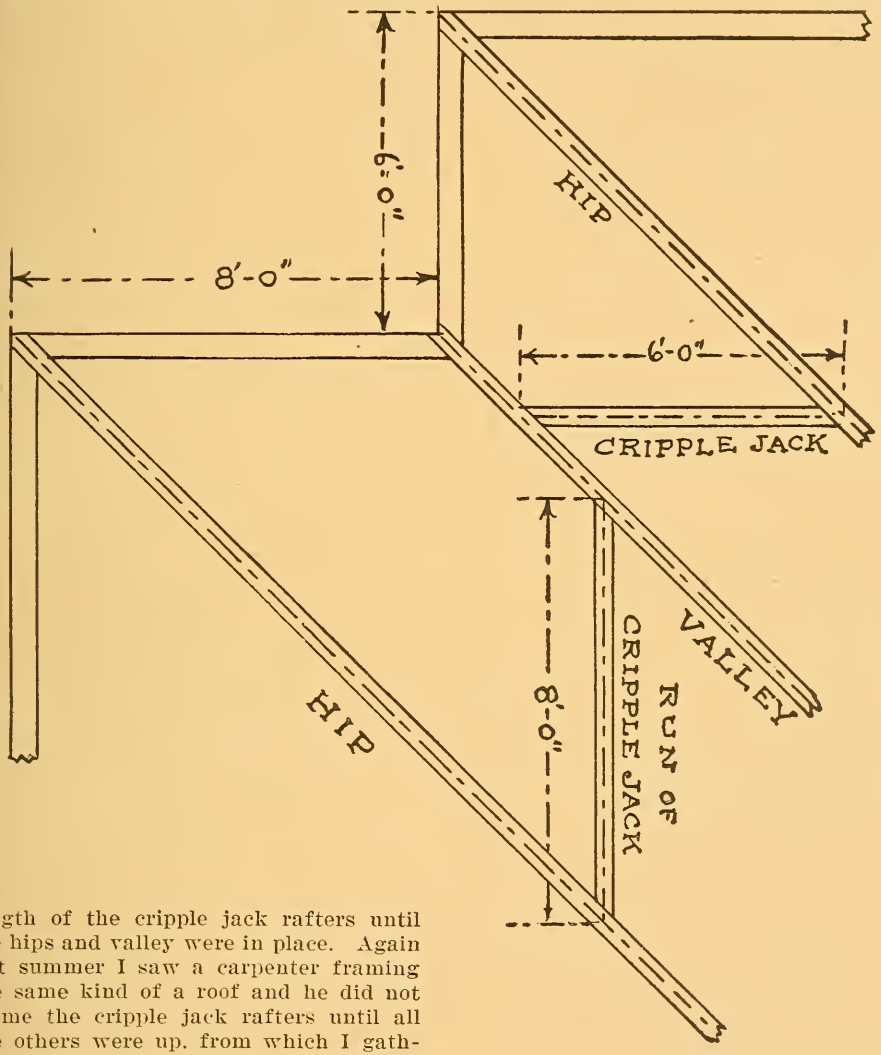
I was interested in Brothers Siegele's and Bosch's articles on framing of an irregular roof. Although I have never worked on such a roof I would say that Bro. Siegele's method, far from being "not always practical and sometimes objectionable," as stated by Bro. Bosch, would be the more practical of the two. I don't just grasp Bro. Siegele's idea of keeping the hip rafters to one side of the corners of the building and would appreciate learning his reason for doing so.

The method as taught by the leading technical schools, is to build a convenient flat roof, keeping the sides of same parallel to their respective sides of the building, and to frame as with an ordinary roof, with all rafters square off walls.

Wm. Watson.
L. U. No. 481. Barre, Vt.

Framing a Cripple Jack Rafter

About fifteen years ago I was working on a frame house and the foreman in charge did not know how to get the length of the cripple jack rafters until the hips and valley were in place. Again last summer I saw a carpenter framing the same kind of a roof and he did not frame the cripple jack rafters until all the others were up, from which I gathered that there may be some brothers who have not noticed that the distance from the corner to the angle gives the run of the rafters. In figuring the length, half the thickness of the hip and valley must be taken off the run.



John J. O'Toole,
L. U. 585. New York, N. Y.

Sketching

(By L. Perth.)

Workers engaged in the erection of buildings or in the manufacture of equipment used in building construction —must have in their minds a definite idea of the object they are about to make or the structure they are going to erect.

They must be able to visualize the object in all its details as it should appear after it has been made; its shape, size, relation of parts to each other, working methods and materials to be used.

However, to be of practical utility, ideas must be recorded that is, they must be capable of being represented in

such a way as to enable anyone to carry out the work in an intelligent way.

Therefore in addition to being able to visualize an idea in your mind you also

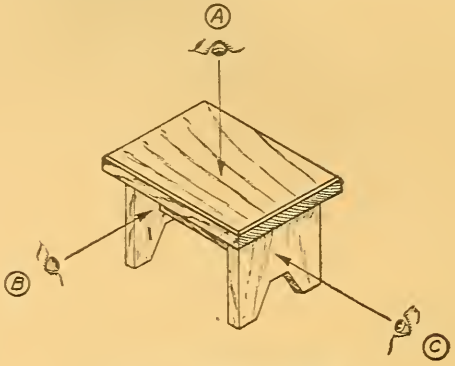


FIG. 1-FOOT STOOL.
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

must have the ability to express your ideas to others, if you want them to understand what you are intending to make.

Drawing is the universally accepted method used, whenever you want to convey to others your ideas pertaining to building construction or any other thing that is to be made.

Drawing is a language of lines and "Sketching" is the first and simplest phase of this language. In fact, Sketching is the first step made by the architect or his draftsmen before they can proceed with the preparation of regular drawings, the difference between drawings and sketches being that sketches are made freehand, they are not "to scale" and are of a preliminary nature.

"Sketching" consists of making a "rough outline" of the thing you intend to make, supplemented with all the necessary data that would enable others to proceed with the work according to your ideas.

No doubt, your foreman has frequently drawn a sketch for you to make clear his instructions, and no one will deny that no verbal description, no matter how complete it may be, will ever accomplish as much in the way of explanation, as a sketch does regardless of how crude its appearance may be.

Therefore it is very essential that building mechanics should have the ability to express their ideas by means of "sketch-

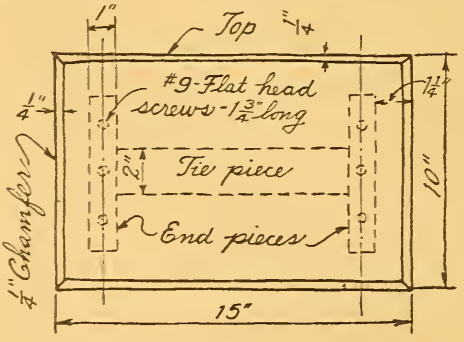


Fig 2-Top view

Sketch of Foot Stool shown in Fig. 1

Material: Yellow pine

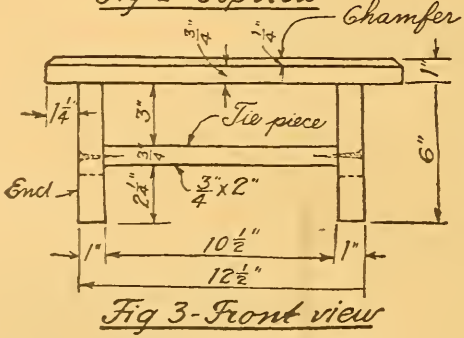


Fig 3-Front view

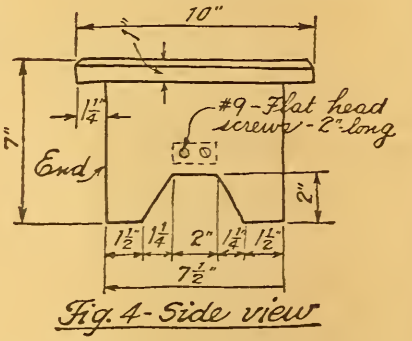


Fig. 4-Side view

ing." It is a great asset to the builder, since the ability to make sketches will develop the ability to read drawings and eventually one may even become successful in the art of making working drawings.

It is our intention in this article to explain how simple it is and how easily it may be done.

To do "sketching" you do not need to have the skill of a draftsman neither do you require any special instruments or tools.

All you need is a pencil and a piece of paper, or any other flat surface, like a board or even the concrete sidewalk will do. You may use chalk or a piece of charcoal if a pencil is not available. All the work is done free-hand with lines as nearly straight as they may be obtained by this method.

The illustration in Fig. 1 shows a Foot Stool. This is the "picture" or "perspective view" of the object as it would appear after being completed. This picture, however, does not enable the workman to make it since only two views are seen and no dimensions or sizes are indicated.

In order to be able to construct this piece of furniture we must first make a sketch or, perhaps, several sketches showing its length, width, height, sizes of lumber and all other dimensions and information necessary to make it possible to intelligently proceed with the work.

The number of sketches or views depends upon how complicated the object is. It sometimes is necessary to make a separate sketch for each side in addition to the top view. In the case of the Foot Stool three views will be all that is necessary: 1-Top view, 2-Front view and 3-Right Side view.

The back of the Foot Stool being the same as the front and the right and left sides being the same no separate views of these will be required.

Each separate view represents "one surface only" as it appears when you look straight at it from the top, sides or bottom, thus the Top view or Plan indicated by "A" in Fig. 1—is a view, looking straight down on the top of the Stool and is represented by a sketch in Fig. 2. This view shows nothing else but the top. The Front view shows the front of the Stool as it will be seen when looking in the direction indicated by "B" in Fig. 1. The Front view is represented by sketch on Fig. 3 and the Side view is shown on sketch in Fig. 4.

The Foot Stool we are about to build is to be 15 inches long, 10 inches wide 7 inches high. The sides have a "V"-shaped cut out on the bottom and are being held together by means of a tie-piece ¾ inch thick by 2 inches wide. The material used is Yellow pine.

The above description gives you a general idea of the size of the piece, but it would be rather a difficult task to properly construct it from the above description. Therefore we will make the necessary sketches that will enable us to perform the job right.

It is customary to proceed with the Top view or the Plan first.

The Plan is the surface visible when looking straight down on the object. By looking down on the Foot Stool in the

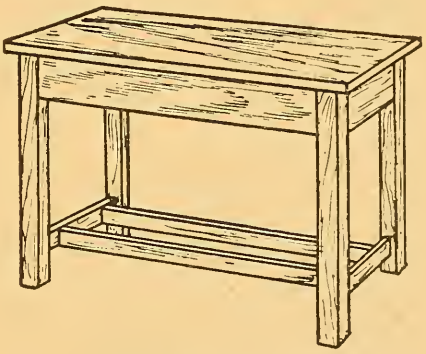


FIG. 5-TABLE

direction indicated "A" in Fig. 1 we will see the Top of the Stool which is a square surface 15 inches long and 10 inches wide as it was given in the description.

Therefore we draw a square of the approximate proportion and indicate its length and width as shown in Fig. 2. On the same plan view we show the top of the legs and also the tie-piece—the legs and tie-piece being underneath cannot be seen and therefore they are indicated in dotted lines. The screws that hold the top to the legs and a ¼ inch chamfer all around complete the view.

This plan, however, gives us the outline of the top only, i. e. its length and width. We cannot indicate on the plan the height of the stool nor the thickness of lumber used, since by looking straight down we cannot see anything outside of the top surface. Therefore another view will be necessary to represent the Front.

The Front View is obtained by looking straight at the front in the direction indicated by "B". By standing in front of the piece we can see that there are two sides or legs held together by means of a tie-piece. We now draw the outline of the front and indicate the thickness of the top board as being ¾ of an inch, the sides being made out of 1 inch stock and the tie-piece is ¾ x 2" material. The overall height of the stool is 7 inches and the distance between the sides equals 10½ inches. The top overhangs on each side 1¼ inches and the tie-piece is located 3 inches from the underside of the top board. Fig. 3.

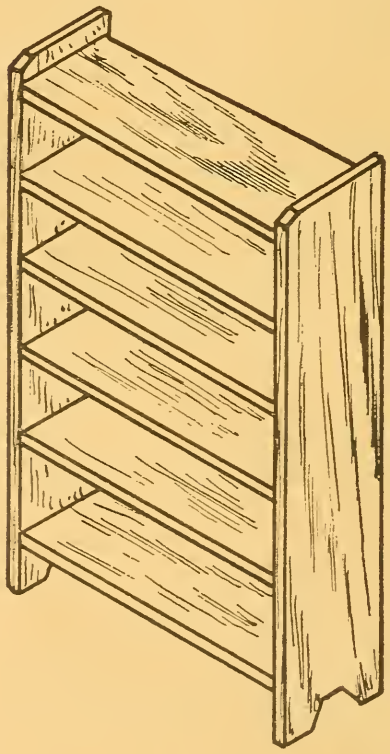


FIG. 6-BOOK CASE.

Now to complete our drawing we must know what the sides look like, since the Front view indicates only the "thickness" of the sides. To get the side view we must look straight in the direction indicated by "C" and draw the outline the same as before, indicating the overall width as 7½ inches and supplying all the dimensions necessary for the "V"-shaped cut out at the bottom. We also note that the tie-piece is fastened to the sides by No. 9 flat head wood screws 2 inches long. Fig. 4.

Since there are no other peculiarities about the piece that could be seen from any other position—these three views are sufficient for construction purposes.

Get into the habit of expressing your ideas by making sketches of the thing you are going to build and soon you will begin to realize how much this facilitates your task and how much more proficient you will become in your work.

For the benefit of those who would like to heed our advice we are giving below the pictures of a Table, Fig. 5. and a Book case, Fig. 6. Since these are only pictures of the objects we suggest that you make sketches which would enable you to perform the work. Make as many sketches as it appears to you necessary to make the work understandable, indicate materials and working methods as well.

Those who wish to have their work verified may send it in to the address below, enclosing a stamped self addressed envelope if a reply should be desired.

L. Perth,
5756 South Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

New Electric Saw Model

The Wodack Electric Tool Corp. announces a new model electric hand saw, which incorporates some new features. This saw, known as Model K weighs only 15 pounds but has the power and capacity to cut lumber up to 2⅝ inches thick, by using an 8" diameter blade. A saw dust blower is also provided as well as a rip gauge. Information regarding this model may be had by addressing the above named company at 23 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

The Right to Organize

The American Federation of Labor is contending vigorously against the denial, through the use of individual contracts and company unions, of the right of working men and women to organize into trade unions. In no other country do we find such a condition existing. We hold that the company union is forced for the express purpose of preventing the workers from joining the bona fide trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We believe that the great mass of working men and women wish to identify themselves with the officially recognized American labor movement. They ought to be permitted to exercise their personal and citizenship rights, to determine this question without threats or coercion.

Men and women should be free to exercise their own judgment and opinion regarding affiliation with their fellow workers and a bona fide, officially recognized trade union. When men and women, in order to secure work, are compelled to sign individual contracts with employers in which it is agreed that they will not join a labor union, they are being made the victims of economic injustice. This is a practice which has been adopted by some employers of labor in recent years. So long as it is continued it will incite industrial unrest, cause industrial disturbance and tend to widen the breach between employers and employes.

The American Federation of Labor will continue its opposition, in most uncompromising fashion, to these un-American practices which are being followed by some employing interests in our country.—William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

Unemployment in Germany has been steadily increasing during recent months and is now approaching the 2,000,000 mark. During December, those supported by the Reich's unemployment insurance reached 1,702,000 which was an increase of 514,000 or 43 per cent over the figures at the end of 1927. With no improvement in sight a still further decrease of employment is predicted.

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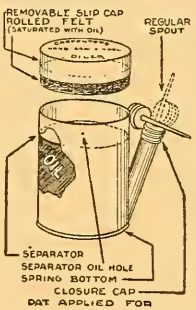

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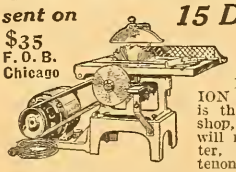

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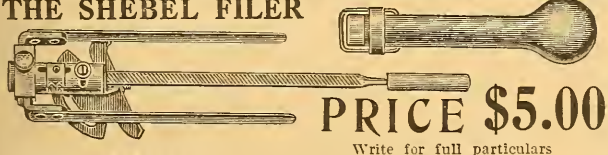

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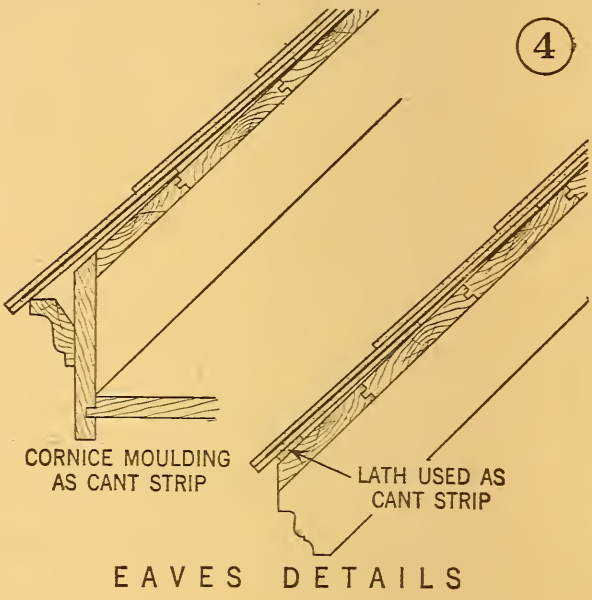
HOW TO LAY JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES (PART FOUR)

Laying American Method Shingles

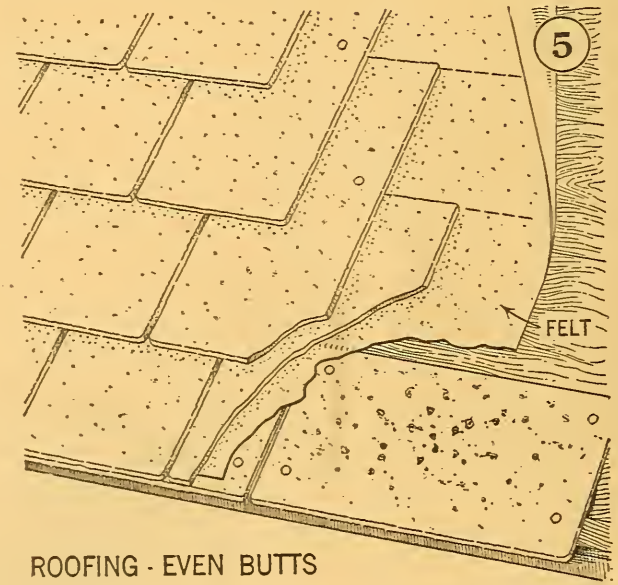
IN last month's issue of "The Carpenter" we described and illustrated the steps necessary to prepare a roof for laying Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles, and showed how the old roof was prepared for re-roofing so that shingles could be laid right over the old roofing as easily as over new sheathing.

After the roof has been properly prepared as—described in the February "Carpenter," the actual laying of the shingles can begin. Secure the proper cant for the shingles by one of the two methods shown in Figure 4—either nail a ¼" cant strip to the roof or extend the cornice moulding to act as a cant strip as illustrated.

Lift up the edge of the roofing felt at the eaves and nail the starter shingle to the sheathing with the long dimension parallel to the eaves, and with the lower edge extending 1" beyond the wood sheathing. See figure 4. Allow a 1" overhang at the gable ends. After these starter shingles are in place drop the felt over them and then proceed to lay the main roof shingles. The first course of main roof shingles is laid to break joints with the eaves starters, and each successive course of shingles breaks joints with the one below. See figure 5.



EAVES DETAILS



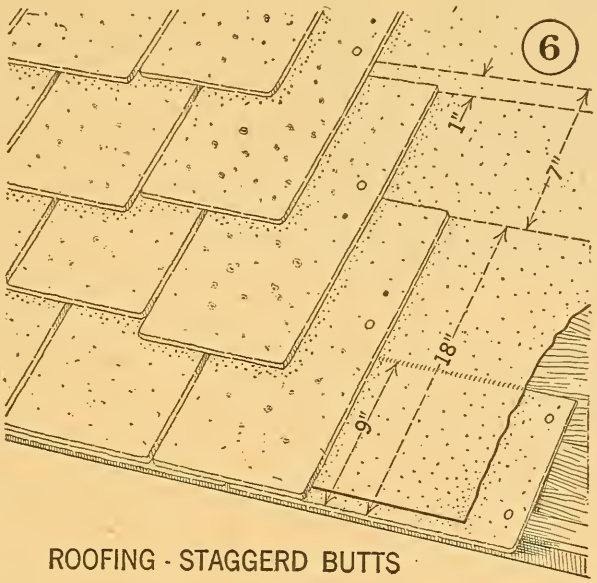
ROOFING - EVEN BUTTS

Note: When using random width shingles, always have not less than three inches between the vertical joints in successive courses.

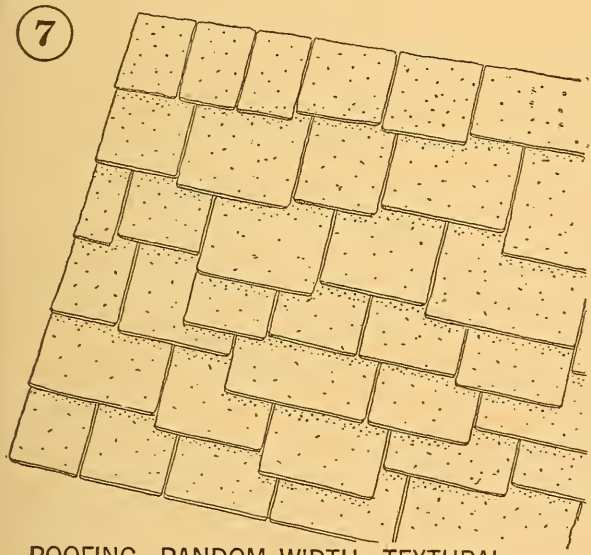
The different types of American Method Asbestos Shingles give the contractor an opportunity of laying three different styles of roof. Figure 5 shows the roof laid with the butts aligned. In this case horizontal chalk lines are snapped on the roof at intervals equal to the weather exposure of the shingles and serve as guide lines for laying the different courses. When 18-inch shingles are being

used, weather exposure is 8-inches; when 16-inch shingles are being used, weather exposure is 7-inches. You will note that this allows for 2-inch head laps in each case.

Figure 6 shows a roof laid with butts staggered. In this case all courses of main roof shingles, after the first, are laid with varying exposure giving the roof an irregular and very pleasing appearance. The striking of chalk lines for this type of roof is shown in the figure. The double chalk lines for the third and all following courses of shingles are struck with the upper line at a distance of 7½″ instead of 7″ as for the second course. The contractor must see that the upper end of the shingles in each course falls somewhere between the two chalk lines which are one inch apart. Shingles used in laying staggered-butt roofs must have four nail holes, of which only two are used.



ROOFING - STAGGERD BUTTS



ROOFING - RANDOM WIDTH - TEXTURAL

Figure 7 shows the appearance of a textural roof. This roof is extremely irregular and has a very rough, pleasing appearance, particularly if some of the corners of the shingles are chipped off and roughened. There are two points which are of greatest importance, and which must never be overlooked. First: The individual shingles in each course must have not less than a 2-inch head-lap. Second: in laying the random width shingles be sure that there is at least three inches between vertical joints in successive courses.

THIS is the fourth of a series of articles on Johns-Manville Asbesos Shingles in which we have tried to show the carpenter the advantages of this type of roofing, both from the standpoint of their use and as a means of bringing profitable business to the carpenter, and the ease with which they can be handled. This month's article will be followed by others in which the various methods of applying the different Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles will be fully described and all details of roof construction explained with detailed drawings. Johns-Manville Corporatioon, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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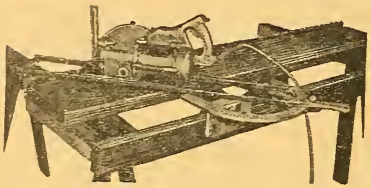

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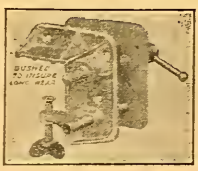

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The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2 Lbs. and it is easily attached to end of Bench or Horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds boards, windows or doors plumb or horizontal. Both Screws work in Steel Bushings, making a strong, serviceable vise.

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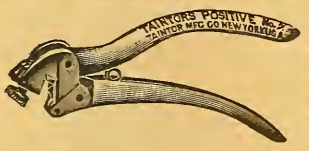

This **"Sterling" Convertible**

Wye Level—10 Days FREE
NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED!

The "Sterling" will demonstrate its worth in an actual trial. You can have one to use . . . test . . . and compare . . . without cost . . . risk . . . or obligation. Clip coupon to your letterhead and mail it today for complete information.

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If you're one of those who haven't taken advantage of the icy blasts of January and February and doubled your income by selling and installing Federal Metal Weather Strips, you can still profit by the demand which the cold March winds create for protection around doors and windows. Every home, school, church, apartment building, hotel, and office building is a prospect.

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Write today for agency proposition.

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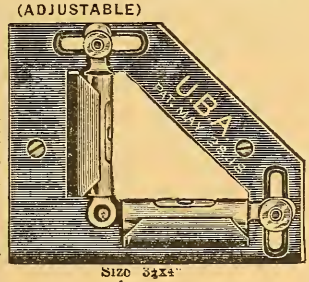

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At your hardware dealer.

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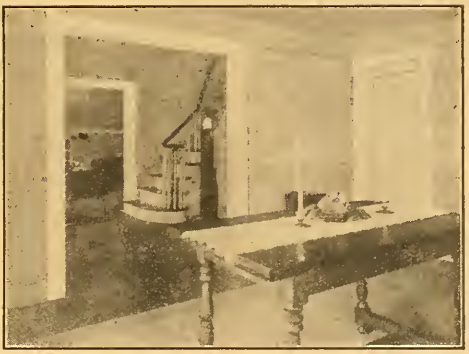

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The Ultimate Interior Trim opens the way to Extra Money For You in Modernizing Jobs

Do modernizing work in the dull season. Carpenters know that with TrimPak it is an easy, clean job to replace old trim—no mess, no trouble. Greater profits and new and repeat work will follow the TrimPak jobs you do.

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Highest Grade
INTERIOR FINISH

Each piece of TrimPak is shipped one inch longer than required, and the carpenter does the cutting and fitting on the job.

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Please send complete information on TrimPak as advertised in the Carpenter, March issue.

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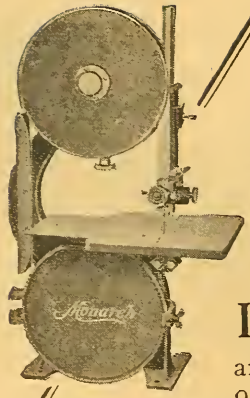

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INSURES *precision* and *accuracy* on the most delicate patterns. Light and sturdy; safety guarded; motor operated from lamp socket. A convenient, money making necessity for the modern shop.

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THAT IS WHAT A CARPENTER SAID ABOUT LAYING

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

"All you have to do is to lay it on dry boards give it a coat of paint and the job is done." He also said "If a man tries it once he will never use any other canvas roofing."

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Let us show you why metal weatherstrip men are making such big money. There is no obligation.

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Gentlemen: Please send samples and information.

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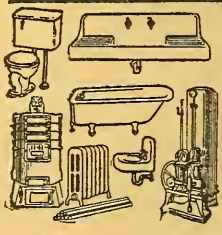

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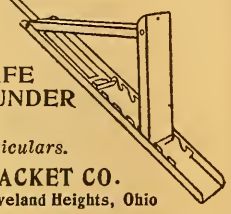

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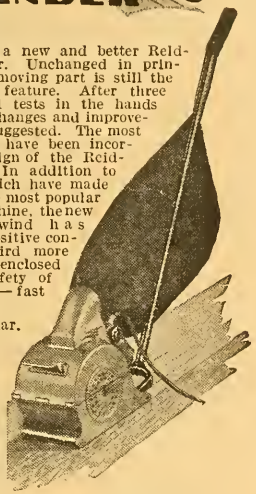
The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER



NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

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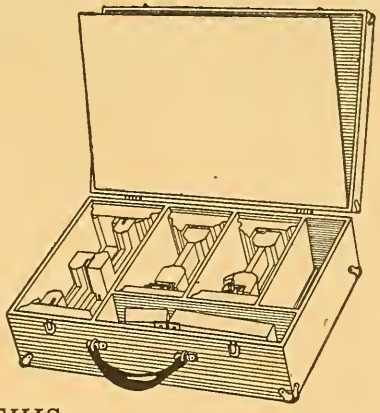

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No. 1E Aluminum Level.

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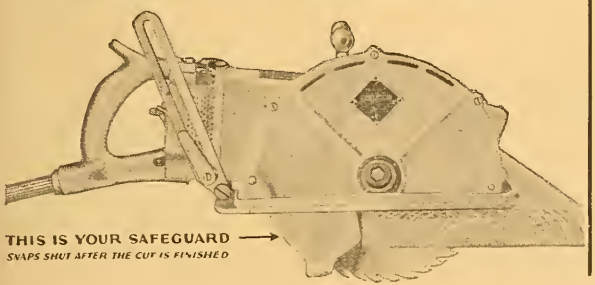

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Three Sizes — Seven Models
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Easy to Carry—Yet Speedy

Speedmatic "8"
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Although this Speedy Sander weighs only 75 pounds (with motor removed) it will do as much work as most of the heavier machines.

The "floating" drum, with shock absorbng springs, revolves at a speed of 2300 feet per minute, giving a fast clean cut with minimum wear of abrasive.

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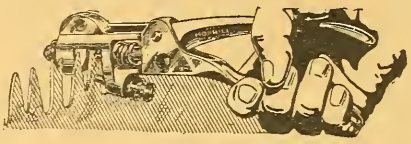

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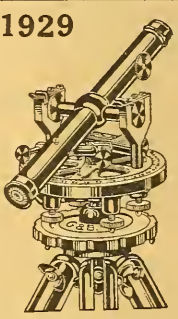

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Fully Equipped
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Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

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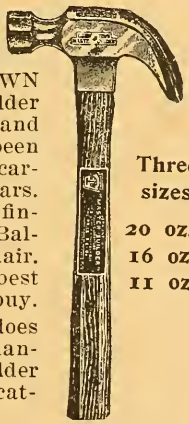

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Single Thread Screw Point for Quick Boring.

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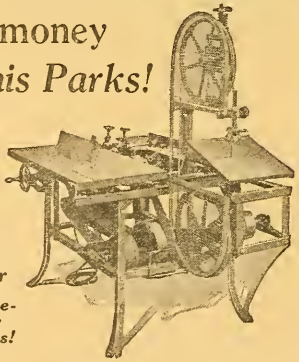

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"Put It Together With Screws"

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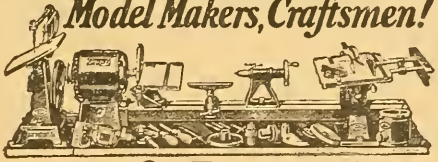

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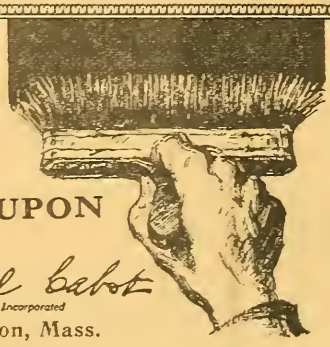

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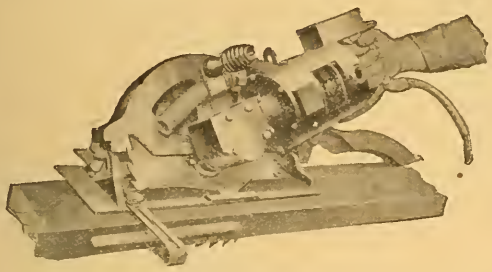
G. & H. Barnett Co.

This Kind of Sawing is Fast!



WODACK MODEL B

The most complete hand saw on the market.

Saws up to 4¾" on a straight cut and has a tilting base for bevel cuts up to 60 degrees.

The 11" diameter blade allows for mitre cuts on thick lumber. Makes all rafter cuts, joists, shores, stair stringers, etc.

IMPORTANT! This is the only saw making mitre cuts that permits the operator to see the blade following the line. Notice that the saw tilts to the *right*. Swing guard follows blade at all times. ¾ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor for both AC and DC.

Big Capacity Plus Portability.

Write today for name of nearest demonstrator.

Wodack Jr. Model K Cuts up to 2⅝". Weighs only 15 lbs. Costs only $95.00. Has all special Wodack features.

Rips a 10 ft. plank 2 inches thick in 30 seconds

F. L. ROGERS & CO.

27 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO NEW YORK

YOU TOO CAN MAKE

$25.00 to $40.00 A Day

American High Production Floor Sander

The **American High Production Floor Sander** offers you an unusual opportunity to get into business for yourself. Hundreds of men have taken advantage of this opportunity and are making *big money*. There is plenty of work to be had surfacing new floors and resurfacing old floors. NO DULL SEASONS nor LAY-OFFS in this line of work.

The Work Is Easy To Get

Men already in the floor surfacing business are evidence of that. Only by equipping yourself with an American High Production Floor Sander will you be able to produce the quality of work on a high production basis that makes *big money*. This machine will do *double* the amount of work —thus making for you *double* the amount of money.

Let us tell you how and why the American High Production Floor Sander can make you *big money*. Prove this to yourself through our "On Approval Plan."

Mail The Coupon Today

THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please tell me how and why I can make Big Money with the American High Production Floor Sander. Also tell me about your "On Approval Plan."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Throw away that messy glue pot!

You'll have no further use for it—once you try.

CASCO GLUE

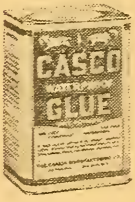
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WATERPROOF

a dry powder to which you simply add cold water.

NO WASTE ODOR HEATING

For many years Casco Waterproof Glue has been used by leading aeroplane manufacturers and by the woodwork manufacturing trade in general, because it is a thoroughly reliable, everlastingly durable glue. It will glue wood to wood, metal, glass, cardboard, leather, paper—glue almost anything, and it's inexpensive. One pound makes 1½ quarts of liquid glue and the thin application required makes it go twice as far as ordinary glue. It is now available to everybody in ½ and 1 pound packages.



Send for your sample—once you try it—you'll never go back to old-fashioned glueing methods.

Fill out completely the coupon below and we will promptly forward prepaid a generous package of Casco Glue and you can judge its merits.

THE CASEIN MANUFACTURING CO.
15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER

The Casein Mfg. Co., 15 Park Row, New York

Enclosed find 25c to cover postage and handling cost for which send me your trial package of Casco Glue.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....State .....

Hardware Dealer's Name (Please include)

.....

"For Sale" signs should not stay on the job

Oak Flooring helps to sell houses quickly

Like everything else offered for sale, a house is considered point by point before it is bought. Floors of oak upstairs and down are a mighty strong sales point. They have beauty, utility and a reputation for long wear and lasting attractiveness. They are a standard of value.

When a prospective buyer inspects a house, he may take many things for granted. But he judges the floor for himself. He sees it. He walks on it. And he taps it with his foot. If floored with oak he feels that here is a really fine house. It must be worth the money.

It doesn't cost much to lay oak floors upstairs and down. The additional cost of oak as compared with soft woods is slight. Yet the sale-price is usually increased by hundreds of dollars. And often the sale comes quicker because the flooring is oak.

This advertising is published by the Oak Flooring Bureau Builders' Building, Chicago. A bureau maintained by the oak flooring industry for the benefit of home owners and builders. Write us for helpful literature or advice on any flooring problem. Our technical staff is at your service without obligation.

Oak Flooring advertising will be carried on during 1929 on an increased scale. Look for the advertisements in "House & Garden," "House Beautiful," "Better Homes and Gardens" and "Literary Digest."

CHAMPION HANDY VISE

The lightweight Champion with heavyweight performance.

Illustration one-fourth actual size

Ask your hardware dealer —or order direct

Endorsed by 75,000 Carpenters

"The handiest tool I have ever known."

"The greatest find that ever came into my hands."

"Good for forty different purposes—I wouldn't be without it."

Saves time, effort and money.

Weighs less than five pounds and is easily carried in a carpenter's kit.

Will fastern to anything from ⅞ to 2¼ inches thick.

Enables you to take your work bench wherever your work calls you.

Just the thing for sash or doors.

Efficient for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres.

Order from your hardware dealer or send us his name and $3.50 ($3.75 west of Mississippi River and Canada) and a vise will be sent prepaid.

Free illustrated folder upon request.

Identify by red spot behind name Champion

Fully patented and made only by

CHAMPION HARDWARE CO.

GENEVA, OHIO

Forty-five years of service to Carpenters.

"The Boss Didn't Even Know My Name"

"He said my face was more or less familiar and he remembered seeing me around, but he didn't even know my name until the I. C. S. wrote him that George Jackson had enrolled for a course of home study and was doing fine work.

"'Who's George Jackson?' he asked. Then he looked me up. Told me he was glad to see I was ambitious. Said he'd keep his eye on me.

"He did too. Gave me my chance when Frank Jordan was sent out on the road. I was promoted over older men who had been with the firm for years.

"My spare-time studying helped me to get that job and to keep it after I got it. It certainly was a lucky day for me when I signed that I. C. S. coupon."

How much longer are *you* going to wait before you take the step that will bring you advancement and more money?

It takes only a moment to mark and mail this coupon and send it to the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton. Isn't it better to do this today than to wait a year or five years and then wish you had?

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8839-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Window Display
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter
☐ Architects' Blueprints	☐ Electrical Engineer
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ Electric Lighting
☐ Building Foreman	☐ Mechanical Engineer
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Show Card and Sign Lettering
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Industrial Management
☐ Structural Draftsman	☐ Secretarial Work
☐ Heating and Ventilation	☐ Business Correspondence
☐ Plumbing Inspector	☐ Bookkeeper
☐ Foreman Plumber	☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ Higher Accounting
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Common School Subjects
☐ Civil Engineer	☐ Mathematics ☐ English
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Illustrating ☐ Cartooning
☐ Telegraph Engineer	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Practical Telephony	☐ Civil Service
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Mining Engineer
☐ Toolmaker	☐ Gas Engine Operating
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.
☐ Chemist ☐ Pharmacy	☐ Traffic Manager
☐ Navigation	☐ Automobiles
☐ Salesmanship	☐ Airplane Engines ☐ Spanish
☐ Advertising	☐ Agriculture ☐ French
☐ Business Management	☐ Poultry Raising ☐ Radio

Name.....

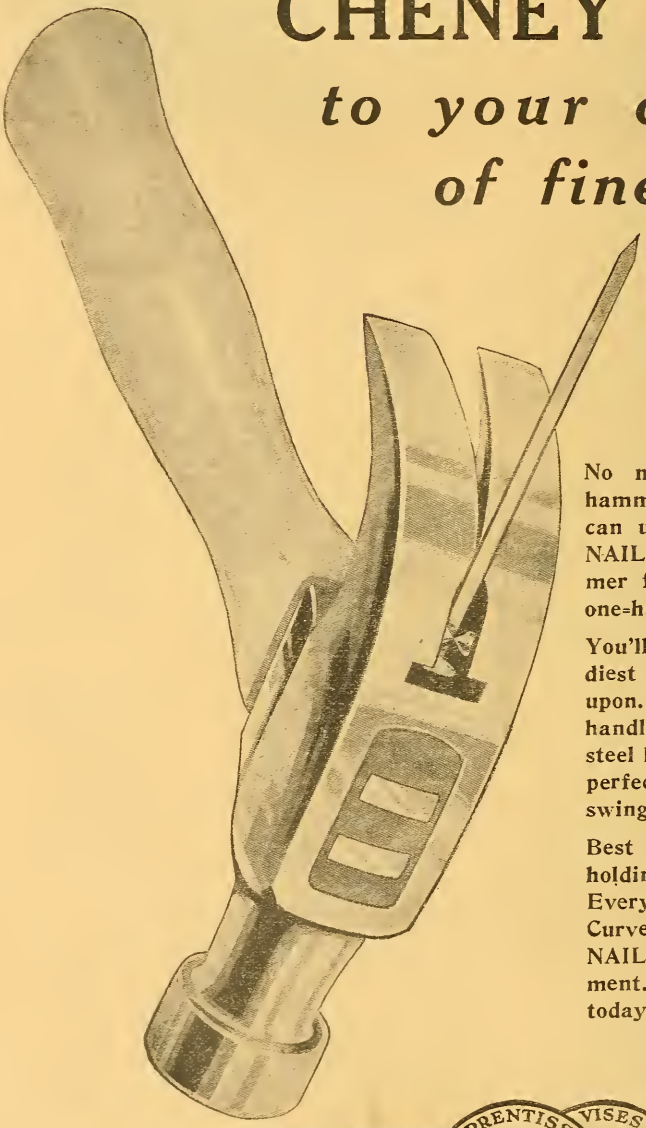
Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

Add a
CHENEY NAILER
to your collection of fine tools



No matter how many ordinary hammers you already have, you can use an extraordinary Cheney NAILER—the nail-holding hammer for nail setting and driving, one-handed, in places hard to reach.

You'll say the NAILER is the handiest hammer you ever laid hand upon. It has a slick comfortable handle; the nail-holder in a tool-steel head that stays put; and is so perfectly balanced it is a joy to swing.

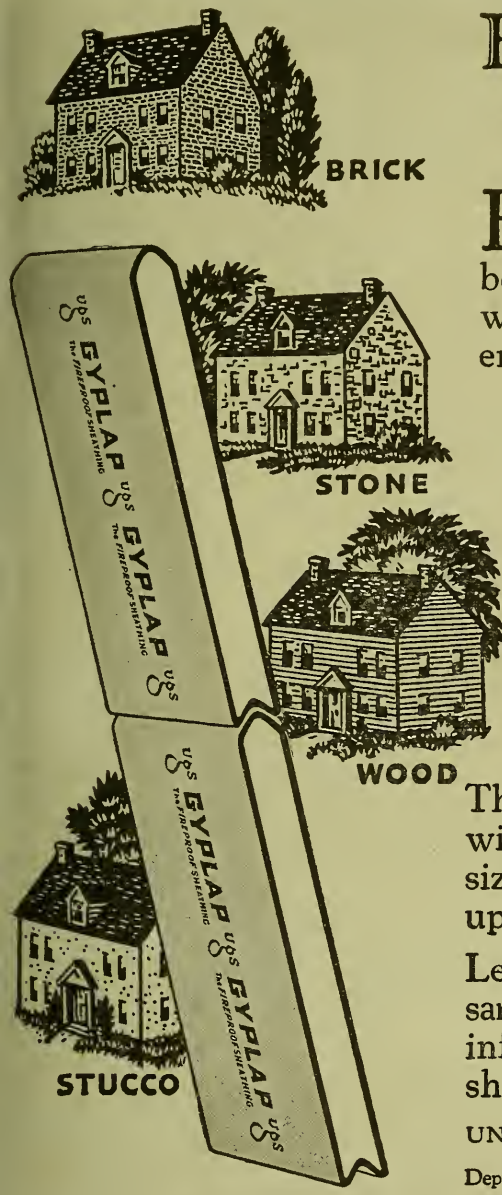
Best of all, the wonderful nail-holding feature costs you no more. Every 16 oz. and 20 oz. Cheney Curved Claw Hammer is a Cheney NAILER with this handy arrangement. Try a labor-saving NAILER today. Your dealer carries them.

PRENTISS VISES

PRENTISS VISE CO.

106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHENEY HAMMERS



Build it better with Gyplap

BUILD your outer walls as you will, your house will be a better house if sheathed with Gyplap. Use of this modern sheathing material means:

Resistance to heat and cold offered by Gyplap's thick core of gypsum.

Added protection against fire; Gyplap does not burn, ignite nor transmit flame.

The Gyplap tongue-and-groove joint which reinforces the material itself as a barrier to wind and weather.

Added strength and rigidity. Gyplap provides a remarkably stout bracing for the wood frame.

The work will be easier, too, with Gyplap in the new handy size, 24 in. by eight feet. It goes up quickly with less nailing.

Let us send you a desk size, sample sheet of Gyplap with full information about this modern sheathing. Just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

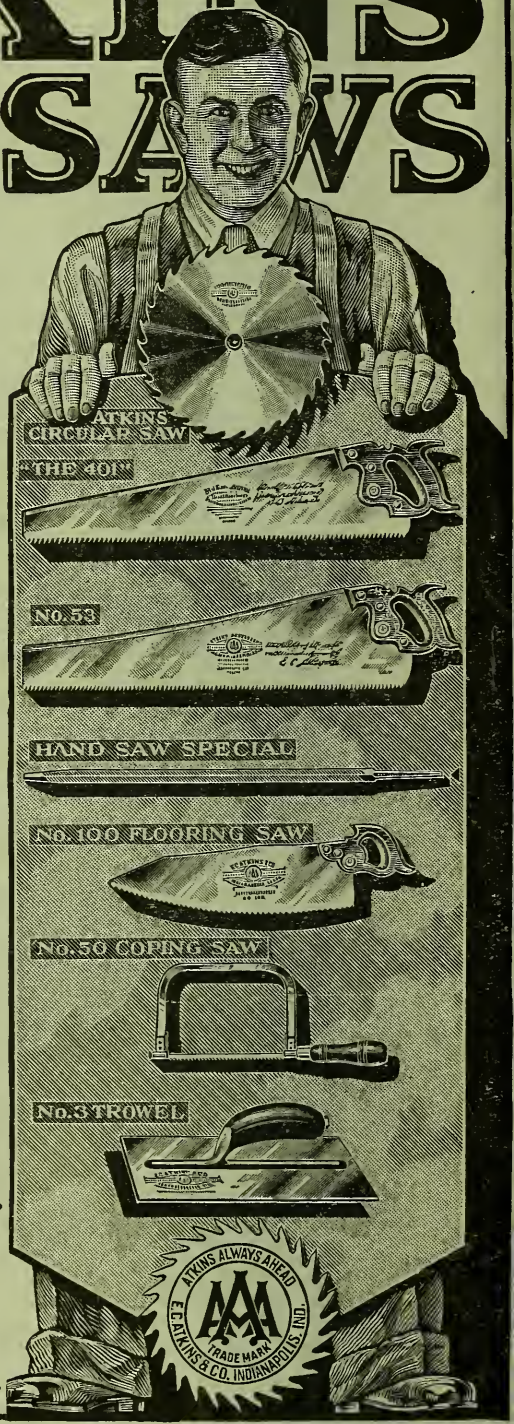
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



THE ORIGINAL ATKINS IMPROVED PERFECTION SAW HANDLE SCIENTIFICALLY ELIMINATES WRIST STRAIN

The popularity of our famous Nos. 53, 65, 400, and 401 Saws, with the IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE proves that they are years ahead of other makes of saws; they may be imitated but they will never be equalled for Atkins controls the exclusive patented feature.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with their two-way taper grinding, mirror or damaskeen polish, equipped with the Perfection Handle are masterpieces for the craftsman-carpenter, and they are everywhere known as the best.

MATCH THEM IF YOU CAN

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

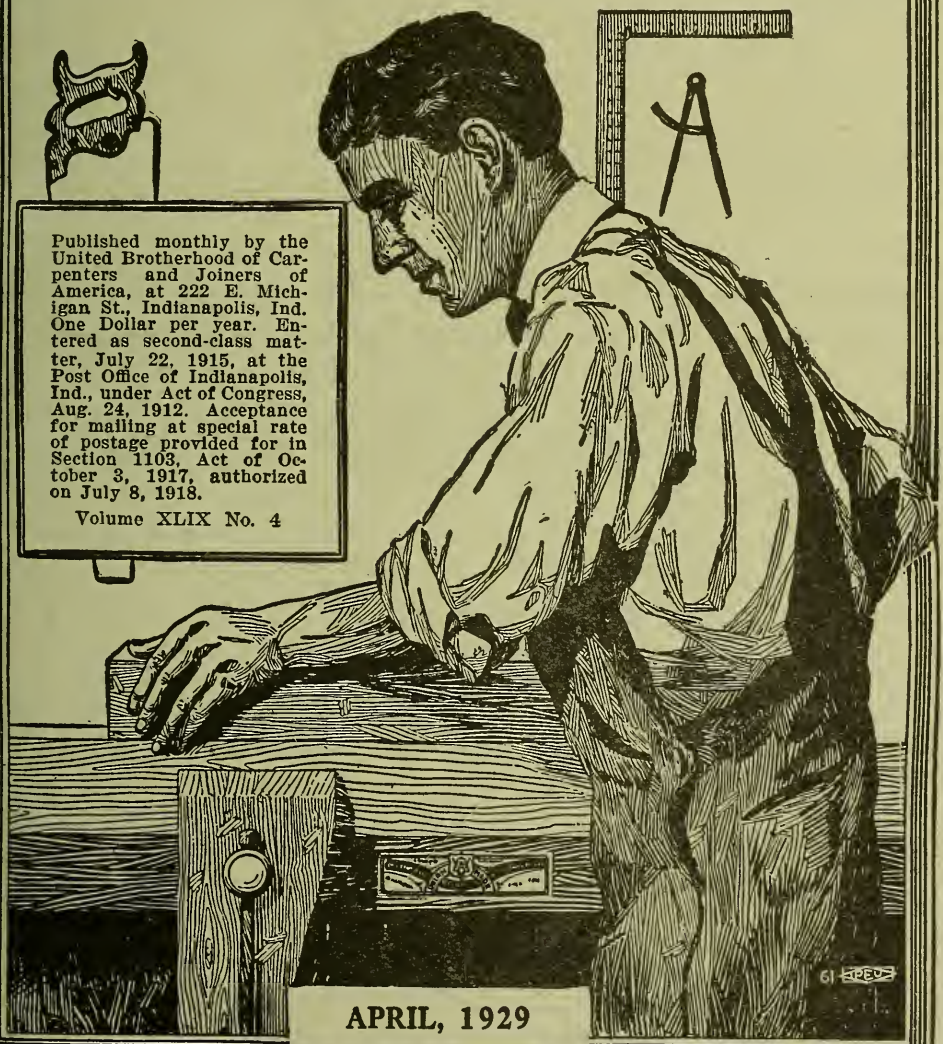
Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



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Volume XLIX No. 4

APRIL, 1929

More profit

USG

from alteration and repair work

There is money in alteration and repair work for the carpenter; especially if he uses convenient, quick-working, thrifty Sheetrock.

Rigid, non-warping, Sheetrock saws and nails like lumber. Comes in convenient lengths and does not break in handling. Has tough fibre surfaces and its patented *folded square edges* give extra nailing strength.

Satisfies customers better, too. First, because they recognize Sheetrock as a standard product. Second, because it is fireproof, heat and cold resisting. Third, because its uniform, snug fitting *square* edges make possible smooth joining and provide an even surface for better decoration.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. It is made in standard sizes ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide, and 6 to 10 feet long.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Dept. 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHEETROCK

THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Perfect Balance

One Piece

Prove This

Bite into the body and pull the head of 60d spikes or pins through a 2 in. plank.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Make ESTWING the very best Hammer on the market today.

Distinctive design and high polish—a tool you are proud to own. Head and Handle forged in one piece from high carbon tool steel. Head can't fly off, preventing danger and delay. Cutting temper in claw. Pulls anything within strength of user. Perfect balance, affords shorter, easier swing. No tiring rebound. Leather grip will not slip, is comfortable and insulates against heat, cold and electricity. Sole leather washers, forced on and riveted to girder type steel shank, makes a light permanent grip. Nothing to tighten or adjust.
Every blow true and perfectly balanced.
Get an ESTWING and forget your troubles.
HANDLE and GRIP *Guaranteed* by FREE replacement to never break or loosen.

ESTWING
Mfg. Co.
Rockford. Illinois

Guaranteed Not to Break

Hollow Handle

Leather Grip

Riveted End

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

4387 Windows in this famous apartment block are hung with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain!

Marshall Field Garden Apartment Homes, Chicago, Ill.
Andrew J. Thomas, *Architect*
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, *Associate* Architects
O. W. Rosenthal—Cornell Co., *Builders*

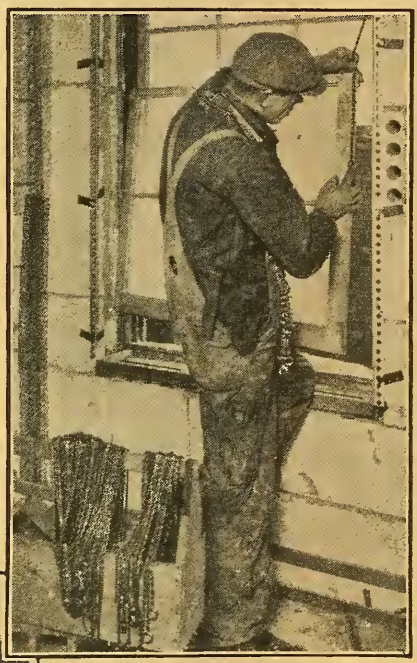
What Carpenters say about ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain

Ask any carpenter who has worked with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain, how he likes it. He will tell you these facts:

Simple attachments hook the chain to the weight and sash—doing away with the old fashioned method of tying knots.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain feeds over the pulley and drops into the casing of its own weight—no "mouse" is needed.

The best carpenter will use up 56 inches of cord for the eight knots required per window. ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is fastened with simple attachments and the least amount of waste.



ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates perfectly over any cord pulley

Install ordinary pulleys for use with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain—it is made to operate with mechanical perfection—it will not cut on sharp pulley edges—it will not rot, shrink, stretch or fray.

Ask you hardware or builders' supply dealer for ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. 100 feet of chain, enough for 6 or 7 windows, with attachments comes packed in a cloth bag, handy and complete to use on the job.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain saves labor costs!

Above is a photograph of a carpenter installing ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain in the Marshall Field Apartments. He is inserting the coil spring into the sash—**easier than tying knots!**

The weight is simply hooked onto the end of the chain, as shown at the left. This method is a time saver and a material saver as well.

40 inches of cord is used up fastening 4 weights—ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain requires only 13 inches of chain per weight.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY Inc.
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

World's Largest Manufacturer of Welded & Weldless Chains for all Purposes

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY INC.
in business for Your Safety

In this attractive home in Cleveland Height, Masonite is used as sheathing to provide all-year comfort and to reduce fuel costs.

New jobs and *better* jobs with this wood insulation

Carpenters find more jobs and home owners more comfort when Masonite Structural Insulation is used for insulating new buildings or for remodeling old ones. These wood fibre boards are easily sawed and nailed in place. And they contain no artificial binder to dull good tools.

Wherever used Masonite adds to the value of the building and the reputation of the builder by bringing protection from cold in winter and heat in summer. Learn more about Masonite Structural Insulation, Masonite Insulating Lath and Masonite Presdwood, the grainless wood board for paneling. Write today for a free sample and book of specifications.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 796, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Mills: Laurel, Mississippi

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION • INSULATING LATH • PRESDWOOD

Real facts about

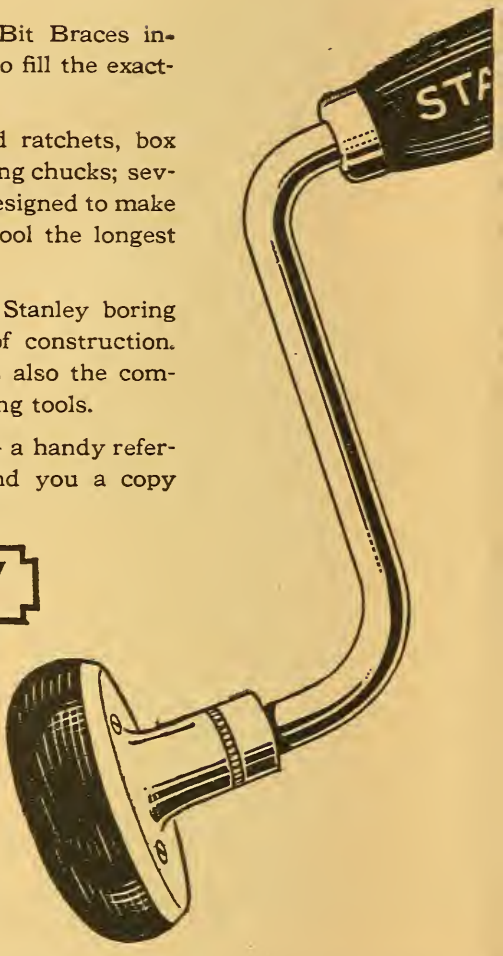
THE STANLEY LINE of Bit Braces includes every type and size to fill the exacting needs of the carpenter.

Ball bearing heads, concealed ratchets, box ratchets, open ratchets; ball bearing chucks; several different types of jaws—all designed to make your work easier and give each tool the longest possible life.

Catalogue No. 34 describes all Stanley boring tools, and gives many details of construction. It contains 179 pages and shows also the complete line of Stanley wood working tools.

You will find Catalogue No. 34 a handy reference book. We will gladly send you a copy on request.

STANLEY
S.W.



STANLEY

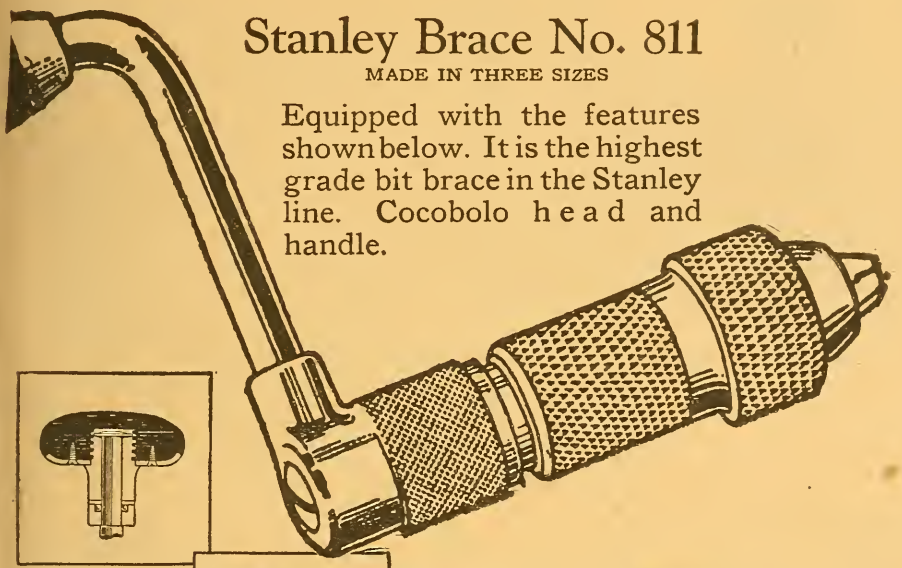
The STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

Bit Braces

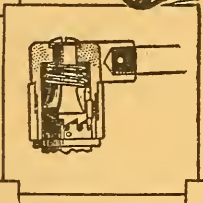
Stanley Brace No. 811

MADE IN THREE SIZES

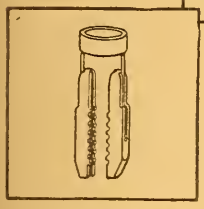
Equipped with the features shown below. It is the highest grade bit brace in the Stanley line. Cocobolo head and handle.



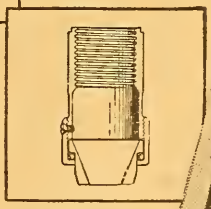
Metal Clud Ball Bearing Head



Concealed Ratchet



Universal Jaws for round and taper shank bits



Ball Bearing Chuck

TOOLS

The STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Conn.

New York
Chicago
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Seattle

STOP *that* CHATTERING

No slipping, no chattering with the new Millers Falls Planes. Instead a smooth firm stroke that means finer work with less effort, that adds to the satisfaction and pleasure of a job well done, that removes completely the constant irritation of a chattering plane.

This age-old cause of plane trouble was tackled scientifically by Millers Falls engineers. Smoother cutting depends on the pressure with which the blade is held at the correct cutting angle. So a 3-point bearing of the lever cap was added. This bearing keeps the cutter flat the entire length of the seat. It makes possible a hair breadth adjustment that holds and completely overcomes chatter.

Another New Feature

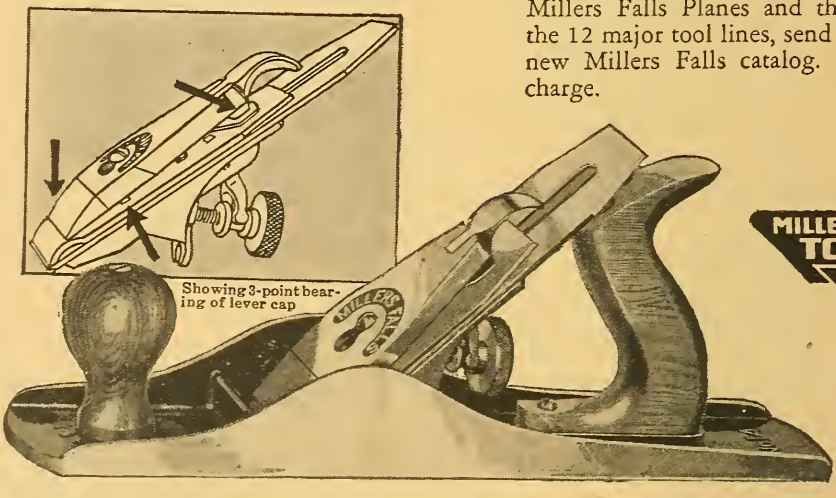
. . . improved cutting edge

The improved Millers Falls cutting edge is the result of years of experience with fine tool steels. A new process of tempering the cutters electrically, gives the edge greater uniformity and longer life. Think what this means—more time spent in productive work, less time spent in sharpening and reconditioning. And how much easier the work will be with these new planes.

The new line of Millers Falls Planes covers every plane need. Sizes in bench planes from 7 inches to 24 inches, smooth and corrugated bottoms. 21 models of block planes.

But don't take our word alone. Test out one of these improved planes. Then note the difference. Sold by leading hardware dealers everywhere.

For more complete information on the Millers Falls Planes and the balance of the 12 major tool lines, send today for the new Millers Falls catalog. There is no charge.



MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

NEW YORK: 28 Warren St. MILLERS FALLS, MASS. CHICAGO: 9 S. Clinton St.

FREE How to Read Blue Prints

New Easy Practical Way

That Has Doubled Pay in 2 or 3 Months

Thousands of Men Have Discovered This Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Become Foremen and Superintendents—Or Are Making Big Money in Business For Themselves. The same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail Coupon For Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

SEE how easy it is now to get into the six billion dollar Building Industry! Nowhere else are there so many big jobs literally crying for trained men to fill them. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else can you get the training in a few short months that it has taken others 5, 10, 20, years to master "on the job."

Get This Big-Money Training

Yet many men think the only way they can get practical "head-work" training in Building is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech. graduates have proved that that idea is all wrong now. They have proved its quick, easy, certain the new Chicago Tech. Course way. Right at home, you get real Blue Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C-, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no textbooks to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school education to understand every word and absorb every fact.

Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech. training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent." Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same; Chicago Tech. has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

READ!

"Since starting the Builders' Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100%." P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer." E. F. Baker, Ohio.

BLUE-PRINT PLANS

We want you to see for yourself how easily you can learn to read Blue Prints and do Estimating this new, quick way—how easily you can double and triple your income. Test this yourself. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon. We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints. Act at once as this Free Trial opportunity may not be offered again.

FREE

Note: We do not employ solicitors—No salesman will call on you.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. D-102, 118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. D-102, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,
118 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ---------- State----------

Occupation ----------

Cornell Helps the Carpenter

CORNELL Boards create work for the carpenter—jobs that he would not have if ordinary materials were used.

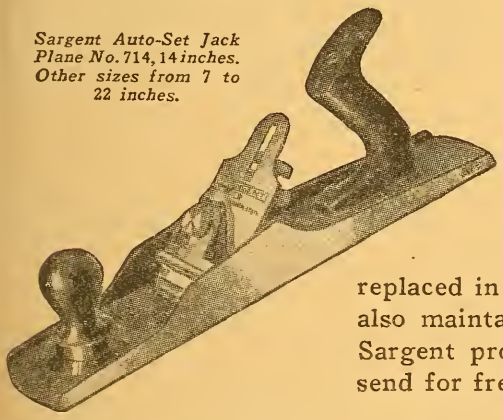
Cornell is an adaptable, easily handled material that brings convenience to the workman and helps him to maintain high quality standards.

Cornell is a popular material with the carpenters who have used it.

Cornell Wood Products Co.
190 No. State St. **Chicago, Ill.**

The right tools for the finest work

COMMON rafters, hip rafters, valley, jack, and cripple rafters—the lengths of all of them are scaled with absolute accuracy on the new aluminum Sargent framing square. All markings can be read easily. These squares will not rust and will not reflect light. Only 14 ounces in weight, they are easy to use and they stay true. Sargent standard squares are made also in steel.



Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane is the most modern plane made. Pounds lighter than ordinary planes, its unusual construction prevents all chatters and wavers. The cutter, held rigid down to the bottom, is easily adjusted and may be removed and replaced in a moment. Sargent old-style planes also maintain the usual high standards of all Sargent products. Clip the coupon below and send for free booklets.

SARGENT

TOOLS AND HARDWARE

SARGENT & COMPANY
55 Water Street, New Haven, Connecticut

Please send me without cost the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name_____

Address_____

You don't know asbestos shingles unless you know ETERNITS

YOU can now lay asbestos shingles with *no loss at all through breakage.* To do it, you have only to specify Eternit Asbestos Shingles. They are non-brittle, tough, springy and of proven strength.

Eternits are regular in size and shape. The absolutely exact position of each nail hole and notch makes aligning Eternits a very simple matter. In addition, the Eternit Hexagonal Shingle has three sets of nail holes. You won't have to punch new holes on a reroofing job. Every nail hits a shingle lath because of this Eternit improvement. It saves a lot of your time.

And if you want a reputation, you'll find Eternits a help. Fire or stormy weather won't do them any harm. Eternits will not rot, raise, chip, or crack. Four Eternit colors positively will not bloom or fade out. That alone keeps a customer happy. And will bring you to the public's attention. For a roof unchanging in color is a thing which people notice. They will ask, "Who laid that abestos roof?" That means another Eternit job coming your way.

Send for samples of Eternit Shingles and full information showing how easy they are to apply. *The application of asbestos shingles is a carpenter's job. You'll find it very profitable.* Mail this coupon now.

Eternit, Inc., 9215 Riverview Drive, St. Louis. Offices and warehouses at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Houston, Jacksonville. *Also makers of Eternit Big-Seven Corrugated Asbestos Sheets and Eternit Asbestos Flat Sheets.*

ETERNIT, INC., Dept. A
9215 Riverview Drive
St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me full particulars about Eternit Asbestos Shingles.

Name _____

Address _____

Lumber Dealer's Name _____

Eternit
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ASBESTOS SHINGLES

1633 WISE CARPENTERS

Now Earn $6,000 to $10,000 a Year

as Clarke FLORKRAFTSMEN

Get One of these Big Pay Jobs *for* YOURSELF

You can boost your pay to $25 to $75 a day! That's *real* money—and you get it not just for a short season but *all year* if you're a Clarke FlorKraftsman.

Why have over 1600 men gone into FlorKraftsmanship after answering these ads? Why today are they making $5,000 to $10,000 a year? They're no better men than you. The reason is that there's money in surfacing floors the Clarke way.

$25 to $75 a day

Get rid of your old ideas about floor surfacing. They're out of date. Big heavy machines that need a truck to carry and that take a special power line are being discarded everywhere. You can't make money sanding floors with them, *but with the 31 pound Clarke 3 to 5 cents a square foot nets you $25 to $75 for 8 hours work.*

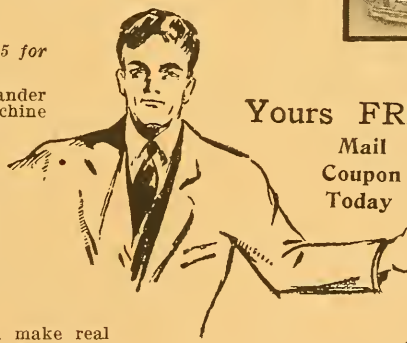
The Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander is utterly unlike any sanding machine ever built before. You can do more work with it, *faster* work, *better* work, with less effort and at lower cost than with any piece of equipment *at any cost.* That's why the men who own Clarkes get the sanding business and make the profits. Nobody with any other machine can come anywhere near them in *volume,* low overhead or quality work.

Naturally Clarke FlorKraftsmen make real dough. $25 a day at the start! More than that as you get acquainted with the machine. 800 to 2,000 square feet a day on new floors. 300 to 1000 square feet when removing old varnish. No varnish remover needed. No gumming of sandpaper. You sail right through 2 coats or 20 coats of old varnish. And this type work pays 8 to 15 cents a foot!

Act today to Boost your Income

Fifteen minutes teaches you to run a Clarke. Start earning the first day. You'll beat any man with any other machine in speed and quality no matter how much he knows about the game. No training needed.

Don't spend a cent 'till we prove every fact here. The coupon brings full information absolutely free. Mail it for the plain unvarnished facts about what other carpenters are earning. Be the next carpenter to get into Clarke FlorKraftsmanship and the big daily profits. No obligation. No cost. Act *now.*



Yours FREE — **Get this Money Making Book.**

Mail Coupon Today

FREE COUPON

Clip and Mail

Clarke Sanding Machine Co., Dept. C-34, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation to me, please send the money making facts about Clarke FlorKraftsmanship.

Name .....

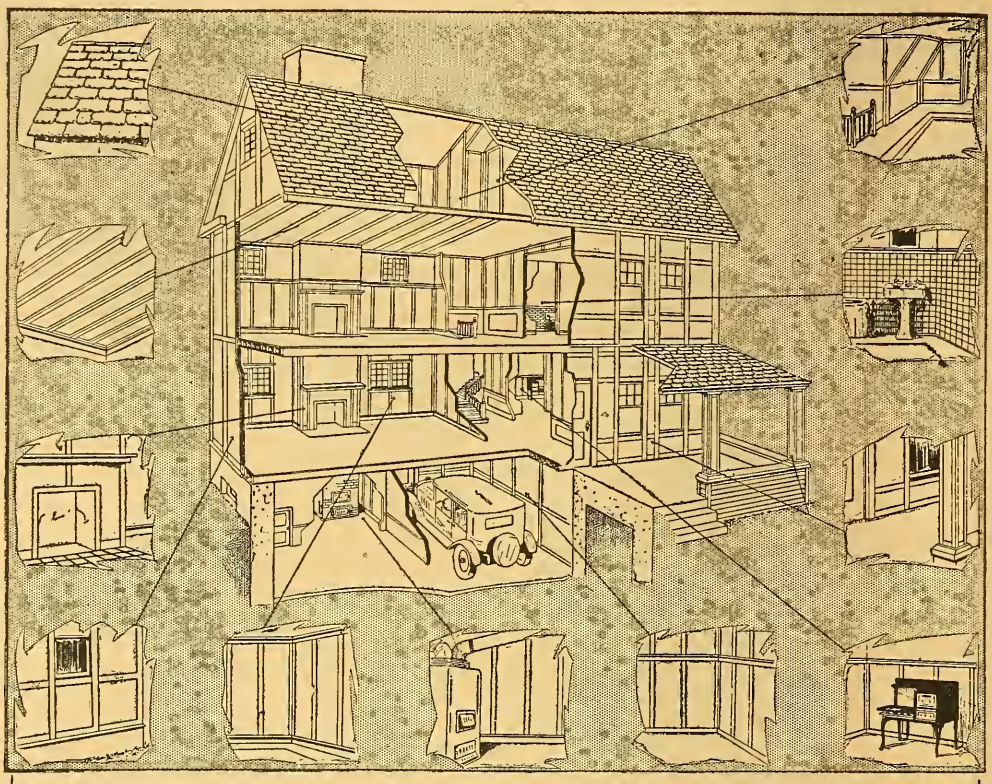
Address .....

City ..... State .....

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,

Dept. C-34, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.



LOOK AT THE MANY USES OF

LINABESTOS

The ideal sheathing, inside or out.

Made of asbestos fibre and cement, it cannot burn and is extremely durable.

It can be painted or papered.

Easily worked with hammer and saw.

Rat-proof and vermin-proof.

Indented for tile effect for bathroom use.

Write for Prices and Illustrated Folder.

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING
COMPANY

AMBLER, PENNA. & ST. LOUIS, MO.

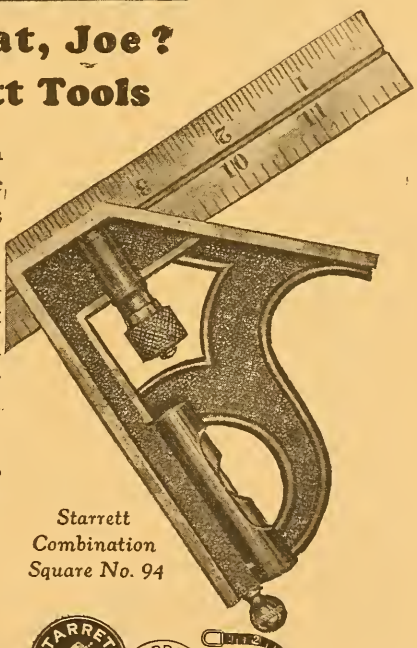
— You are sure about that, Joe?
—Yes Sir, I'm using Starrett Tools

Starrett Dividers No. 92

What greater recommendation can be given than the confidence of a good workman in his Starrett Tools.

The Starrett Combination Square No. 94 with Starrett Dividers No. 92 make an ideal set, rugged and dependable, their use is almost unlimited for accurate work.

The Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" describing over 2500 Starrett Tools will be sent to you on request.



Starrett Combination Square No. 94

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy

ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools

You can't *Blow through* SWEET-ORR OVERALLS

ASK your dealer to show you a pair of Sweet-Orr overalls—white, brown, blue or striped. Place the cloth over your mouth and try to blow through it. Notice the remarkable resistance, proving the tightness of Sweet-Orr weave. No wonder your good old Sweet-Orrs protect you from grease and dirt. The fabrics are woven so tightly dirt and grease simply *can't* come through.

And remember this, Sweet-Orr overalls will still protect you after many washings as they are not loaded with starch and glue. Beware of harsh, brittle overall fabrics that feel sticky when you moisten your finger and pinch the cloth hard. Just try that on Sweet-Orrs and you'll find your fingers absolutely do not stick to the cloth.

You can't expect protection from a sieve. Insist on overalls labelled "Sweet-Orr." They are not full of starch and glue to wash out the first time they hit the tub.

"Sweet-Orr" on your pants, overalls and shirts is your long life work clothes insurance policy.

GO TO THE ORIGINATOR

James Orr, one of the founders of Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., originated the overall in 1849. Sweet-Orr have improved them every year since. Is it any wonder millions of men wear nothing else? For downright quality, go to the originator.

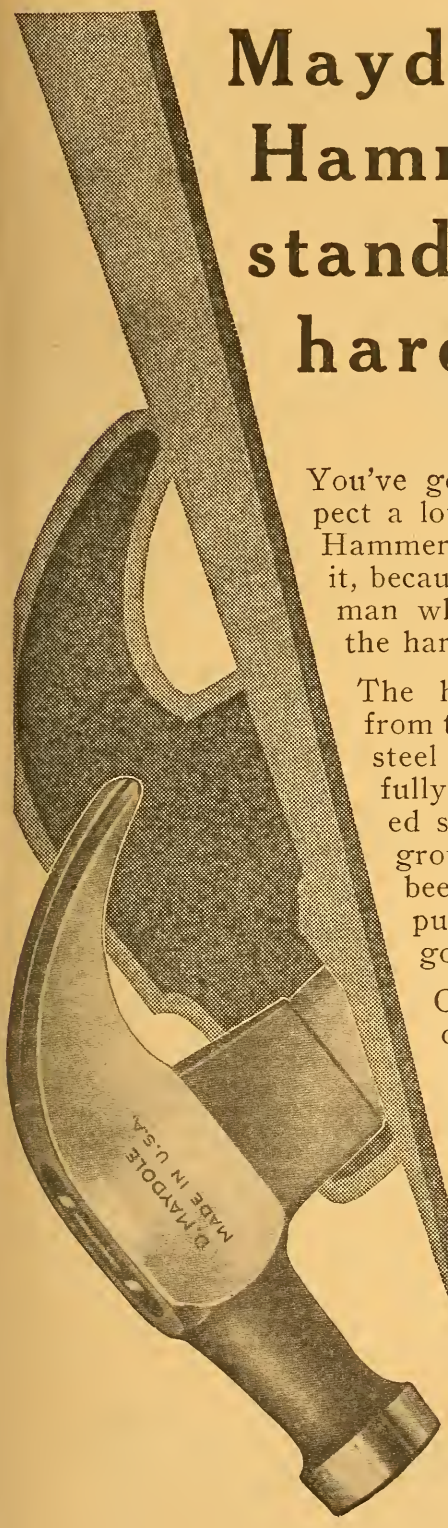
SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.

15 Union Square, New York

"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL"

For illustrated folder print your name and address in the margin below and mail.

Maydole Hammers stand long, hard use



You've got a right to expect a lot from a Maydole Hammer . . . and you'll get it, because it's made for the man who gives a hammer the hardest kind of use.

The head is press-forged from the finest grade of tool steel and the handle is carefully shaped from selected straight-grained, second growth hickory that has been air dried for years and put into the head "for good".

Once you've tried a Maydole, you'll never be satisfied with any other. Your dealer carries a complete stock, ask him to show you the style and weight that fits your grip and swing.

Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

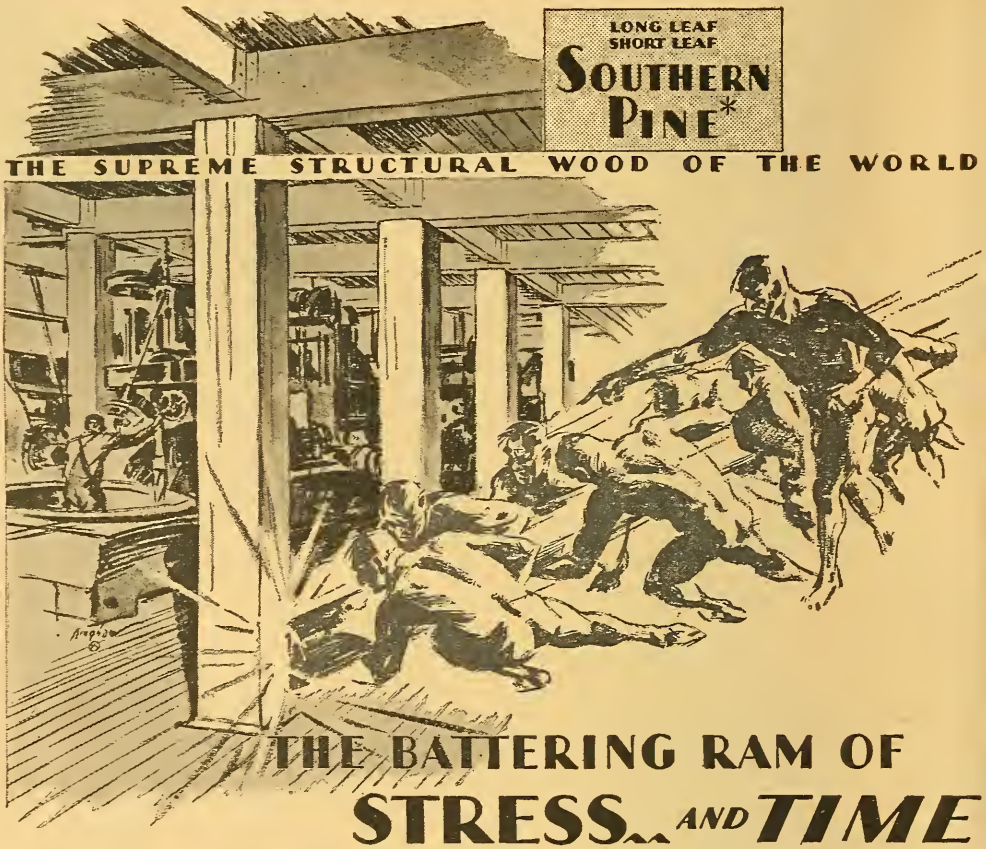
The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

2723

LONG LEAF
SHORT LEAF

SOUTHERN PINE*

THE SUPREME STRUCTURAL WOOD OF THE WORLD



THE BATTERING RAM OF STRESS... AND TIME

Scene in a large cotton mill at Chicopee, Ga., built of Southern Pine. It is two stories high and 236 by 936 feet in size.

*Long Leaf Southern Pine gives maximum strength, rigidity and durability to construction. Short Leaf Southern Pine is unsurpassed in beauty of grain, workability and soft texture.

TONS upon tons of ponderous lathes . . heavy shafting and pulleys . . trains and trucks . . all pounding, whirling, vibrating, rumbling . . a stupendous force that beats against floors and walls and pillars of a factory. But, try as it may, this triple battering ram of stress, strain and weight spends itself harmlessly against resilient, shock-absorbing, super-strong, Southern Pine.

Every structure, worthy of long-time service, must withstand onslaughts of lesser or greater degree—homes, churches, schools, barns, freight cars, docks, trestles, truck bodies, farm implements, concrete forms. For safety that comes with strength and economy that comes with durability, insist upon Southern Pine. Graded more exacting than ever, conforming to American Lumber Standards the piece bearing the mark of the grader and the trademark of the mill and, back of it all, the certification of grades of the Southern Pine Association.

Ask your Retail Lumberman for Grade-Marked, Trade-Marked Southern Pine

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here is one of 15 grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

Advertisement No. 3 —one of a series

VAUGHAN'S

VANADIUM
DROP FORGED HAMMERS

preferred by all skilled artisans because

1. Swings light—but hits hard.
2. The hand shaved handle and the octagon pattern head takes all jar from hand and wrist.
3. Vanadium alloy tool steel, specially treated gives a much tougher and stronger head that will far outlast ordinary hammer steel.
4. Claws will stand the hardest pull you can give them on a rusty spike—draw headless nails with ease—and yet are thin enough to get under the smallest nail head or tack.
5. Patented expansion wedge holds head on tight—Underwriters laboratory tests show that it adds 900 lbs. to the holding power of the head.
6. Wax hole in end of handle gives a convenient place for storing a small ball of wax.

Purchase from your dealer, or mail coupon and we will ship direct, parcel post, C. O. D.

Weight	Handle
20 oz.	14 in.
16 oz.	13 in.
13 oz.	13 in.
10 oz.	12 in.

VAUGHAN'S TOOLS are easier on the workman

Vaughan's Expansion Wedge can be made doubly tight by taping it on the wedge tip with a nail set.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO.,
2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please ship me C. O. D. parcel post one _____oz.,_____in. handle Vaughan Vanadium Tool Steel Hammer.

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

My Dealer's name is _____

His Address is _____

Convenient Wax Hole in end of Vaughan Hammer.

SIMONDS "60"

The Circular Saw that makes Your Electric Hand Saw Better

An electric Hand Saw or Portable rig gives much better service when it is equipped with a SIMONDS "60" the Circular Saw designed for just such machines. It cuts faster, holds its edge and makes a smoother cut.

When buying a machine or equipping one you have, specify SIMONDS "60".

Tell your dealer what you want.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Established 1832 Fitchburg, Mass.

A Champion Axe Man tests a hatchet

Peter McLaren, Champion Chopper, knows steel and hardness and tempering. Years of chopping competition enable him to judge a keen edge... an edge-holding blade. He says:

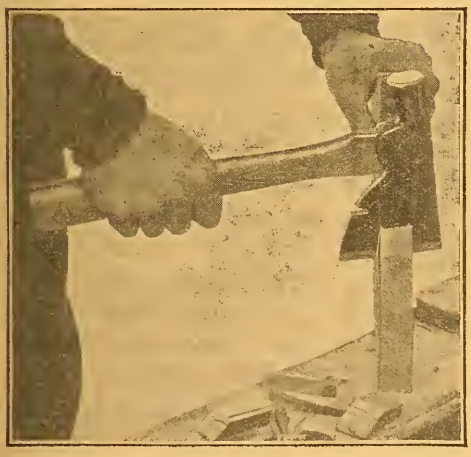
"I find the Plumb Hatchet to be as keen, as sharp, as lasting as your Plumb Axe which I always use in chopping. It bites in like an axe, and holds its edge through the hardest work.

"The hatchet has a balance, too, which I could feel at once."

Balance, power and accuracy are built into every Plumb. Seventy years of tempering tool steels puts toughness and keenness into the blade. And that unique invention, the Plumb patented Take-Up Wedge, retightens the handle, when it finally loosens, just by a turn of the screw.

Sold only through your Hardware Merchants, who *guarantee* you satisfaction.

Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Phila., U.S.A.



Peter McLaren, Champion Chopper, is now touring America promoting chopping contests. No man has ever beaten him from an even start. He has used only Plumb Axes for twenty years. "It is the speediest axe on earth," he says. "Men who have chopped against me and lost, can pick up a Plumb Axe and cut the same log in twenty per cent less time."

You *save your strength* with the new and *narrower* Disston Saws

SAWING has changed, and Disston Saws have changed with it. Every one of the new line of Disston Hand Saws is narrower, thinner and lighter than ever before.

Narrower! Easier to use. *Stiff*, yet thin. Less width means less weight to push, and easier work all day.

The new Disston D-8 Lightweight Saw (on top) now weighs only 23 ounces. The New Disston Regular Pattern D-8 Saw (underneath) now weighs only 26½ ounces.

The improved Disston True-Taper Grind produces a thin back with perfect *double tapers*: one from the handle to the point, and the other from the cutting edge to the back of the blade. The tooth edge is of the same thickness from end to end.

Six Advantages

1—**Lighter Blades**
—for easier cutting

2—**Narrower Blades**
—save strength

3—**True-Taper Grind**
—for faster cutting

4—**Thin, yet Stiff**
—for true running

5—**New Handles**
—give better balance

6—**Disston Steel**
—stays sharp longer

It took Disston Steel and Disston skill to produce these lighter, thinner saws, stiff and sturdy, which save your strength and speed up your sawing.

See these new and better Disston Saws at your hardware store. You can get your favorite model. There are seven lightweight (ship) patterns and eight regular pattern (standard width) saws, all finer than ever before.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3. 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLIX—No. 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1929

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

THE DAY'S WORK

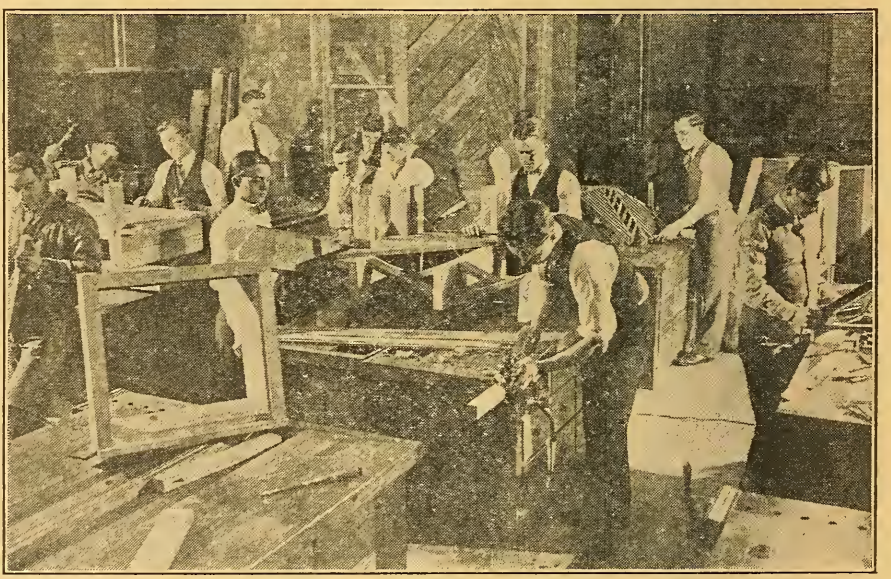
USE well the moment; what the hour
Brings for thy use is in thy power;
And what thou best canst understand
Is just the thing lies nearest to thy hand.
Art thou little, do that little well, and for thy comfort know
The biggest man can do his biggest work no better than just so.
Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
'Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best.

GOETHE

CLASSES FOR APPRENTICES

(By John Hansen, Chairman, Vocational Committee, Wm. L. Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J.)

IN the fall of 1924, a committee of the Hudson County District Council, consisting of John R. Burgess, Chairman, and James Larkin, Business Agent, met with Dr. James A. Nugent, Superintendent of Schools of Jersey City, and organized two evening classes for apprentices. These classes were established in the Dickinson Evening Technical and Industrial High School, of which Mr. G. T. McFadden is principal.



The Carpentry Class

Mr. William Rosengarten, instructor in carpentry at the high school was placed in charge of the classes. From the very first, these classes began to make a name for themselves, with the result that, in a short time, pupils from neighboring cities, and some from even more distant communities, came to Dickinson for instruction. The work has continued since then with credit to the boys and to those who are conducting the work.

The classes meet two nights a week for about 45 nights a year. The sessions are two hours a night; thus the students attend about 90 hours a year, or the equivalent of about eleven working days of eight hours each. When one compares the knowledge and skill which an apprentice can pick up on the job in eleven days, with the training he acquires in the same amount of time in school, the value of these classes becomes apparent.

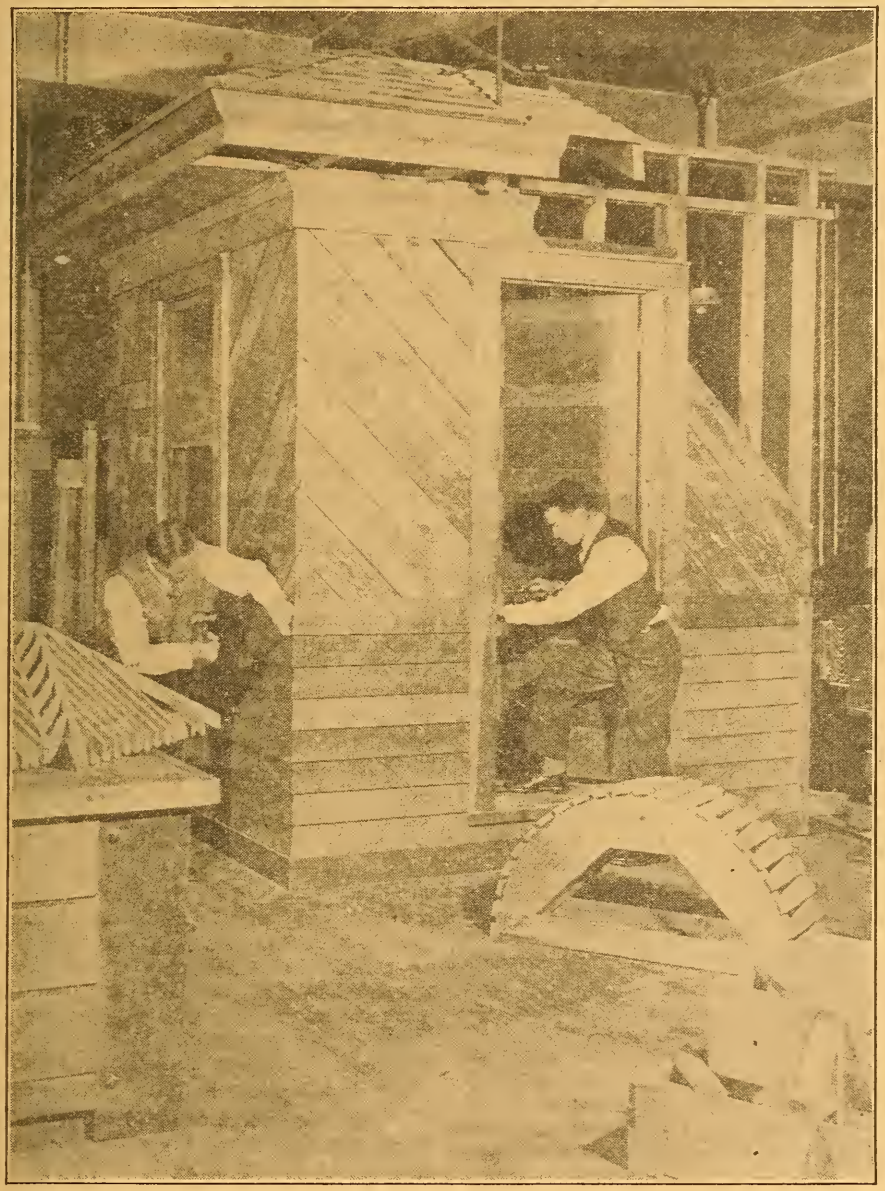
All holders of apprenticeship cards are required to attend for the full apprenticeship period of four years. Upon his completion of the course and the passing of an examination, the apprentice is given a certificate of the school and a journeyman's card by the Union. The attendance and work of the students are supervised by the Vocational Committee of the District Council, consisting of John Hansen, Chairman, William Madden, Fred Freund, William Jackson and James Larkin, Business Agent. While fines are imposed for poor attendance, rewards of ten dollars' worth of tools are given every year to each student having a perfect attendance record. To the credit of the apprentices it may be said that the rewards each year far exceed the fines.

The Course Of Study

The aim of the course of study is to

give the apprentice an opportunity to obtain the knowledge and acquire the skill which, because of present-day conditions, he is unable to obtain on the job; and to provide as far as possible, a substitute for the old personal contact between master and apprentice which the trade now lacks. That this aim is being met is shown by the successful graduates each year and the approbation of the "old timers" in the trade.

The instruction consists of shopwork, mechanical drawing and class discussion. Actual work on full-size construction predominates. While the course is flexible to meet the individual needs of



Practical Training

the pupil, the following course of study is more or less adhered to:

I. Roughing-in.

A. Framing. 1. Sills. 2. Girders. 3. Floor joists. 4. Bridging. 5. Studs. 6. Openings. 7. Scaffolding.

II. Exterior covering and finishing.

1. Sheathing. 2. Corner boards. 3. Door and window frames. 4. Siding. 5. Shingles. 6. Cornice. 7. Roofing.

III. Interior trim.

1. Door and window. 2. Baseboard. 3. Hardware. 4. Flooring. 5. Panelling. 6. Built-in fixtures.

IV. Roof framing.

1. Gable. 2. Hip. 3. Dormers. 4. Bays. 5. Openings. 6. Lookouts. 7. Equal pitch. 8. Unequal pitch. 9. Gambrel.

V. Stair Building.

1. Porch. 2. Basement. 3. Attic. 4. Hall. 5. Handrailing.

VI. Concrete forms.

1. Footings. 2. Walls. 3. Stairs. 4. Floors. 5. Openings.

Note: — The accompanying photographs show a small part of the work done by the apprentices in 1928.

THE CHILDREN

PART II.

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE child labor problem is a manifold menace to society. Not only does it deprive little children of their inherent right of physical and mental development, during the period of their lives when these things are so essential and natural, but it deprives them of their no-less important rights of wholesome moral and spiritual developments. What does it mean to society to have conditions existing, such as are always more or less prevalent in communities where many children are forced to become wage-earners long before they are either physically or mentaly fit to do so? We can not go into these matters in detail, but we shall say enough, so every fair-minded and reasonable person can readily see what such conditions will mean in a community to the working class. Where these conditions exist, children are, as it were, forced to work so early in life, and at such low wages that few, if any, ever are able to fit themselves for any other vocation. Then when they reach the age when nature demands that they should start homes for themselves, they are without means to do so, and soon they discover that even other children are employed to take their places, leaving them without employment: consequently they must shift for themselves without education and without fittness for any work excepting that which is being done by children. Such conditions almost inevitably breed crime and lawlessness in a way that makes it as heart-breaking as it is horrible.

In the article preceding this one, we spoke about the Carpenter of Nazareth, and how He embodied in His very Being, the principles that those feel, who are sincerely striving for laws to protect children, and for enforcement of such laws. Even the old savage—for the Indian father does not permit his child to work until he reaches the age of maturity, has more nearly the correct understanding of what Jesus of Nazareth meant by the principles He laid down almost two-thousand years ago, than many of our so-called Christians, who profess one thing and practice another.

More than one million children, we are told, from 10 to 16 years of age are working in the United States in factories, mills, mines, canneries, agriculture and other occupations. Almost four hundred thousand of them are less than 14 years of age. Over four hundred thousand of the million children at work between 10 and 15 years of age, are in non-agricultural occupations. These figures are taken from the 1920 census, according to a phamplet published by the Workers Education Bureau of America. From the same phamphlet we quote:

"The evil effects of child labor on the child are threefold—his physical development is retarded, he is not permitted to play, and he is deprived of the opportunity to acquire an education.

"That child labor stunts the growth of the child has been shown both in England and in the United States. The child is more susceptible to accidents because of his irresponsibility and his

carelessness. He is also more susceptible to poisonous and injurious gases than the adult. Play, which has been looked upon as a luxury, has an essential part in the growth and development of the child, according to psychologists. Factory life that deprives children of the opportunity to play stunts their natures; they become either dullards and weaklings or develop criminal tendencies. A superintendent of a boy's reformatory was asked what portion of his boys were school boys and what were working boys. His reply was that he could not answer, for the school boy was such a rare exception.

"The child laborer is compelled to go through life with an inferior education and generally remains an unskilled laborer throughout his whole life. The records of the United States as to illiteracy compares unfavorably with that of other civilized countries. The United States ranks tenth among the advanced nations of the world. Six out of every hundred people are unable to read or write, according to the figures of the National Education Association."

The children, though, have had, and still have staunch friends among the leaders of our country. Abraham Lincoln expressed himself in his time in these words:

"I hope I may live to see the day when an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life is granted to every American boy and girl."

Herbert Hoover, uses these words in speaking about the question of child labor:

"Clearly, if economic waste is reprehensible, waste of child life, whether viewed economically or in terms of common and universal betterment, is a blight that in its measure is more deplorable than war."

Another of our present-day statesmen, Charles Evans Hughes, says:

"The American ideal is one of equal educational opportunity, not merely for the purpose of enabling one to know how to earn a living and to fit economic status, more or less fixed, but of giving play to talent and aspiration and to the development of mental and spiritual powers."

CALIFORNIA FORMS STATE COUNCIL

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD IN SACRAMENTO

THE First Annual Convention of the California Carpenters' State Council was held in Sacramento on Feb. 23-24. Preliminary meetings of delegates from various Locals were held and the formation of a State Council was discussed, with the result that a State Council was formed.

General Executive Board Member Abe Muir called the Convention to order and surrendered the chair to the temporary chairman Joe Cambiano, who announced the various committees.

Addresses of welcome were delivered to the delegates by Mayor Martin I. Welsh of Sacramento and State Senator J. Inman representing Governor C. C. Young. Many other prominent men, both in the labor movement and industry delivered addresses to the delegates. Among these were Frank Carruthers of Hollywood Movie Studios, R. W. Smith of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Earl Cook of the Sheet Metal Workers Union; Simon J. Lubin of the Sacramento Citizens' Regional Council, Sec. David Duff of the Oregon State Council; J. Clark and Walter Ames of the Brotherhood of Painters; General Representatives William Cole and Don Cameron; Assemblyman T. M. Wright and Will J. French of the Industrial Relations Board. The remarks of the speakers were timely and instructive and were listened to atttentively.

Following the reports of the various committees, officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, J. Cambiano.

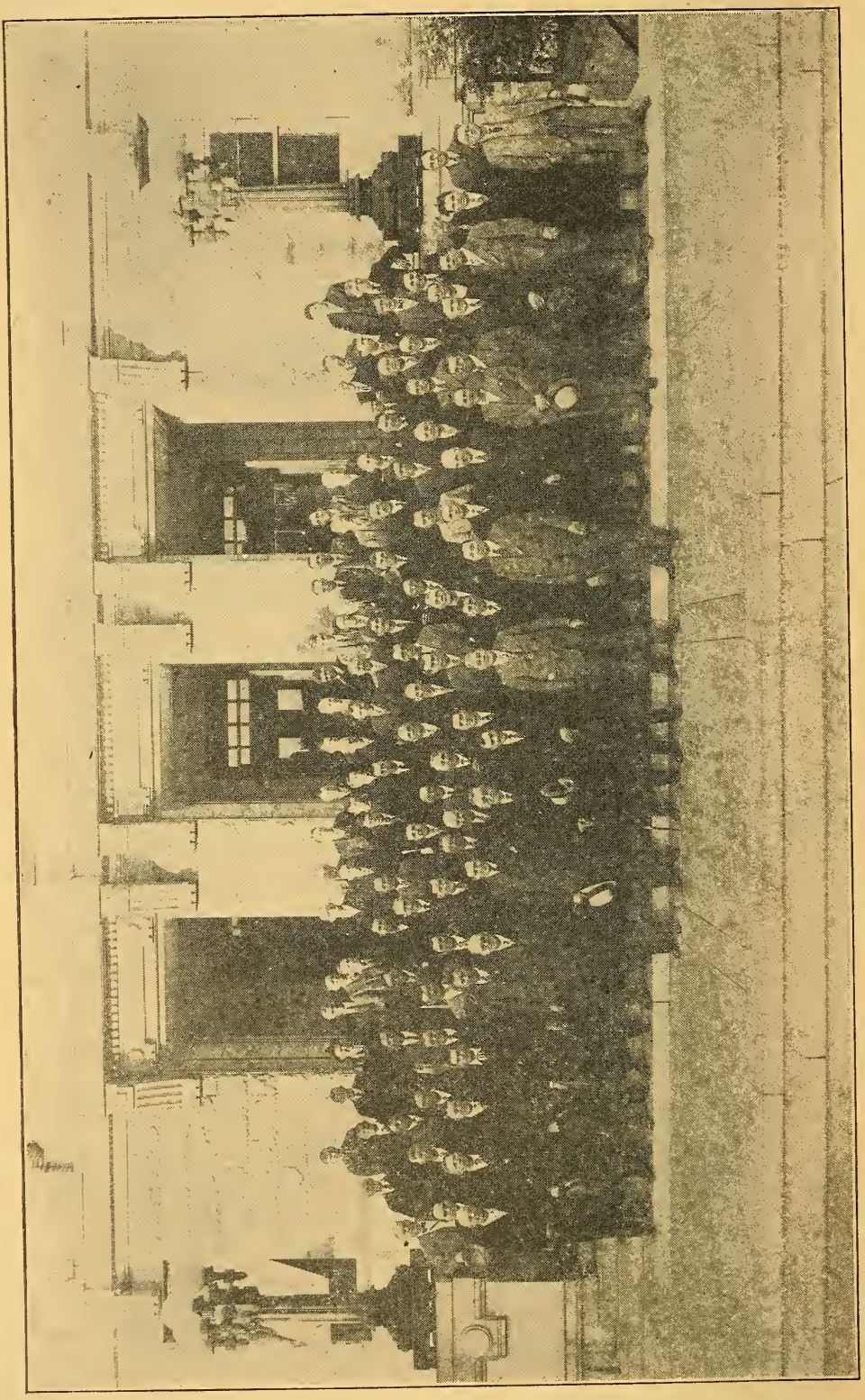
Vice-President, R. W. Robinson.

Secretary, Bert Ward.

Treasurer, J. Rickards.

Board Members, Geo. E. Bentson, Geo. Barnhart, Jack Dial and Fred Fewster.

Monterey was selected as the city in which to hold the next convention.



Delegates Attending the First Annual Convention of the California State Council of Carpenters in Sacramento.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1929

Is Cheap Labor A Benefit To The Community?

SO much has recently been said unfavorably about the demands of the wage workers for increased pay, a shorter worday and better working conditions, that it becomes necessary to refute them or correct them. The general impression is that to get things cheap, at a bargain, at a knocked-down price, is good business. The question, however, arises, "Is it?"

We know perfectly well that we cannot get something for nothing and if we do, that something is usually not worth having. One thing is certain; a good workman will not accept poor pay. He will not work unless he receives just treatment and fair compensation. The employer will not take a contract except he receives his price; the supply man will not sell material until payment of same is guaranteed either by the contractor or the owner, or both, at his price. And so business is conducted from day to day and from year to year. There are some employers, however, who believe that the wage workers should take what is offered to them and go their way without complaint. To be fair, all sides should be heard before passing judgment.

We contend that cheap labor is a positive injury to the community and a detriment to all classes alike. We further contend that a general reduction in wages is a public calamity. Cheapen labor and the incentive that spurs men on to effort and improvement is destroyed. Reduce wages and the workers in the performance of their duty are disheartened; they become careless and sometimes indifferent; have no ambition in their work and do not care whether it is done right or not. The poorly paid worker cannot be depended upon to do the work required and in the manner it should be done; he seldom gives satisfaction and is rarely employed steadily.

Every increase in wages has bettered not only the individual, but the community at large, and has left its mark on the progress, growth and development of our country.

It should also be remembered that the purchasing power of a people creates employment and that only well paid workers possess that purchasing power. Every wage cut reduces the power to buy. This creates idleness and lowers the purchasing power of others thereby creating more idleness. It is like several ten-pins lined up one behind the other; when the first is hit, the others fall.

How anyone can advocate that a wage reduction is a benefit to the community is a mystery to us; we cannot see it, and it is our hope that it will not be tolerated by any community.

Worry is the most deadly poison known to science.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Room 808, 625 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of April, May and June, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters Notice

That the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana favors the employment of non-union carpenters is the information furnished us by Business Agent P. E. Dawson, L. U. No. 742.

This concern, through their contractor, Cope and Fisher, is erecting a building in Decatur, Ill., on which are employed non-union members of our trade.

Travelling Members—Attention

Eighty percent of the carpenters in Bridgeton, N. J. are idle and any more coming in will only add to the large number already unemployed, reports Rec. Sec. E. H. Loveland, L. U. No. 121. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Newspaper reports are carrying misleading information regarding building operations in East Liverpool, Ohio, advises Sec. J. H. Henke, L. U. No. 328. This work is merely contemplated and there are more than enough men available to take care of it when and if it materializes. Give this locality a wide berth.

* * *

Rec. Sec. W. K. Foulk, L. U. No. 556 requests all travelling members to steer

clear of Meadville, Pa. There is very little work and future prospects arn't very encouraging. Give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Work is scarce in Wilmerding, Pa. advises Rec. Sec. J. W. Boor, L. U. No. 936, Half of the men there now are idle, so keep away.

* * *

Newspaper reports stating that there is an abundance of work at Lexington, Ky. are false and misleading, advises Rec. Sec. H. S. Trimble, L. U. No. 1650. More than half the carpenters there now are idle. Give that locality a wide berth.

Cleveland Apprentice School Fifth Annual Commencement

The fifth annual commmencement of the Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School, recognized as one of the outstanding schools of its kind in the United States, will be held Thursday, May 9, 1929, at 8:00 P. M., in the auditorium of the Cleveland Trade School, 535 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

A class of approximately 150 graduates will at that time be awarded diplomas at the end of a four year period of apprenticeship. They will be distributed among six building trades,—Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electricians, Painters, Plumbers and Stone Cutters. The sheet metal school, in operation since 1927, will have no graduates at this commencement.

The Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School operates under the Smith-Hughes Law, a statute enacted by Congress in 1917. It is maintained through the cooperation of the Federal and State Boards for Vocational Education, the local Board of Education, the building trades unions, and the contractor associations. Instruction in each trade is given by practical journeymen. Thirty-seven classes are now being taught in the seven building trades.

An interesting commencement program has been arranged for May 9th. Among the speakers will be Dwight L. Hoopingarner, Executive, American Construction Council; John P. Frey, Member of the Permanent Committee on Education, and Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; J. C. Wright, Director, Federal Board for Vocational Education; Howard L. Briggs, Director of Vocational Education, Cleveland Board of Education, who will also act as Chairman; Charles Lake, Assistant Superintendent of Cleveland Schools. Rev. Louis Wright, Ph. D., Pastor of Epworth-Euclid Church, will deliver the invocation. A. A. Benesch, member of the Cleveland Board of Education, will present diplomas to the graduates.

Medals and prizes will be distributed as a part of the commencement exercises to the most deserving apprentices in the different groups.

International labor leaders in the building trades are expected to attend, as well as delegates from state and local labor organizations, contractor associations, and the various civic and business organizations of Cleveland.

Information Regarding Boulder Dam U. S. Department of Labor Employment Service

From the many letters coming to the United States Employment Service, making application for employment on the proposed Boulder Dam, it appears that a general impression prevails that construction work will begin at once on the proposed dam.

The public is advised that the Boulder Canyon Project Act will not become effective until the Colorado River Pact mentioned therein shall have been ratified by at least six of the seven basin states concerned. Reliable information has come to me that it is not likely that a force of any considerable size will be assembled before the expiration of at least a year or more. Those seeking employment on the Boulder Dam project are advised that it is unnecessary to make application for employment to private employment agencies that are now advertising that they are prepared to furnish information concerning Boulder Dam. Do not waste your money by sending it to private employment agencies, for information in connection with the Boulder Dam project.

The work will be under the direction of the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., which will gladly furnish all information concerning opportunities for employment.

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

Vallejo and Benecia, Cal., Local Hold Entertaining Meeting

On Feb. 20th. Local Union No. 1068, Vallejo and Benecia, Cal., held a very interesting and entertaining meeting when sixteen candidates were elected to membership. During the meeting, General Representatives George Mawson and Don Cameron gave addresses which were listened to attentively.

Following the meeting a delicious repast was served to the members, their families and invited guests by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The entertainment consisted of a varied musical and vaudeville program, during which several speakers of prominence were introduced to the audience. Their remarks were timely and well received.

The meeting was an undoubted success and plans are already in progress to hold another one in the near future. The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the skillful manner in which the affair was handled.

St. Louis, Mo., Local Entertains

On Feb. 9th, Local Union No. 47, St. Louis, Mo., was host to its members, friends and officials of other Locals and delegates to the District Council in the vicinity, by providing an evening of entertainment, consisting of dancing, novelty musical and vaudeville numbers, followed by refreshments. The Local is the third in the district to hold such an entertainment this year and other Locals are contemplating like affairs. It is the opinion that the membership has been greatly benefitted by these gatherings.

The members of the Local, with their families and invited guests, numbering approximately 1500, entered into the spirit of the affair and enjoyed themselves wholeheartedly.

General Executive Board Member Williams was present and delivered a brief address to the gathering. His interesting remarks were well received.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the able manner in which all the details were handled.

Cement Consumer And Taxpayer Who Pays For Public Improvements!

The Portland Cement Association at the tariff hearing in Washington, D. C., proposed that a prohibitive duty of 22 cents a 100 lbs., equivalent to about 83 cents a barrel, be placed on imported cement. (Which imports are less than 2 percent of the domestic production). According to reliable figures the domestic mill's output this year will be 180,000,000 barrels.

This means that they would be able to raise their price accordingly or, equivalent to 180,000,000 x 83 equals $149,400,000.00 a year more than they are now making on competitive basis.

Just Think It Over! ! !

Raising the Limit

"I'se for a five-day week. How 'bout you, Sam?"

"Man ! I'se for a five-day week-end."

—Vancouver Province.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Ralph O. Bellwood and his mother, who left Ortega, Fla., on Oct. 23, 1928 and have not been seen or heard from since. Ralph is described as being 16 years of age, tall, with light hair, and the mother, 50 years of age, also tall, with gray hair. Anyone knowing their present whereabouts, kindly communicate with Charles Bellwood, Ortega, Fla., or Sec. G. W. Cloud, L. U. No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of M. C. Silva, a carpenter, generally a foreman. He is described as being 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighing approximately 165 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with Joseph A. Lechleiter, Box 985, Watsonville, Cal.

DEATH ROLL

HENRY CLAY WHITEFIELD—L. U. No. 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

W. P. TROGDON—L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Texas.

WM. ARNETT—L. U. No. 116, Bay City, Mich.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The American Federation Of Labor

To All Organized Labor

Greetings:

The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held recently gave consideration to a copy of a circular letter sent to the membership of Organized Labor and its friends by a dual organization called the National Textile Workers Union of America, appealing for financial contributions. This so-called organization has no relationship whatever to the American Federation of Labor, and for that reason should not be given any recognition by the membership of Organized Labor. It is an organization formed by individuals outside the Organized Labor movement. Its leaders are attempting to set up this organization as a rival to the bona fide organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor and has for its purpose the division of the workers employed in the textile industry.

The United Textile Workers of America is the only organization recognized by the American Federation of Labor as having jurisdiction over workers employed in the textile industry.

The Executive Council calls upon all National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to withhold any financial or moral assistance to the so-called National Textile Workers Union of America of which Mr. Albert Weisbord is Secretary. Ignore the printed appeal of the so-called National Textile Workers Union of America for financial help and moral support. Do not send any money to assist this dual organization. If you help it financially you will thus contribute to the injury of the United Textile Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We can not afford to encourage division and discord by helping independent dual unions. Let the workers in the textile industry unite in one strong organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. This is the only way by which they can advance their economic and social interests.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should at all times refrain from making any financial contributions to appeals from organizations and individuals unless such an appeal has been approved by the American Federation of Labor. The Council recommends that all affiliated organizations and their members make inquiry of the officers of the American Federation of Labor regarding the validity and worthiness of appeals for financial help before they respond to such appeals. The executive officers of the American Federation of Labor will reply promptly to every request made for such information.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green,

President, American Federation

Federation of Labor.

In Appreciation of Our Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We, a committee, of the resident members of the Carpenters' Home beg space in your next issue to inform our brothers of the United Brotherhood of some of the pleasures and beauties of "Our Home" at Lakeland, Florida. It is situated in a beautifully landscaped scene with the silver waters of Lake Gibson to the North at a distance of a little more than one hundred yards. It fronts a splendid grove of oak, pine and other native trees, west of the portico. The evening of life to some people is pathetic and to others cruel, but to those of us who as guests in this splendid Home for Carpenters, and to all who may come in the future, let us inform them it is a Home of rest, comfort and enjoyment, and they may be sure of a good Home, best of care and plenty of good food,

under the present efficient management. We have all of this in the Carpenters' Home that the Brotherhood has created.

Imagine being able to bask in the sun under blue skies, swap tales with chaps who have worked at the same trade that you have for about the same number of years, who have earned the same right to enjoy this Home and these surroundings, all of this is the result of the continued efforts of the officials and the members of the Brotherhood in the years that have passed since it was originated. Surely this is an incentive to all union men of our craft to yield loyal support to the cause and maintain a membership of the required term to entitle them to share with us this delightful Home.

General President Hutcheson made a wise choice in resident manager James Gauld of Local Union No. 40 of Boston, Massachusetts. He has all the qualifications necessary and some years experience and with his genial nature, sunny smile, bewitching "golden locks" and his corp of efficient help as now organized, there is assurance of continued faithful service.

So now Brothers, "grow old along with us, the best is yet to be, the last of life, for which the first was made."

John W. Forester, L. U. 186,
Stubenville, Ohio.
R. Tracy, L. U. 184,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
W. J. Williams, L. U. 103,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Boulder Dam

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are receiving many letters inquiring about the Boulder Dam so I thought it would be a good idea to write in our Journal, "The Carpenter," something about this dam.

It seems to be the opinion of many people that this dam is located near Boulder, Colo., which is a mistaken idea. The dam is located at Las Vages, Nevada which is a thousand miles away. I just received a letter from a friend who went out there and here is, in part what he has to say, "tell the carpenters to stay away from here as this is a little 'burg' and people are coming from all over the U. S. and can find no place to stay, sleep out on the sand hills. If you can get a place to sleep, it costs $3.00 per person per night. Between two and three hundred miles to the nearest town."

He further says that no doubt there will be lots of work there when it gets started but that may be 2 or 3 years from now as the states interested cannot agree on what they want, and there has to be a tunnel built first to take care of the water while the dam is under construction.

Robert Currie, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

Immigration and Communism

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Like a great many of our brothers I also am interested in the stamping out of those, who not only enter our organization, but our good old country as well, and spread discontent and discord among the members by preaching poisonous talk whenever they can find some one who will listen to them.

If we check over this type of man we will usually find out that he is not a native born American, but one of the type that we have taken into our fold, after 5 years and 3 months residence in our country and given him all of the advantages that it takes us 21 years to acquire.

With this letter I am enclosing a post card that I think will cover both of the above named evils and after you read it I am positive that you will agree with me, and, I wish that you would give it all of the publicity that you can in "The Carpenter."

U. S. Congressman,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I, the undersigned (Native Born American) hereby request that you, as my representative at Washington, D. C. help, aid and assist (with all of your power) all Bills for the complete (Stoppage Of All Foreign Immigration For A Period Of Ten Years) and if a bill is not before Congress at this time, that you propose one and fight for its acceptance along with the other Loyal, Native Born Americans.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

If the space that is now being used for other purposes could be used for the

next several months I believe that it would do more good to help put over a real "American Immigration Program," and help create a feeling among our members and their friends that will add greatly to the prestige of our organization, because we will be killing two birds with one stone, by shutting off the "communist" and the other undesirables from entering our country.

If we can stop immigration for even 10 years we can bring about the ideals that we are working for and what a power Organized Labor will be, and what a country this will be, and it is only through the great influence that the editors of our labor publications have that we can bring, or help bring this about, because our daily papers seemed to be in a trance, or bought up.

There are other organizations that are working to put this over and I certainly hope that you have the power to place this, or one like it before all of the Union Carpenters and their friends that they may do their bit.

Robert Fox,
L. U. No. 2. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Communism Octapus

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Writing in our Journal, Bro. Frank Kemp of L. U. No. 298 asserts that communism is a giant octapus and that the Lakeland Convention has only removed a tentacle. Victor Hugo's imagination is the only record of a man coming into contact with one of these crab-like creatures. Naturalists, however, tell us that they are sea scavengers and this description fits the men who make spies and stool pigeons of themselves and spread dissention among the members and report all activities to the Trade Union Educational League (communist).

But are these the only sinners in the Brotherhood? They are not, in fact they would be harmless if they did not have the support of the loud mouth members, holding office and attending so-called progressive caucases, having their names appear on progressive tickets, making use of the reds because they control the new blood and others who have not been with us long enough to understand the workings of a labor union.

Consequently old time union men, who have been credited with brains, because of what they have accomplished, refuse to run with the mob, tearing down what others have built up and so decline to run for office. Brother Kemp is right, but please do not overestimate communism or underestimate the action of the Lakeland Convention.

Before our next Convention let us hope that the delegates will have posted themselves on the fable told by that old hump-backed slave, Easop and follow his advice, "Wring the necks of storks as well as cranes."

Joseph Peck,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Leaders

Editor, "The Carpenter":

This being the birthday of the great Emancipator—Abe Lincoln and a holiday, I find I can use this day in no better way than in reflection—both of my country's history and my union's history for they both are a vital part of our daily life and welfare.

Many wonder why Abraham Lincoln is as adored today as he was during the trying days of 61 and 65—my humble opinion is—because he was a great leader of men. He was a man around whom people could rally, inspired by the genius he radiated—Abraham Lincoln led the American people to victory through the trying days of the Civil War—his noble inspiration still points the way forward to the men and women of the present generation and he will always be a guiding star to those yet to come. It's true everyone, manifestly cannot be an Abraham Lincoln; but every loyal citizen can learn to follow men who, like Lincoln have visions of what our people need to lead them forward, and that goes for many—if not all Brotherhood men. It's due to such leaders as P. J. McGuire, Gabriel Edmonston and many others of our craft long since passed away—but whose leadership was instrumental in the formation of this great organization of ours. These early pioneers of Organized Labor who took a prominent part in its early history, like Lincoln, labored and suffered for the advancement of the toilers. We owe much to them—and they should not be forgotten for the fine working conditions and prosperity that we enjoy today in this country and all over the world, not forgetting Samuel Gompers and the late James Duncan, the popular leader and orator. By his recent death the American Federation of Labor lost a valued friend and adviser.

Sam Gompers, Jim Duncan and Frank Morrison were known as the Three Musketeers of Organized Labor—Mr. Morrison is still doing business at the same old stand as Secretary since 1897, and still going strong. James Duncan had been associated with Sam Gompers for 30 years in labor circles. Mr. Duncan was held in high regard by the late President Wilson who appointed him to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He did not qualify for the appointment, which was made during a recess of Congress, and his name was not sent to the Senate for confirmation. In 1917 Wilson named him with five others on a mission to Russia as envoy extraordinary. In 1918 he was a member of the American Labor Mission to the Paris Peace Conference. Duncan also represented the Federation at the meeting of the International Secretariat at Budapest in 1911 and in 1913 was selected as one of the five United States commissioners to investigate and report on the subject of Workmen's Compensation.

But all the Lincolns are not dead yet, for we have with us and in good health President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, a keen student of human nature—an idealist and practical politician. He has given the world a new, broad philosophy which he hopes will make for permanent peace—by that I mean industrial peace. Also at the head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America we have our esteemed President William L. Hutcheson, Secretary Frank Duffy and many other competent men who are able and willing to safeguard our interests. Why worry about the future with these men in command?

The names of Lincoln and our departed leaders and their careers, now is a ward of Eternity—a yard-stick to measure human possibility—who else rose further from the deep mire than Abe Lincoln and the laboring men of the past? Lincoln himself is not enshrined in the stately temple beside the shaft of Washington—no, he was one of the people, a laborer; but his image still haunts a frontier cabin, a manger of chinked logs—a hut too poor to have a door. But there it was that destiny set the anvil on which a living sword was forged to slay inhumanity and deal the death blow to slavery and uplift the downtrodden—but alack, wise men brought no gifts to his cradle—they waited to lay them as tributes on his bier ever since.

Longfellow did not write the whole truth when he said—

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Foot prints on the sands of time."

Before closing, I wish to thank the many Brothers who were kind enough to write me, commenting upon my previous letters in our Journal.

Jack Rivers.
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

Millwrights' Jurisdictional Claims

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In my letter published in the March issue of "The Carpenter," I requested that you read the Jurisdictional Claim of our Brotherhood for Millwrights.

Now having read the Claim, let us analyze it sentence at a time so as to better understand just what it is all about. You know a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and if you don't do your share in up-holding and enforcing the laws of your Brotherhood (and all jurisdictional claims of our U. B. are laws just as important as any you can think of) then you are directly responsible for this weak link. If all branches (and there are 14 listed in our General Constitution under heading Trade Autonomy, Page 6, Sec. 7-B) thought and considered only their own particular branch you can form your own conclusion as to what would happen to the other 13. Add a little time and your own branch would be in about just as bad a predicament. United we stand, strong. Divided we are weak and fall, is always true.

It is imperative as well as essential we stand united, because of the change of materials used in construction, if for no other cause.

The time is now to forget any selfish motive, instead, dedicate ourselves to a noble cause, Our United Brotherhood in its entirety, should be our aim. Our General Office is doing its share, are you?

Ignorance of the law is no excuse.

Conveyors of different types come under our claim, and our membership should do this work.

If you are unable to control any part of the different classes of work defined in jurisdiction, please communicate with

our General President who will cheerfully assist you, this request is especially for Business Agents.

Henry Schnell, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 602. St. Louis, Mo.

Pension In The Mist

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Being interested in some kind of an insurance or pension plan for carpenters in their old age, I shall try to write as a young man and a man in the prime of life, whose earning capacity is at its height looks at this matter.

If you believe in life insurance of any kind, surely you cannot help but believe in some kind of a savings plan that will help take care of us when our earning capacity is gone. Should I be able to work from now to a reasonable old age at the prevailing rate of wages, I couldn't expect, with good luck and health to lay away enough to keep me in my declining years, so we should look ahead and devise some plan to help us.

I can see no other way than to make this plan a personal, selfish undertaking. The average man will not subscribe to anything unless he is assured of a direct personal benefit.

We all know we are growing old, so if we expect to ever receive any benefit from a pension fund we must get busy. If we concede that our organization has been a benefit to us younger men, then the old carpenter who has helped keep the old spirit alive, without expecting any reward, and who hasn't been able to accumulate any money to provide for his old age, has a just reward coming to him and it is our duty to devise some means of helping him. If we do not, some of these days we will find ourselves in the old timers' shoes, and have no kick coming.

Naturally, we can start no such plan without some sacrifice and by first providing a fund for such purposes. If our three hundred thousand members would pay five cents per month for five years into a permanent fund and after that time each member's payments could be kept to his individual credit until such time as he is entitled to a Pension, we would soon have things started in the right direction. The old carpenters who are in immediate need of help could be taken care of right away from this extra assessment.

Suppose we do pay this small amount for five years to help someone else, we'll be well repaid in years to come. We would receive our money back when we would need it most besides having the satisfaction of knowing that we have rewarded the noble efforts of those who have gone on before.

Allen Waters,
L. U. No. 942. Ft. Scott, Kans.

Disagrees With Brother Donahoe

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The article appearing in the March issue of our Journal signed by T. D. Donahoe of Local Union 264, Milwaukee, Wis. is so a variance with the facts, I feel that such statements should not go unchallegened, not that I am desirous of entering into any controversy with Brother Donahoe. He, of course has a right to express his opinion regarding the merits or demerits of the Home and Pension question, but when he proceeds to vilify and unjustly criticize the old members of our Brotherhood in order to more fully express such an opinion, then I say it is time he should be called to order, especially so when the whole facts regarding the matter could be so easily obtained.

Most of what the Brother has to say in expressing his views, are so ridiculously at variance with the facts that I shall mention only a few of the most glaring as examples.

He says: "The thirty year membership is the most absurd and unjust proposition that can be imagined," and we read further:

"Why should those members who for thirty years persistently refused to tax themselves to provide a Home and Pension now be given special consideration for their selfishness?"

Can we conceive of a more selfish position assumed by anyone than that shown by Brother Donahoe in the statements quoted above? The facts are, that the Home if not the Pension has been before the Conventions of our Brotherhood and otherwise discussed by the membership for the past twenty-five years, and at one time the Convention recommended the establishment of a Home for the aged members and this action was concurred in by a referendum vote, but the question of raising finances for the project was voted down. No one

can justly claim this defeat was occasioned by the vote of the older members.

The young men of today are the old men of tomorrow, and it should be realized that any contribution or sacrifice made by them whether for Home, Pension, or any other cause to further the interest of our organization, are for their benefit as well as to advance the cause of the Labor Movement at large.

Let us strive to eliminate that spirit of narrow selfishness too often demonstrated in human nature, let us show more humanitarianism, brotherly cooperation and neighborly feeling that is so essential to the success of our movement. It is greatly to be deplored that the Pension is denied to the old brother, it can almost be called calamitous. However let us not despair, but buckle on our armor and prepare for a renewal of the battle, for right and justice must prevail.

"By their works ye shall know them."

C. H. Adams,
L. U. No. 132. Washington, D. C.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before Them

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Much has been written on the subject of unemployment, but I have yet to see any true answer to the question of why there should be so much unemployment, why so many men are always hunting jobs. Do these writers know the answer or are they afraid to tell the truth?

About twenty-five years ago I prepared and read a paper before a meeting of L. U. 386, the title of which was, "Improved Methods of Construction Displaces Carpenters." I used the word "carpenter" because I was speaking to carpenters. At that time steel and concrete were being introduced in Boston, and it was rather hard to get men to work on those jobs. All the large work in Los Angeles (and elsewhere I suppose) is of that kind and the only carpenter work on such buildings is putting up forms. All interior finish is of pressed steel. How much carpenter work is there on such jobs? Is it any wonder that carpenters are out of work? But this is not the whole answer. Carpenter work is hand labor and is one of the greatest costs in construction, consequently, carpenter labor must be elminated.

There is very little interior finish in any of our modern houses, the plasterer bull noses the corners, and takes away about one-half of the inside work. Of course as long as they continue to build wooden houses, there will be some carpenters employed, but the cost of lumber is greater than sand and cement or even stone, so these are being used more or less all over the country.

Some of our writers claim that the solution of this problem is to shorten the hours of labor to the five day work week and higher wages. This might help for a short time, but you must also remember this would increase the cost of construction, which is the very thing the owners wish most of all to stop.

Every machine invented and introtoduced into industry throws so many men out of work. President Green, of the A. F. of L. says such men find employment in new industries. Some may, but not all, for all new industries are started on an economic basis with as little labor at as low a wage as possible.

Looking into the future as far as we can, we see less and less chances at our trade and in other trades as well. I do not expect that many of you men will agree with me, but I must call your attention to one fact. Do you remember the glass bottle blowers? What became of them? One of the most conservative unions in the land, and now a machine is doing their work, doing it better than they did by hand. Which trade will be the next to go? It looks very much like ours. Think it over.

Before closing I want to say a few words about the Home and Pension. The U. B. spent about one and one-half million dollars to build a Home for the old men. Now the Home as it stands will care for about 400 out of a membership of 300,000, what about the rest? Remember you are all growing old and some day, some of you are going to need help. We are not all like Brother Ernest Johnson who saves all his wages. Some of us have brought up families and have educated them that they might possibly fill a higher place in society than ourselves, and it has taken all we could earn to do so.

But we cannot expect our children to support us in our old age, and the fear of the poor farm is with us always. I never considered it was the duty of the U. B. to support its aged members, that is the duty of society, which has derived

the benefit of our labor. Most of us joined for the good we thought we could get out of it, and we stayed in for the same purpose. There is one thing that I think is wrong and which the G. E. B. could remedy if they would. That is the payment of dues by the old men. Our dues in L. A. County are $2.25 per month, and being an old man I find it almost impossible to keep myself in good standing. I live in the Antelope Valley, 90 miles from Los Angeles and I may earn possibly $200 or $300 a year, and have a wife to support. Now here is what might be done, and it would help a lot of old men. Transfer their membership to the General Office and let them pay their per capita tax and no more. This would bring no hardship on the Locals and it might mean much to some of the old men.

Ira E. Worcester,
L. U. No. 884. Los Angeles, Cal.

Wages—Real and Fictitious Value

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have passed the noon-day, and afternoon of life, and my evening sun is getting so low that my day of usefulness is past as far as actual service at the trade is concerned, and there appears to be no place for me in active life. I have little to do but talk, listen to others talk, and try in my weak way to do a little thinking myself, and to get others to think.

In my associations with men from all walks of life; especially for the past 8 or 10 years; when the question of the price of labor is mentioned; someone will almost invariably say; "wages are too high," or "labor is not worth the price that is being paid for it." Having heard this expression so often, I began asking myself the question, "What is labor worth, and what is the real value of anything?"

Take this great country of ours at the time of its discovery by the white man; with all its vast forests, extensive prairies, fertile soil and its minerals and natural resources. What was it really worth? What is it worth today? In its natural state absolutely nothing. The red man used it for hunting and fishing gathering the wild fruits and vegetables, and probably raised a little corn, etc., and had all the necessities of life that his manner of living required, and was perfectly satisfied. There was all his heart desired; yet it was absolutely worthless to him until he had expended some labor upon it. The game did not come and lie down at his feet to be slain, neither did the fishes flounce from the water into his arms. It was worthless to him except as he put forth his labor to procure enough for his needs. The children of Israel were fed upon manna in the wilderness. This manna was sent every morning; but it was absolutely worthless until they expended their labor in gathering it up. (In they sweat of thy face; shalt thou eat bread.) The Indian knew no fictitious value for anything. To him everything had only a utility value. For example if an Indian had a pony that he had no use for and another one had a tomahawk that he needed, he would gladly exchange the pony for the tomahawk, and be satisfied.

But the white man says, we must have a fictitious value on everything, and in our dealings with each other we will exchange those fictitious values. We must also have a medium of exchange upon which to base these values. This medium of exchange we will call money, and reckon its value in dollars and cents; though we know it has no real value within itself. Now since the great W. J. Bryan, a man for whom I have the greatest respect, has passed from the stage of action; we will suppose that all are gold standard, and see what the value of our medium of exchange really is. Gold as nature has placed it in rocks, sands and other minerals of the earth; is, I believe all will agree, of no value at all to mankind; but when labor is expended upon it, it becomes of some value. Man has placed certain exchange values upon it; which may be made real by certain exchange in dollars and cents for labor required to produce this gold, and the amount labor should receive in exchange is just what the Indian got for killing his game, catching his fish, etc., or all the necessities of life to meet the requirements of the white man's mode of living. Supposing then; that it requires an average of $5.00 for all these necessities for all labor expended in the production, and refining of one pound of gold; then a pound of gold is worth $5.00 no more, and no less, and if this labor produces 100 lbs. per day, (whether this labor be physical or mechanical, it represents so many days of labor) the combined days labor is worth $500.00. In other words, if the work is done by machinery, convert the machinery into

men, and the value of their product is unchanged, and any other value placed upon it, is fictitious, inflated value, commonly known as profit. The same is true with all natural resources.

Let us look at our forests for a moment. We see a tree that has stood for generations. What has it been worth to humanity, or what is it worth now? Absolutely nothing. True it may have cost the owner some fictitious value, and he paid this value for it, hoping to inflate this value, and sell it at a profit. Will this tree ever have any real value? No, not so long as it remains in its natural state. But supposing that; if made into lumber it would make 1,000 ft. of finished lumber, and that it required $2.00 in labor to fall the tree and cut it into logs of suitable lengths; these logs have a value of $2.00 and no more. Supposing it requires the expenditure of $6.00 more to manufacture these logs into finished lumber; this lumber will then be worth 80 cents per 100 ft., and our tree by the expenditure of labor is now worth $8.00, and will not be worth any more until other labor is expended upon it, in converting it into articles for the use and comfort of the human family, and will never be worth more than the value of the labor expended upon it in making it into these articles, and distributing them to mankind and any value other than this is fictitious inflated profits.

Under our present system of distribution the consumer will have to pay four or five times the actual value of his own finished product, and yet they howl "Labor is too high," and wonder why they are asked for charitable donations. Whereas in reality the whole trouble lies in our expensive system of distribution, and inflated values called profits are unreasonable, and are added to the values of the article too often before they reach the consumer.

But what about the soil; has it no value? None whatever. The tree we have just considered is a product of the soil, and we see that it had no value until labor had been expended upon it. Had it required the expenditure of labor to produce this tree; it would have been worth the value of the labor expended in producing it The Indian's game from which he procured his meat; was an indirect product of the soil; in that it required the products of the soil for its growth; but was of no value to the Indian until he had expended some labor in procuring it. So with all other products of the soil. If they grew without the expenditure of any labor; they would have no real value, and would have no value until labor is expended in producing them, and converting them into articles of usefulness to the human race. Take now a lot in a city upon which a five million dollar building is to be erected, and it in like manner has no real value until labor has been expended upon it in preparing it for the erection of the building. Though the owner may have paid a half million dollars for it, and considered the price a bargain; this value was fictitious or inflated profits. The materials to be used in the building are worth just the value of the labor expended in the production of them, and the value of the finished building is just the value of the labor required to produce and convert the raw material into the finished building, and any cost more than that is due to inflated profits.

If those who contend that labor is not worth the price that it is being paid; will eliminate those fictitious values that they place upon something that has no real value at all, and cut off the exorbitant profits on inflated fictitious values, I may then agree with them that labor will not be worth what is now being paid for it. But so long as we are required to pay exorbitant profits on four, five or more times the actual value of labor, expended in the production of an article I will continue to contend that labor is not overpaid. We might continue the consideration of values, and show in every instance that the only real value that anything has; is the value expended in the production of the materials, converting them into finished products, and distributing them to the human family, and the real value of labor is just what it will require for the laborer to have what the red man had when the white man discovered this country, all that his existing conditions, natural requirements, and modes of living demand. The world owes us a living; but it doesn't always pay. Establish a basis of values upon labor expended, and not upon fictitious values and inflated profits, and there will be no necessity of howling about the cost of labor. Labor is the producing element of all articles of value. Then why not make it the basis of values?

G. M. Cagle,
L. U. No. 943. Tulsa, Okla.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XIII

Tool sharpening is a question that is more far-reaching than the average person imagines. In the very first place, it is almost impossible to do good work with dull tools—in many instances it is absolutely impossible . . . . . But wait a minute! There are very few, if any, carpenters, who have not sometime in their experience, tried to worry through

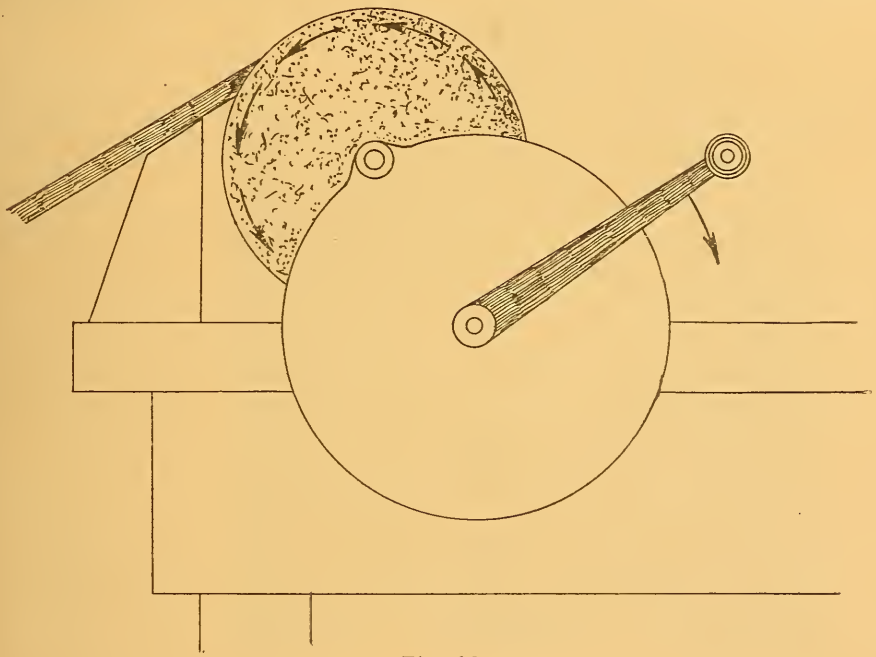


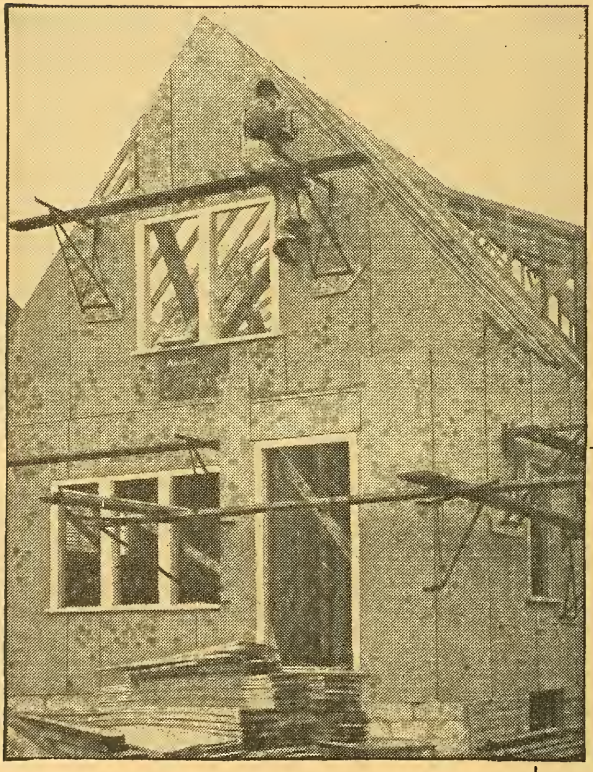
Fig. 82

an hour, or a day, or a week, and sometimes, even a whole month, with some dull tool, waiting for an opportune time to sharpen it . . . . . You know blamed well that that is true, so don't rise up and point your finger at some carpenter or apprentice that you happen to know, who tries to worry along with dull tools, just as you have done, and perhaps, do yet sometimes. We have all come short in sharpening tools, somewhere in our experiences. In the second place, the ability to sharpen tools properly, is not acquired in a twinkling of an eye, but it requires a great deal of practice and experience—besides study. And then comes in the question of when tools should be sharpened. When are they dull enough to justify sharpening? When shall they be sharpened, on one's own time, and when shall they be sharpened on the employers time? The answers to these questions are problematical. The first question we will answer by saying, that whenever tools are too dull to give satisfactory results, they should be sharpened. And the second question we will answer in this way: No carpenter should go on a new job with tools that are too dull to give good results. He should sharpen them either on his former employer's time, or on his own time; but tools that become too dull to give the required results, should be sharpened when they need it, whether on the em-

You carpent

Celotex pr

Frame House



Celotex, used as sheathing, adds bracing strength to houses and provides tighter outside walls.

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ployer's time or on one's own time. Good judgment, however, is indispensable. No one is justifiable in slipping away to sharpen a tool at a time when all hands are needed on the job to keep it moving smoothly. There are always times when tools can be sharpened, without in any way retarding the progress of the work.

will make provisions for grinding tools, to which all of his men will have access.

Fig. 82 is a drawing showing a portable grinder attached to a bench. The

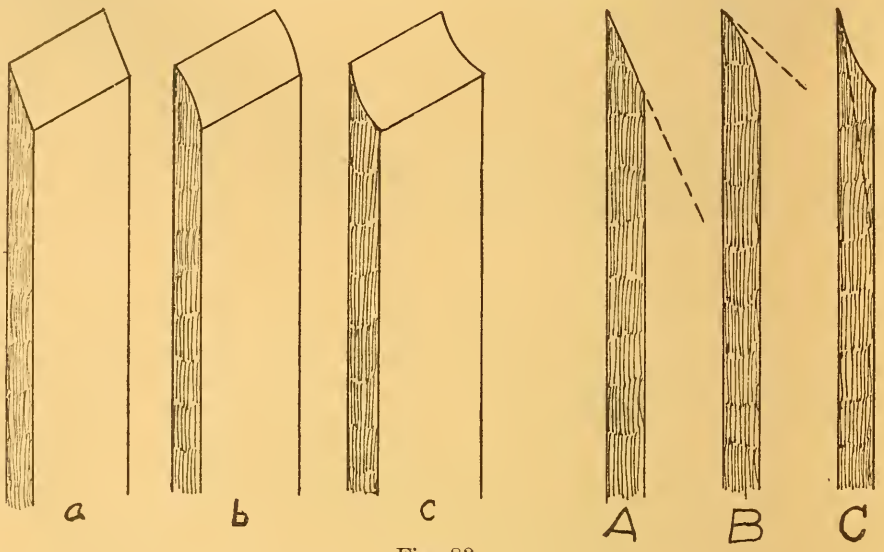


Fig. 83

arrows show both the direction of the handle and of the stone when in motion. To the left of the stone, is shown a tool rest. But most tool grinders are provided with tool rests. On the tool rest we are

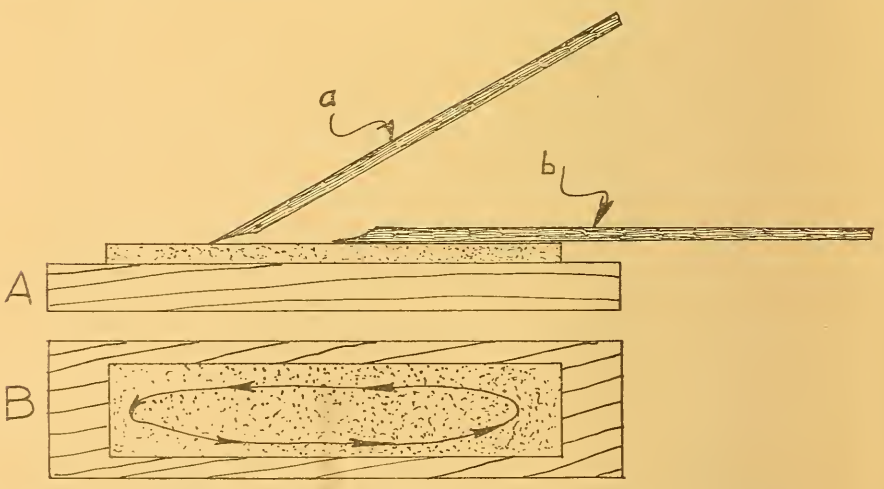


Fig. 84

Before the advent of the portable tool grinder, it used to be more of a problem to keep chisels, plane bits and hatchets sharp; but in these days with portable tool grinders obtainable, this problem is solved. The wise contractor, though,

showing a chisel, shaded, which gives the proper position for holding tools against a grinder. The sharpening bevel can be governed by moving the tool forward on the tool rest, if it is to be longer, or by pulling it back in case a shorter

bevel is desired. These positions must be determined by the one who is to use the tool, for they can not be governed by any set rule. The grinding should be done toward the sharp edge, as indicated by the arrows on the illustration.

The illustrations shown by Fig. 83 are designed to represent any tools that needs grinding, such as chisels, hand-axes, plane bits and similar tools. At a, b, and c we are showing three ways that tools are ground. A side view of these tools is shown at A, B and C. The results shown at a and A, represent the results of grinding a tool on a rather large grinding stone; at b and B we have

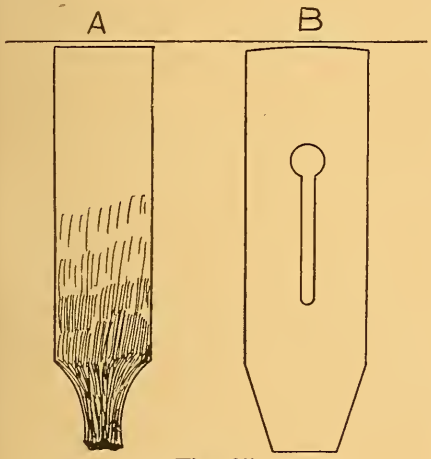


Fig. 85

the results of trying to grind a long bevel, but because of the slowness of the progress, the grinder (the man) gradually changes his mind, and with his mind the tool, in favor of a shorter and shorter and still shorter bevel, until at last what should have been a bevel, turns out to be a curve. At c and C we have a tool which has been ground on a portable tool grinder, which is also a curve, but in the approved direction. The dotted lines show the relative angles of the cutting edges produced by the three methods of grinding. The reader is left to choose his own method.

After a tool is ground, it should receive an oil-stone finish. The manner of doing this is illustrated by Fig. 84. At A we show two positions that a tool should be held in, in giving it the oil-stone finish. The position shown at a, is intended to sharpen the tool, while that shown at b, simply removes the wirey edge. The b-position, absolutely must be flat, as shown. At B is shown a plan of the oil-stone, and the arrow-

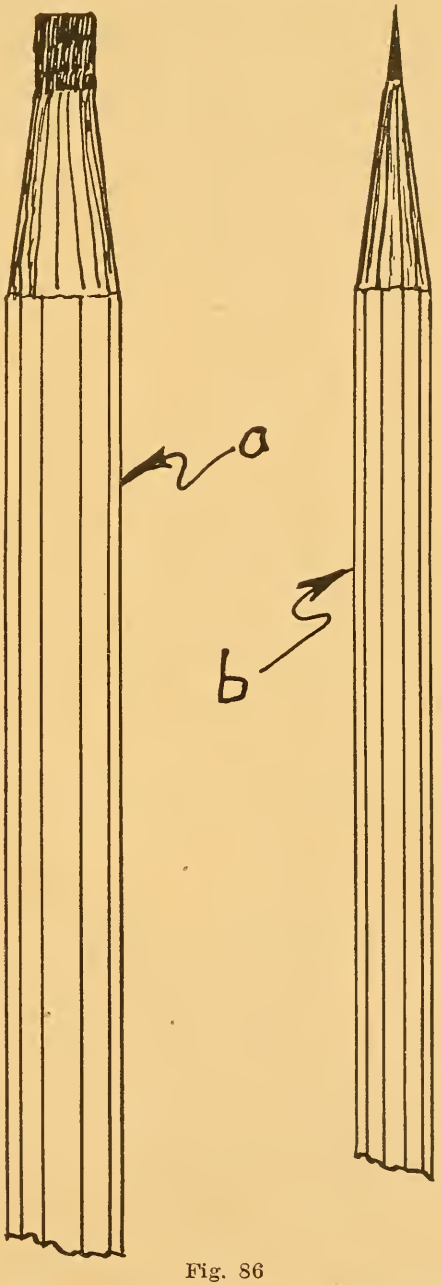


Fig. 86

line shows about how the tool should be passed over the stone.

A rather thin oil gives the best results. Many carpenters use the oil taken from an automobile, when the oil is

changed; and this oil gives very satisfactory results. It is inexpensive and in these days of automobiles, easily obtainable. The oil should always be removed from an oil stone before putting it away; otherwise it will be absorbed by the stone and the particles of steel-dust will become lodged in the pores, which is very detrimental to the efficiency of the stone.

Fig. 85 shows, A, a chisel, and B, a plane iron. The sharpening of them is almost alike, excepting that the plane iron is ground to a slight curve, as will be observed by comparing the two drawings, A and B, in respect to the relative position that they occupy with the straight line above them. The purpose of the curve is to prevent plane marks by the corners of the iron. Just how much of a curve a plane iron should have, must again be determined by practice and experience. However, what we are showing by the drawing is somewhat exaggerated.

One of the most important small tools that a carpenter uses, and that receives perhaps the least attention, both by many carpenters and by writers on subjects pertaining to carpentry, is the carpenter's pencil. There are many carpenters today, who can not give a pencil a decent sharpening. So often one sees pencils merely 'dubbed off' . . . . . And they call them sharpened. Accuracy is impossible with a 'dubbed off' pencil. Nothing is so important in carpentry as accuracy, and the carpenter's pencil is the key-stone of accuracy in carpentry. Fig. 86 shows two views of a carpenter's pencil, illustrating what is called the 'chisel point' sharpening of a carpenter's pencil. A side view is shown at a, and at b is shown an edge view.

We have been dealing with concrete tools, but now let us take up the matter of keeping the abstract tools sharp. It will be impossible for us to give any illustrations, excepting to refer the reader to his own mind . . . . . Make your language 'clean cut', and to the point. See that your wits are always sharp, and your observations keen. And as you go about your daily work, let them work together to the end that an agreeable and pleasant atmosphere will be created on whatever job you may be on.

THE STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters' Geometry"

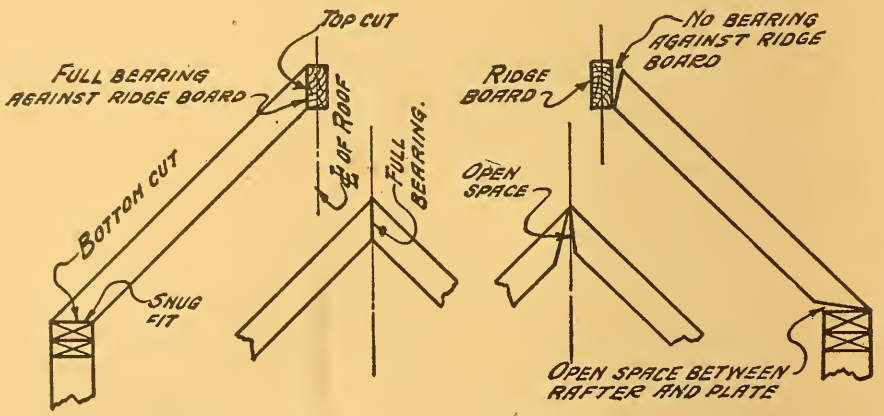
(By L. Perth)

LESSON XVI

CUTS FOR COMMON RAFTERS

Common rafters have two cuts—the Top or Plumb cut is the end surface of the rafter which is framed into the ridge board or into the opposite rafter and the Bottom or Heel cut—the surface resting on the plate.

In order to construct a firm roof the members should fit snugly against each other. If the rafters are not properly cut they will not fit agains the surfaces



RAFTERS PROPERLY CUT.

WRONG WAY TO CUT RAFTERS.

Fig. 58

where they are intended to frame into, and this condition impairs the stability of the structure.

It is evident therefore that it is very essential that all rafters should be properly cut so as to provide a full bearing against the members to which they are connected. In Fig. 58 both conditions, the right and the wrong are vividly illustrated.

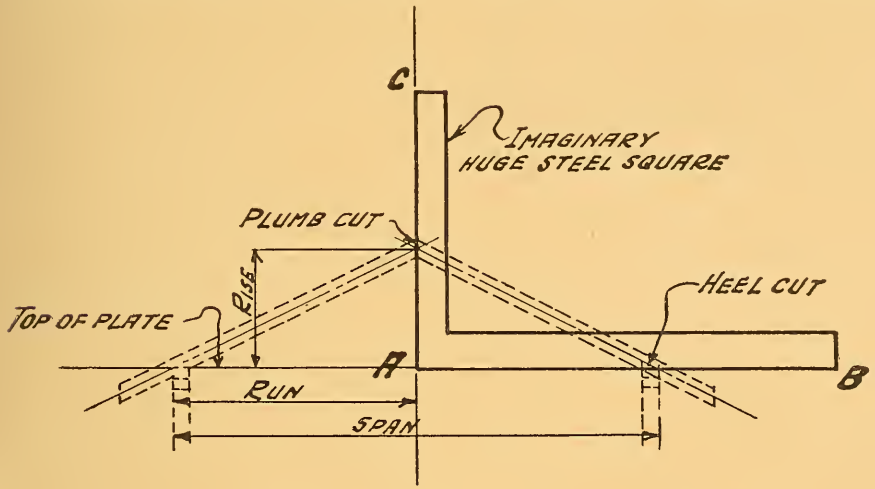


Fig. 59

per foot run is the same. Therefore the following rule may be conveniently formulated:

Rule: To obtain the top and bottom cuts of a common rafter use 12 inches on the body and the "rise per foot run" on the tongue. 12 inches on the body will give the horizontal cut and the figure on the tongue—the vertical cut.

To make this clear we will imagine a large square placed alongside the rafter as shown in Fig. 59. We may notice that the edge of the tongue coincides with the top cut of the rafter and the edge of the blade coincides with the heel cut. If this square were marked in feet it would show the run of the rafter

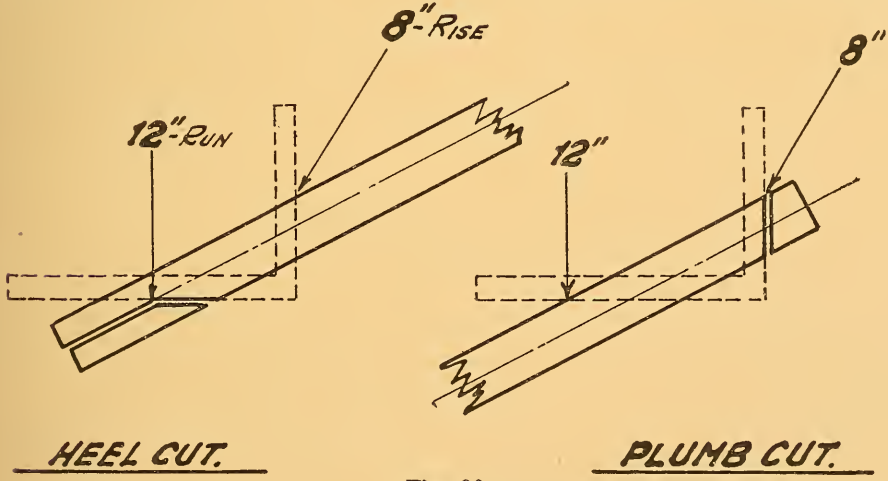


Fig. 60

The top cut is parallel to the center line of the roof, the bottom cut is parallel to the horizontal plane of the plates. Therefore the top and bottom cuts are at right angles to each other.

The cuts do not depend upon the length of the rafter provided the rise

on the body and the total rise on the tongue. The Line "AB" would give us the bottom cut and line "AC" the top cut.

However the regular square is marked in inches and since the relation of the rise to one foot run is the same as the total rise bears to the total run, we use 12 inches on the blade, and the "rise per foot" on the tongue to obtain the respective cuts. The distance "12" is used as a unit and is the "one foot run" while the figure on the other arm of the square represents the "rise" per foot run. Fig. 60.

Actual Length. Referring to the method of finding the length of common rafters by "measuring across the square" or "Scaling" illustrated in Fig. 54 and 55, Lesson 14, it will be well to clarify one point that could not be discussed at that time: we refer to the "Actual length of the rafter found in that manner."

The length of the common rafter obtained by Scaling is "to the center line of the ridge" although in the above mentioned illustration the ridge has been omitted.

Therefore it should be borne in mind that whenever a ridge is used half the thickness of the ridge board should always be deducted from the obtained total length before the top cut is made,

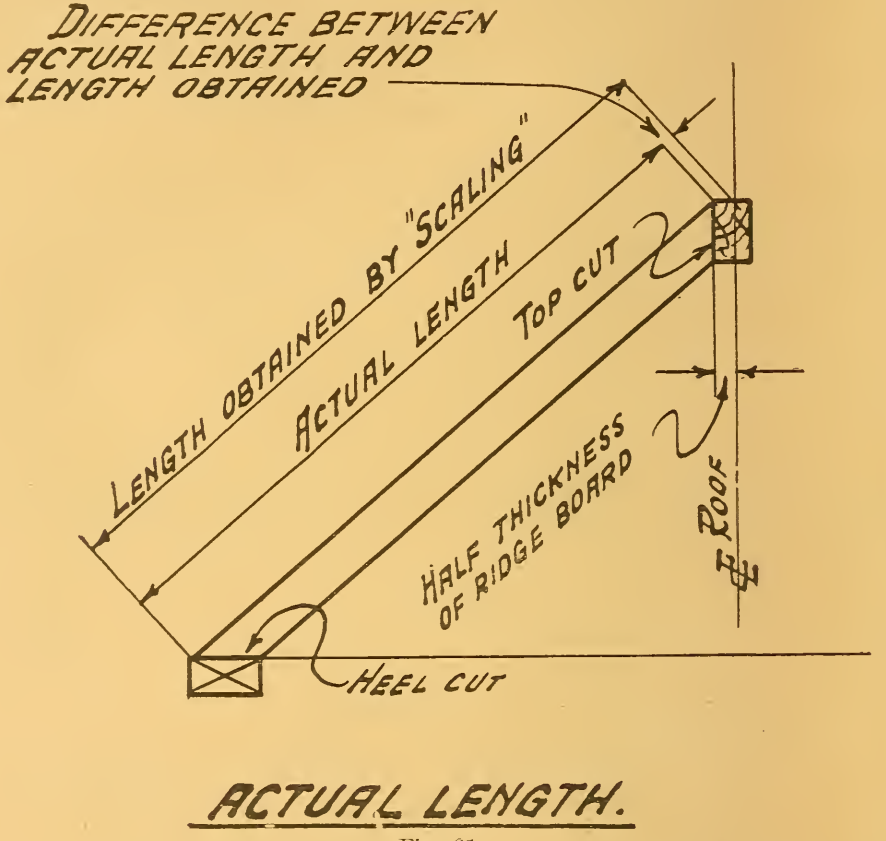


Fig. 61

Fig. 61. This deduction of half the thickness of the ridge is measured at right angles to the plumb line and is marked parallel to this line.

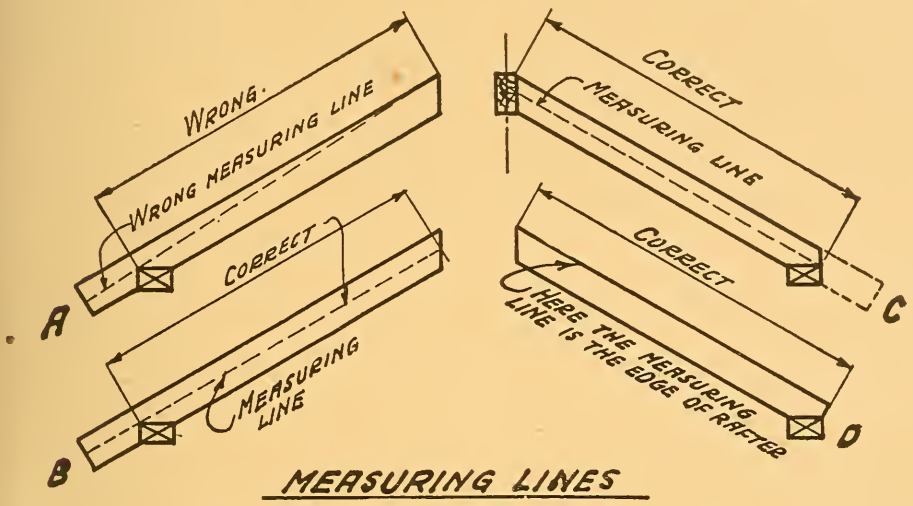
The diagrams in Fig. 62 illustrate the wrong and right way of measuring the length of rafters. The diagram "D" shows the measuring line as the edge of the rafter which is the case when there is no tail or eave.

Applying the Square. After the total length of the rafter has been established both ends should be marked and allowance made for a tail or eave, and for half the thickness of the ridge.

Both cuts are obtained by applying the Square so that the 12 inch mark on the body and the mark on the tongue that represents the rise shall be at the edge of the stock.

To obtain the top cut move the square so that the tongue coincides with point "B" which is the upper end of the rafter. Mark along the tongue of the square.

Deduction for Ridge. The deduction



MEASURING LINES

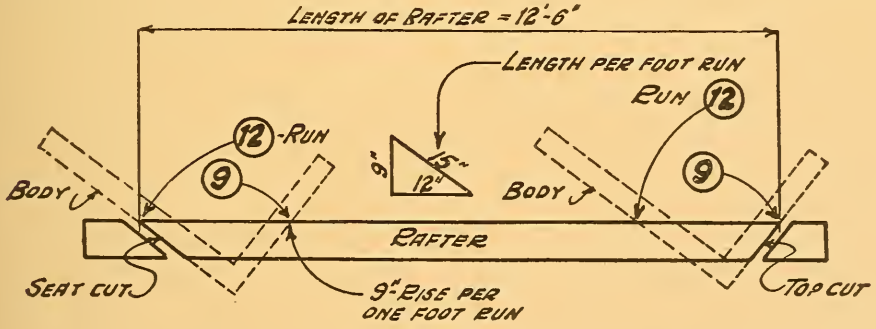
Fig. 62

All cuts for common rafters are made at right angles to the sides of the rafter.

Example. A common rafter is 12 ft. 6 inches, the rise per foot run being 9 inches. Obtain the top and bottom cuts.

Points "A" and "B" are the ends of the rafter. To obtain the bottom or seat

for half the thickness of the ridge should now be measured. Half the thickness of the ridge is 1 inch. One inch is deducted at right angles to the top cut mark or plumb line, point "C". A line is then drawn parallel to the top cut mark and the cut made. You will notice that the



APPLYING THE SQUARE

Fig. 63

cut take 12 inches on the body of the square and 9 inches on the tongue. Lay the square on the rafter so that the body will coincide with point "A" or the lower end of the rafter. Mark along the body of the square and cut.

allowance for half the ridge measured along the measuring line is 1¼ inches. This will vary according to the rise per foot run. It is therefore important to measure for this deduction at right angles to the top cut mark or plumb line.

APPLYING THE "SQUARE METHOD"

(By Gorden M. Tamblyn)

Interest in the square method of estimating seems to continue. I have therefore decided to contribute a little more on this subject this month. The particular type of building and the layout are selected only as an example of the application of this method of figuring. I have chosen a simple square cottage, outside wall measurements 24′ 0″ x 40′ 0″. Basement walls 8′ 0″ high from top of footings; main floor walls 10′ 0″ from top of foundation wall to bottom of wall plate. For ease of description, without a drawing, we will consider a wall in the basement running lengthwise through the center to support joists. One partition running lengthwise, on main floor, and one running crosswise. Roof to be one fourth pitch and to project the walls at eaves and gables 18″.

SPECIFICATIONS

Basement walls to be 10″ thick constructed of concrete composed of one part cement, seven part pit-run gravel.

Main walls of brick, 8″ thick. Outside to be faced with brick laid common bond with half inch thick joints plain struck. All brick of standard size, laid in lime mortar.

Floor construction to be 2x8, joists spaced 16″ on centers with one row of bridging in each span. Sub-floor to be of 1x8 boards laid diagonally. Finish floor of ¾″ x 2¼″ hard pine flooring T. and G. laid tight.

Ceiling joist to be of 2x4 spaced 16″ on centers. Roof rafters 2x6 spaced 16″ on centers. Roof sheathing of 1x8 boards laid tight. Wood shingles laid 4½″ to the weather. Inside partitions to be of 2x4 stud 16″ O. C. plastered on wood lath.

COST ANALYSIS.

"A" 100 sq. ft. concrete wall 10″ thick.

Forms

400 ft. B. M. lumber at $40.00 per M. $16.00.

Allow for lumber that can be reused 60% 240 ft. at second hand price $28.00 per M., $6.72	$ 9.28
1 pound nails @ 6c	.06
5.4 pounds wire @ 6c	.32
8 hours carpenter time @ $1.00	8.00
6 hours laborer time, helping carpenter, cleaning and stacking lumber @ 50c	3.00
.8 hours foreman @ $1.25	1.00
Cost of forms for 100 sq. ft. of wall	$21.66

Figuring two sides of wall the above covers 200 sq. ft. forms, at practically $0.108 per sq. ft. or: practically 21.7 cents per sq. ft. of wall.

Concrete

3.6 cubic yards pit-run gravel @ $1.25	$ 4.50
15 sacks cement @ 80c	12.00
Water charge (variable in different parts)	.30
7.28 hours laborers time @ 50c	3.64
.60 hours rental charge for mixer @ 40c	.24
.6 hour foreman's time @ $1.00	.60
	$21.28
Cost of wall forms per 100 sq. ft. wall	$21.66
Cost of concrete per 100 sq. ft. wall	21.28
Total cost of 100 sq. ft. wall complete	$42.94

This equals approximately 43c per sq. ft. completed wall.

* * *

"B" Cost of 100 sq. ft. brick wall 8″ Thick.

Brickwork

600 face brick @ $25.00 per M.	$15.00
600 common brick @ $12.00	7.20
1 cubic yard sand @ $1.50 screened	1.50
3 bushels lime @ 80c	2.40
10 hours brickmason @ $1.25	12.50
9 hours brick tender @ 70c	6.30
1 hour forman @ $1.50	1.50
Scaffold charge for use of equipment	.60
Water	
	$47.00

Plastering

.19 cu. yds. sand @ $1.50	.28
.3 bushels lime @ 80c	.24
195 lbs. plaster @ $20.00	1.95
Water charge	.02
2.1 hours plasterer time @ $1.25	2.63
1.7 hours tender @ 70c	1.19
.2 hour foreman @ $1.50	.30
Scaffold charge	.11
	$ 6.72

Cost of 100 sq. ft. brick wall and plaster $53.72

The above wall, plastered, is commonly named a 9" wall.

I realize that in some localities it becomes necessary to furr walls of this kind because of the climate. This can be added with equal facility with the use of Tamblyn System tables.

"C" Cost of 100 sq. ft. Floor Construction.

112 board feet joists 2x8 @ $40.00	$ 4.48
14 pcs. bridging @ 3c	.42
114 ft. B. M. 1x8 sheathing @ $35.00	3.99
134 ft. B. M. ¾"x2¼" pine flg. @ $80.00	10.72
8 lbs. nails @ 6c	.48
6 hours carpenter time @ $1.00	6.00
2 hours laborer time @ 50c	1.00
.6 hours foreman time @ $1.25	.75
	$27.84

"D" Cost of 100 sq. ft. stud partition plastered wood lath two sides.

88 ft. B. M. 2x4 @ 40.00	$ 3.52
322 wood lath @ $10.00	3.22
.27 cu. yds. sand @ $1.50	.40
322 lbs. plaster @ $20.00 ton	3.22
.6 bushels lime @ 80c	.48
Water	.04
3.6 lbs. nails @ 6c	.22
2 hours carpenter time @ $1.00	2.00
1.8 hrs. lathers time @ $1.00	1.80
.6 hrs. helpers time @ 50c	.30
Plasterers time 4.5 hrs. @ $1.25	5.63
Tenders time 3.5 hrs. @ 70c	2.45
.2 hrs. carpenter foreman @ $1.25	.25
Scaffold charge	.22
.45 hrs. plaster foreman @ $1.50	.68

Cost per 100 sq. ft. plastered 2 sides $24.43

Cost practically 24½c per sq. ft.

"E" Cost of 100 sq. ft. ceiling.

56 ft. B. M. 2x4 @ $40.00	$ 2.24
161 wood lath @ $10.00	1.61
2 lbs. nails @ 6c	.12
.14 cu. yds. sand @ $1.50	.21
.15 bushels lime @ 80c	.12
161 lbs. plaster @ $20.00 ton	1.61
Water charge	.02
.67 hours carpenter time @ 1.00	.67
.9 hours lather time @ $1.00	.90
.3 hours helper time @ 50c	.15
.07 hrs. carpenter foreman @ $1.25	.09
2.3 hrs. plasterers time @ $1.25	2.88
1.8 hrs. plasterers tender @ 70c	1.26
.23 hrs. plaster foreman @ $1.50	.35
Scaffold charge @ 11c	.11
	$12.34

"F" Cost of 100 sq. ft. roof.

84 ft. B. M. 2x6 rafter @ $40.00	$ 3.36
114 ft. sheathing 1x8 @ $35.00	3.99
850 shingles @ $6.00	5.10
7 lbs. nails @ 6c	.42
5.8 hrs. carpenters time @ $1.00	5.80
1 hours helpers time @ 50c	.50
.58 hrs. carpenter foreman @ $1.25	.73
	$19.90

Cost approximately $.20 per sq. ft.

For scales of wage and material prices you may substitute your local figures. All the above figures are taken from "Tamblyn System," Cost Analysis Tables. Once the tables are priced all you have to do to figure a job as outlined is as follows:

"A" Basement walls (concrete) 128x8—1024 sq. ft. @ 43c	$440.32
"B" Brick walls including plaster. 128x10—1280 sq. ft. @ 54c	$691.20
"C" Floor Construction including joists, bridging, sub-floor and finished floor. 876 sq. ft. @ 28c	$245.28
"D" Partitions plastered two sides. 568 sq. ft. @ 24½c	$139.16
"E" Ceiling joists and plaster. 876 sq. ft. @ 12 1-3c	$108.04
"F" Roof complete. 1300 sq. ft. @ 20c	$260.00

Total cost of these items.$1,884.00

Various items such as wall-footings, cornices, roof bracing, plates and any special ornament or detail work to be added as extras.

Tamblyn System Tables if kept priced up to date according to your local rates —makes it possible for you to prepare quick estimates. This method is also excellent as a check on an itemized estimate. It is an insurance against costly errors.

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By Tamblyn System
Box 1465
Denver, Colo.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 3

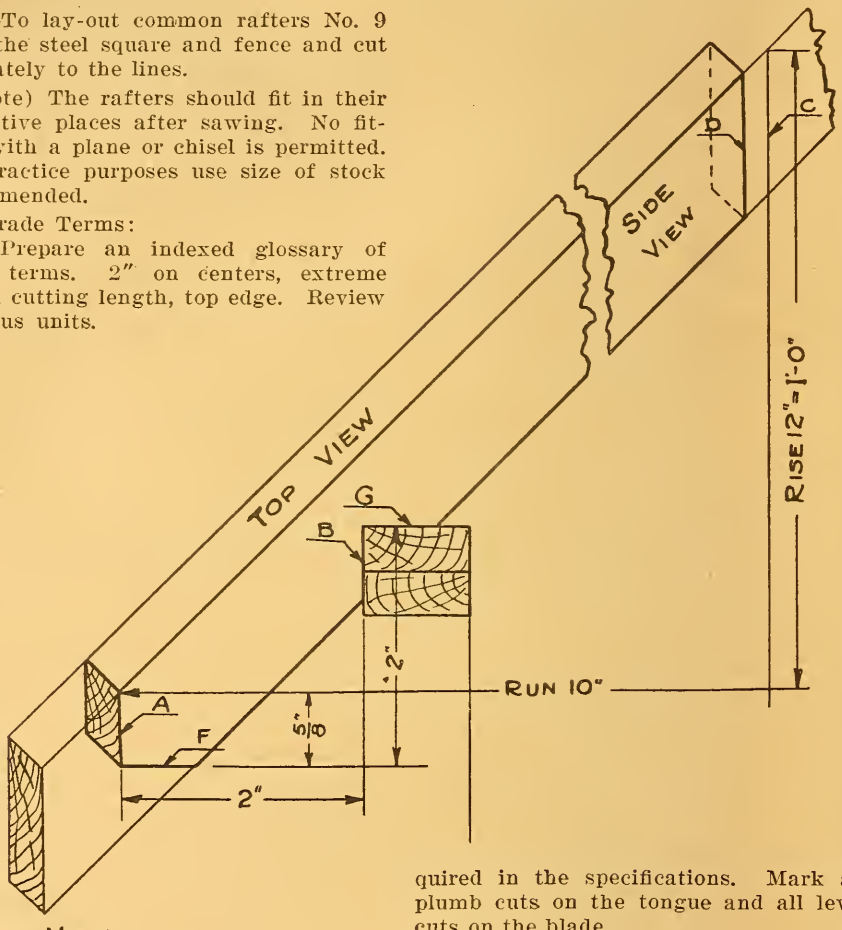
I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay-out common rafters No. 9 with the steel square and fence and cut accurately to the lines.

(Note) The rafters should fit in their respective places after sawing. No fitting with a plane or chisel is permitted. For practice purposes use size of stock recommended.

II—Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of trade terms. 2″ on centers, extreme length cutting length, top edge. Review previous units.



END VIEW

III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.
2—Materials required.
1—Fence. See previous units.
2—5 lineal feet ⅜″ x ⅞″.

IV—Specifications:

Projection 2″.
Facia, ⅝″.
Pitch short common rafter, 12″ rise in one foot. ½ pitch.
Rafters spaced 2″ on centers.
Plancher level to plate levels, 2″.
Common rafters ⅜″ x ⅞″.
Ridge ⅜″ x 1⅛″.
Runs to be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1 drawing.

V—Operations:

1—Set the fence and square to 12″ rise on the tongue and 12″ run on the blade in accordance with the pitch required in the specifications. Mark all plumb cuts on the tongue and all level cuts on the blade.

2—With the top edge of the stock to be used for the rafter toward the operator, press the fence firmly against the top edge, beginning at the extreme right with the tongue toward the left, mark the first plumb line. Note drawing, or facia line.

3—Measure the run of common rafter No. 9 on the lay-out, Unit No. 1 drawing measuring from the facia line to the center line of ridge (B) or 10″.

4—Slide the fence and square along, pressing it firmly against the top edge of the rafter and measure on a level line

from facia line (A), the run of common rafter No. 9 or 10″ and produce plumb line (C), the extreme length of the rafter to the center of ridge (B). Drawing.

5—Determine the cutting length of the rafter by measuring forward on a level line from plumb line (C), a distance equal to one half the thickness of the stock used for the ridge, 3-16″ and produce plumb line (D), giving the butt joint against the side of ridge B.

6—Begin again at facia line (A) and measure in on a level line, the width of the projection, 2″ and produce wall line (B) completing all plumb lines.

7—Measure down on facia line (A) from the top edge of the rafter, the width of the facie, ⅝″ and produce plancher level (F).

8—Measure up on a plumb line from plancher level (F), 2″ and produce plate level (G), see drawing.

9—Cut on line A for the facia, on lines B and G for the birdsmouth, on line D for the butt joint against the ridge and on line F for the plancher level.

VI—Questions:

1—What is a common rafter?

2—What figures are used on the steel square for laying out common rafters? (b) Is the figure used for the rise constant? (c) Is the figure used for the run constant?

3—Why is it necessary to measure from the top edge of the stock and either on a level or a plumb line?

4—What would happen if the measurements were taken from the bottom edge of the stock?

5—How is the distance from the plancher level to plate level determined?

6—What deductions must be made from the extreme length of common rafters for the cutting length?

VII—Key To The Questions:

1—Chapter 1, page 19.
2—Page 25. (b) page 25, (c) page 26.
3—Page 21.
4—Page 21.
5—Chapter 2, page 32.
6—Page 34.

VIII—References:

1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing—R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Note) The above page numbers refer to this reference.

Key To Drawing.

A—Facia Line.
B—Wall Line.
C—Extreme length of rafter to center of ridge B.
D—Cutting length of rafter to butt against the side of ridge B.
F—Plancher level.
G—Plate Level.

THE RAPID RAFTER CALCULATOR

(By Otto L. Engstrom)

(Copyright)

Common Rafters

Long series of complicated figuring expressed in algebra is a good pastime for the advanced mathematician but the average carpenter appreciates short-cut methods that save both time and mental energy. The Panama Canal saved transportation thousands of miles by a mere short cut.

A straight line is the shortest distance between two given points. The decimal system is employed by engineers, draftsmen and estimators since it eliminates the tedious task of dealing with fractions. My anticipation is that some day the standard foot will be divided into tenths and these tenths will be nothing but inches. Of course in engineering this is not a new technical term.

Ancient architects and mechanics made their measurements by selecting a certain distance and dividing it into modules and parts, which may apply to the four orders of architecture namely: The Doric, Tuscan, Corinthian and Ionic. Last of all a new feature sprung forth called the Composative.

The circle divided into degrees, minutes and seconds was chiefly done by astronomers in order to have their system correspond with the clock time system previously established. Nearly every country has its own system of measurements, but the circle and the protractor are adopted as a standard the world over by astronomers.

Properties of the Circle

Diameter x 3.1416 equals circumference.

Diameter x .8862 equals side of an equal square.

Circumference x .2821 equals side of an equal square.

Diameter x .7071 equals side of an inscribed square.

Circumference x .2251 equals side of an inscribed square.

Diameter squared x .7854 equals area of circle.

Radius x 6.28318 equals circumference.

The steel square itself originated from the circle as being one fourth thereof or 90 degrees.

The protractor represents ½ circle or 180 degrees, in other words a right and left square.

I will now introduce my roof framing system in decimal, apply it to your steel square.

To find the length of a common rafter at any pitch multiply given decimal of desired pitch by the width of building in feet. Example thus building equals 24′ 0″ wide rise 12″ run 12″. Multiply .707 x 24′ 0″ equals 16.968 equals answer. Find nearest number in column number 1 which is .916 or 11 inches. Deduct .916 from .968 and you have .052 or 5/8″. Found in column number 2. Being the nearest next number. Length of said rafter equals 16′ 11 5/8″.

Same method applies to all pitches in hip, valley or common rafters stated in their columns. If span is 24′ 6″ apply the same method separate and add product to 16′ 11 5/8″ thus, .707 x 6″ equals 4″ .242 find nearest next number in column number 3 which is .250 or ¼ of one inch. 16′ 11 5/8″ plus 4 ¼″ equals 17′ 3 7/8″ answer. Always watch your decimal points.

It takes .125 to make 1/8″. To avoid long series of complicated figuring the nearest next number in thousandths will serve in wood framing.

The tabulated base decimals must be "correct" for practical work. Degrees and minutes of rise is given in right hand side of first two columns.

COMMON-RAFTERS.

WIDTH OF BUILDING IN FEET.

RUN	RISE	SPAN	X	DEC'M'L.	DEG	MIN
12	4	=	=	.527	18	30
12	5	=	=	.542	22	35
12	6	=	=	.559	26	40
12	7	=	=	.579	30	20
12	8	=	=	.601	33	55
12	9	=	=	.625	37	00
12	10	=	=	.651	39	50
12	11	=	=	.678	42	25
12	12	=	=	.707	45	00
12	13	=	=	.737	47	00
12	14	=	=	.768	49	10
12	15	=	=	.800	51	10
12	16	=	=	.833	53	00
12	17	=	=	.867	54	30
12	18	=	=	.901	56	00

THOUSANDTHS of one foot STANDARD.

INCH	1/100	1/1000
1	.08	.083
2	.17	.166
3	.25	.250
4	.33	.333
5	.42	.417
6	.50	.500
7	.58	.583
8	.67	.666
9	.75	.750
10	.83	.833
11	.92	.916
12	1.00	1.000

STANDARD STEEL TAPES INSURE CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

COL.#1

THOUSANDTHS of one inch as part of ONE FOOT

1/16	.005
1/8	.010
3/16	.015
1/4	.021
5/16	.026
3/8	.031
7/16	.036
1/2	.041
9/16	.046
5/8	.052
11/16	.057
3/4	.062
13/16	.067
7/8	.072
15/16	.077
1 IN.	.083

COL.#2

THOUSANDTHS of one inch STANDARD.

1/32	.031
1/16	.062
1/8	.125
3/16	.187
1/4	.250
5/16	.312
3/8	.375
7/16	.437
1/2	.500
9/16	.562
5/8	.625
11/16	.687
3/4	.750
13/16	.812
7/8	.875
15/16	.937
1 inch.	1.000

COL.#3

60 second equals 1 minute.
60 minutes equals 1 degree.
360 degrees equals 1 circle.
90 degrees equals 1 "Square."

Architects specify pitch of roofs in degrees. It is well to know the corresponding pitch in inches of rise.

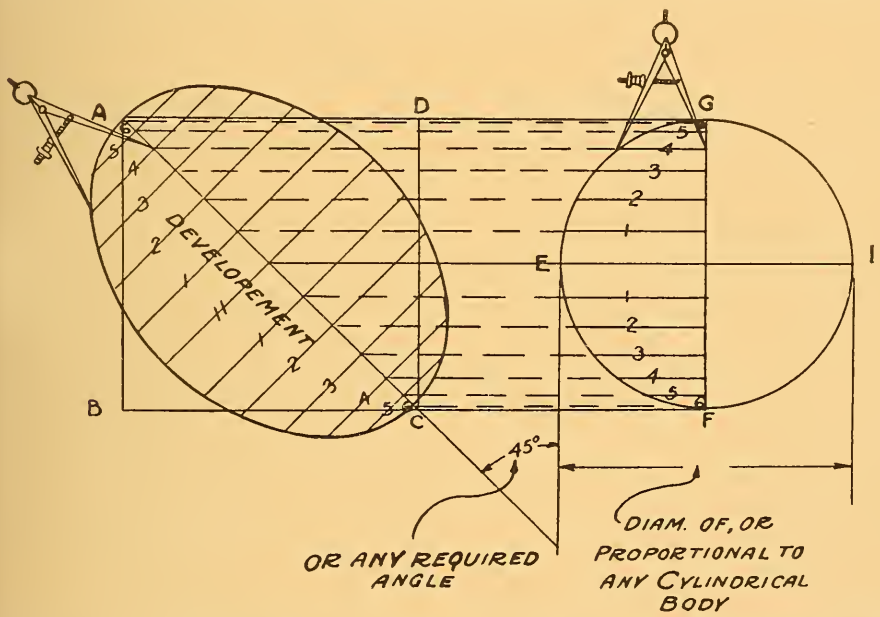
Wall and Ceiling Openings

Being much interested in your craft problems, I am enclosing some information in relation to the trade which may do some brother carpenters some good as I know by experience there are quite a number of the brothers who could use this plan and development in many kinds of construction work.

Many times it is necessary to make pipe openings through walls or ceilings after the forms are placed to get the location more exact, these openings often enter the walls or ceilings at various angles, and to the average carpenter this is quite a job, cutting the hole the shape it should be and getting a good job.

Let E G F I represent cross section of cylinder cut at an angle of 90 degrees to its sides, or the proportional thereof, or first draw the circle in full size or the proportional thereof as before stated "E G F I." Next draw the chord or diameter G F and at right angles to G F over your center draw the line I E letting it extend by the circumference far enough to complete the development.

Next take your compasses and set them at a desired spacing proportionally about ¼ of the radius you are using, and if the job is to be extra neat set them closer. Next take the compasses you have set and start at the line E and step around the circumference F E G each way from E, this being done extend lines from these points in circumference to line F G, at right angles to F G, this will give the lines E 123456. Next draw the line G D A at right angles to F G, also the line F C B, at right angles to F G, and parallel, to A D G. Next draw the angle line A C which may be any desired angle, in this case 45 degrees. Now extend the lines E123456 to meet angle line A C represented here by broken lines parallel to the lines A D G and B C F, next draw the line through H letting them be long enough on each side of line A C to receive the new development, making the lines H123456 in A B C D at right angles to the A C. Next take the dividers and on lines E123456 of G E F I with one leg on the circumference and the other on the line G F take this distance in the dividers and with one leg on the line A C strike the other leg where it will, on the line corresponding in number, in this case 4 or as illustrated repeat until all lines or mesurements are taken, striking these lines each way, and, at right angles to the line A C. Next draw lines from one



point to the other until the development is completed.

I believe with the enclosed drawing I have made this plain. Recently I worked on a job where quite a bit of this work had to be done and was quite interested to note on one particular occasion the boss put three men to work to do a job of this nature and the three worked for half a day and did not even get it laid out. So that is the reason the man who knows gets those jobs. Hoping this will help some other brother.

C. H. Wert,
L. U. No. 1362. Port Royal, Pa.

Answers To Brother J. J. Manley's Segment Area Problem

Editor's Note:—An unusual amount of interest was taken in the solution of this problem, consequently we are only publishing a few of the formulas submitted. We therefore take this opportunity of thanking the many readers who send in their solutions.

In answer to Brother Manley's segment area problem, I wish to say that there is no simple solution that would be absolutely correct, without involving arc. The formula I am offering is very close to correct for any height segment not exceeding 180 degrees.

No. 1. Area of segment equals 1 1-3 height times square root of (chord squared divided by 4) plus (height squared times .388).

Applying rule.

Area equals 1.333 x 3 x square root of (14 squared divided by 4) plus (3 squared x .388) equals 4 x square root of 49 plus 3.492 equals 4 x square root of 52.492 equals 4 x 7.2449 equals 28.-9796 sq. ft.

There is another rule for low segment if the height is not more than ⅛ of the chord.

No. 2. Area equals chord x height divided by 3 times 2.

Here is one more rule that applies to any segment.

No. 3. Find the area of the sector which has the same arc and also the area of the triangle formed by the radii and chord; take the sum of these areas if the segment be greater than 180 degrees; take the difference if less.

Applying this rule:

Area of the sector equals .5 times radius times arc.

Area of the triangle equals .5 times altitude times base.

Using these rules:

Area of the sector equals .5 times 9.-666 times 15.642 equals 75.597.

Area of the triangle equals .5 times 6.-666 times 14 equals 46.662.

Area of segment equals 28.935 sq. ft.

This rule is quite complicated, and the difference is very small, compared to solution found by rule No. 1.

I. Tujunen,
L. U. No. 1657. Corona, L. I., N. Y.

* * *

Brother J. J. Manley asks how to find the area of a segment of a circle without knowing the arc of the segment.

This can not be done, but it may be found approximately by several formulas which have been derived for the use of practical men not having a knowledge of trigonometry. A formula which has been declared as "one of the best known" by authors of textbooks is the following:

Let C be the chord and h the height of the segment where h is not greater than one half C. Then the area equals two-thirds times C times h, plus h cubed divided by two times C.

A equals 2. C. h divided by 3 plus h cubed divided by 2. C.

The height and chord of the segment that Brother Manley offered for solution were 3 and 14 respectively. The area is then equal to 2 times 3 times 14 divided by 3, plus 3 cubed divided by 2 times 14 which equals 28 and 27-28ths or 28.964. The true area obtained trigonometrically is 29.003 to the nearest thousandth so that the error in this problem is 0.039 or about one tenth of one percent, which is as close as one would ever expect to measure the dimensions of a segment.

The greatest error obtained by using this formula is eight-tenths of one percent. This is when the segment is a semi-circle or near it.

The area of a segment which is greater than a semi-circle (when h is greater than one-half C) is found by finding the area of the whole circle and then subtracting the area of the minor segment which may be found by this formula.

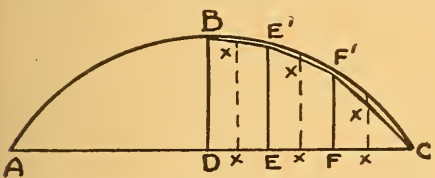
I am discussing this formula in detail because it is quite simple since it involves only two measurements and because it is met with in many practical problems such as finding the amount of liquid contained in partly filled horizontal, cylindrical tanks and etc.

E. Johnson,
L. U. No. 488. New York, N. Y.

Let A B C be curve of segment, and A C its Chord. Bisect A C at D, erect line D B square with Chord. Divided D C into any number of equal spaces (the more spaces, the more accurate the area will be) as at E and F, at these points erect lines E E^1, and F F^1 square with line D C.

Connect points on curve of arc by lines B E^1, E^1 F^1, F^1 C. Thus forming a series of trapezoids and one triangle at the end of chord.

Now bisect lines D E, E F, and F C at points marked x in figure and draw



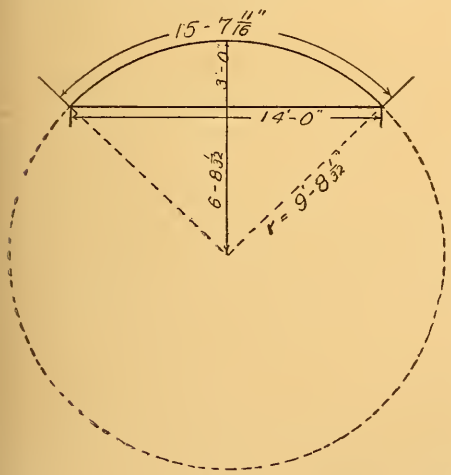
lines also square with chord as shown by dotted lines X X, stopping at lines B E^1, E^1 F^1 and F^1 C. Measure these lines accurately and multiply by length of lines D E, E F and F C.

This gives the areas of the trapezoids and triangle in half the segment. Add these sub-areas and multiply by 2 to get area of full segment. This leaves a small segment at the top of each trapezoid unaccounted for but if the chord be divided into more spaces these become smaller and for general purposes could be eliminated.

Geo. Carr, Baltimore, Md.

* * *

In reply to Brother Manley's area of segment problem, first find radius of arc



of a circle by the formula: radius equals C squared plus 4 h squared divided by 8 h equals 14 squared plus 4 times 3 squared divided by 8 times 3 equals 9.67 or 9′ 8 1-32″, then find the length of arc by formula: L equals 4 times square root of C squared plus 4 h squared minus C divided by 3 equals 4 times square root of 14 squared plus 4 times 3 squared minus 14 divided by 3 equals 15.64 or 15′ 7 11-16″. To find the area of the sector, A equals ½ L radius equals ½ times 9.67 times 15.64 equals 75.62. Now the area of the triangle formed by the chord of the arc and the radius is taken from area of sector and we have the area of the desired segment thus—

Area of sector equals ½ times 9.67 times 15.64 equals 75.62.

Area of triangle equals ½ times 6.67 times 14 equals 46.69.

Area of segment equals 75.62 minus 46.69 equals 28.93 or 29 sq. ft.

William England,
L. U. No. 1856. Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

I read every month with great interest the craft problems found in our Journal and agree with Brother J. J. Manley of Witchita Falls, Texas, that the problem drawing the most interest seems to have been the one of finding the radius of a circle when the length of cord and height of spring is given. This was a simple problem in proportion, the solution being, the spring is to ½ the cord as ½ the cord is to the rest of the diameter, but when Brother Manley submits such a problem as finding the area of a segment he is either unaware of the difficulty of the problem or is trying to fool a lot of us.

This is a very difficult problem and I don't think it can be easily solved by many of the craft working at the trade.

I have gone into this problem very thoroughly and will give Brother Manley and the rest of the brothers who are interested the formulas I have found and would certainly like to know if he has a simpler solution.

Area of segment of circle equals area of sector of equal radius, minus area of triangle, when the segment is less, and plus area of triangle, when the segment is greater than the semi-circle.

Area of sector of circle equals length of arc x ½ the radius.

Length of arc equals number of degrees x .017453 radius.

Degrees in arc whose length equals radius equals 57 degrees 2958.

Length of an arc of 1 degree equals radius x .017453.

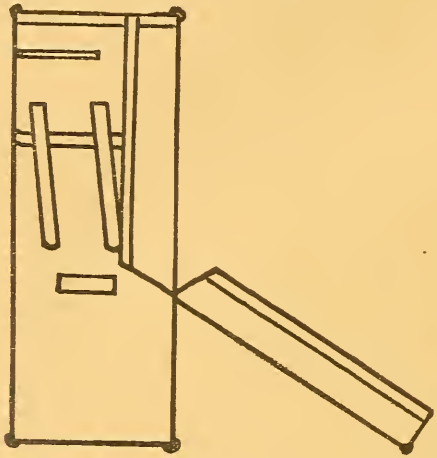
Length of an arc of 1 minute equals radius x .0002909.

Length of an arc of 1 second equals radius x .0000048.

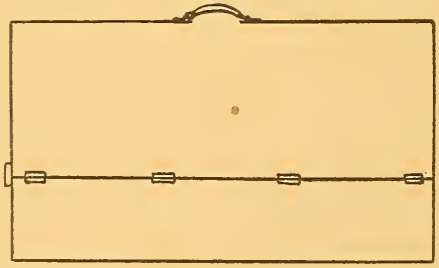
Dan J. Cherry,
L. U. No. 200. Columbus, Ohio.

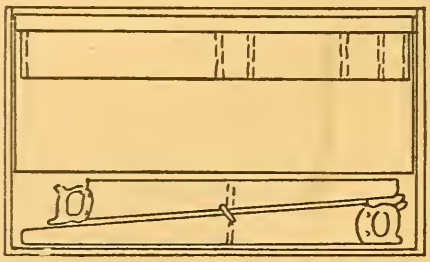
Answers To Brother Martin Nevin's Request For Tool Box Designs

In answer to a request regarding a toolbox, I submit one I designed for myself.



I planned the outside of the box to be of ¾" x 7" lumber. The corners are dovetailed as this makes the strongest





corner. Cover the sides with ¼" panelling lumber which will avoid splitting.

The inside length is 33 inches which will accomodate a 28" saw. The saws are to be placed in the lid where they are protected and away from the other tools. There is also a place for the level in the top on a shelf over the till. The till is made of galvanized iron with wood ends and partitions to protect the chisels and bits.

The box is 18½ inches in height so an 18" tongue square can be placed in the front of box, out of the way. The till is hung so as to tip out with the hangers shown at the end.

A Brother,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

* * *

I am enclosing sketch for tool box which I think would be most satisfactory for ordinary carpenters. If a neat

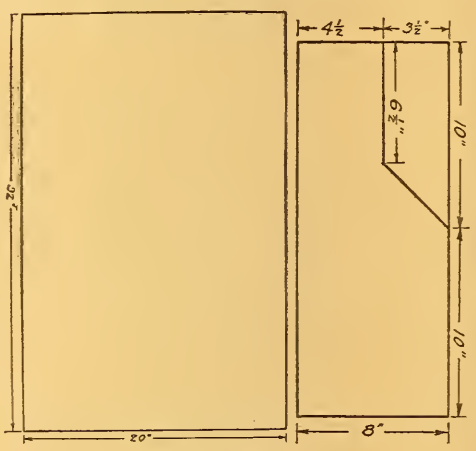


Fig. No. 1

Size of Hand Box

If four saws are desired, box should be 10 inches wide.

Material

Top, bottom and ends ⅞" soft poplar or fir. Sides 3 or 5 ply ⅜" fir veneer.

or trim box is desired it may be stained and varnished and bound with brass, otherwise a galvanized iron binding and a paint job will be more serviceable, but by all means use the binding as it keeps other fellows from using your box for a saw horse. They don't want to saw into the metal binding.

There are many ways the interior can be arranged, and the size of box may also be made to suit the quantity of tools necessary to be carried. I am 55 years old, have been working at the carpenter trade over 30 years and in many states in the west and have seen a wonderful assortment of boxes, some would

make you laugh to know that carpenters built them.

A suitcase handle will do to carry same and a trunk lock will lock it. If the binding is properly fitted at the corners no corner irons are required, yet they would add to the appearance of neatness. The hinges on the drop lid or saw tray should be riveted. If the carpenter uses a square with a 16″ tongue, an 18″ box will be high enough and it

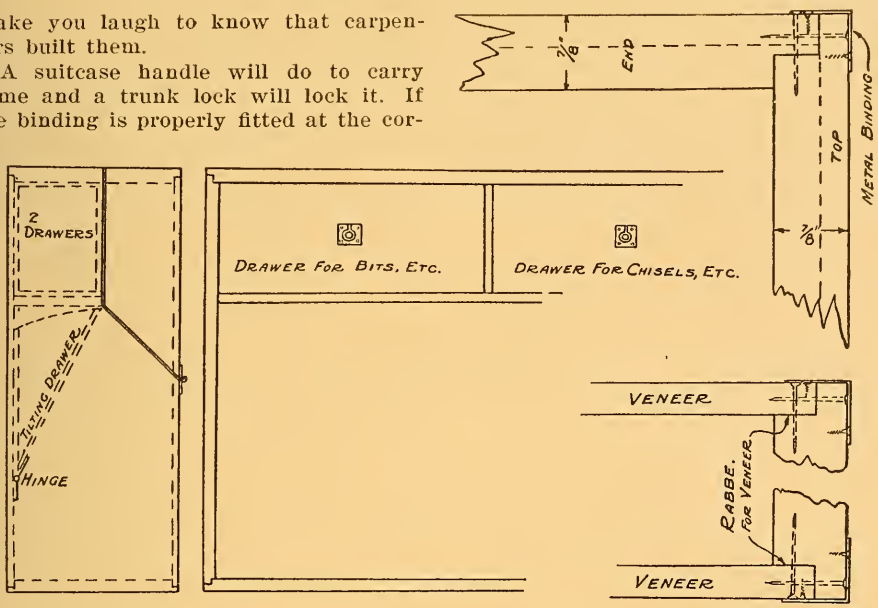


Fig. No. 2

For binding cut strips 1½″ wide and break in center. Metal binding may be made of brass or galvanized iron.

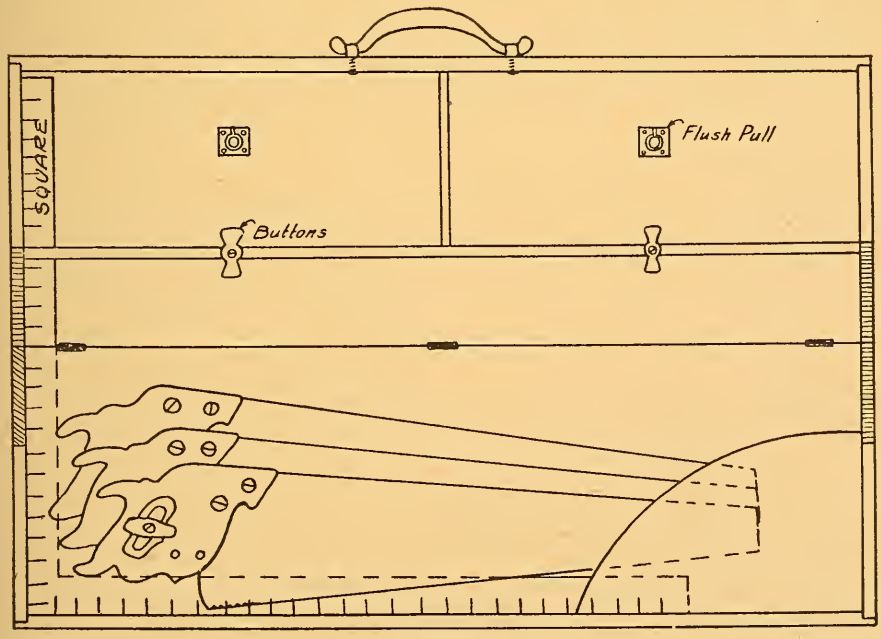


Fig. No. 3

The two drawers should be set back from the face 3-16″ to give room for square. The hinges should be fastened with rivets.

should be long enough for his rip saw and level.

Geo. M. Hausz,
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

* * *

A request I read in the February issue of our Journal for a sketch and particulars for a good carpenter's tool box, gives me an opportunity to air my ideas on the subject.

I herewith submit sketches and details as to materials in writing. The sketch, if I have made my idea plain, bolts without screw slots, impossible to remove from outside.

The wood parts finished in dark stain, varnished, metal corners, painted black.

The chief feature of this box is that the saws are placed, two on each side of the top (which folds down), in a position where nothing can come in contact with the teeth. When the box is opened and tray lifted out, I have access to everything in the box. Besides the kit is as easily carried open as closed. Will contain all the tools used on any job,

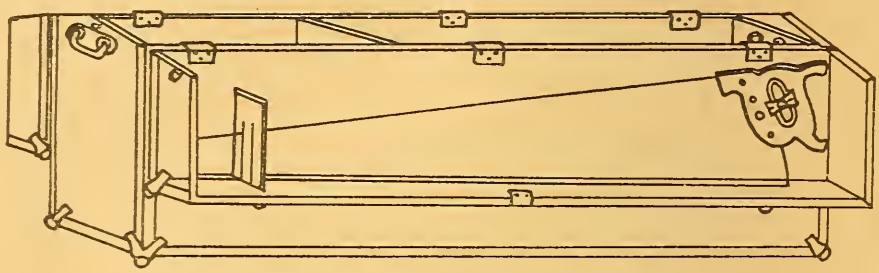


Fig. 1

will speak for itself. As to materials:— Top, ends and bottom are made of ⅝" poplar. The sides of ⅜" laminated fir panel, put together with screws, corners bound with ¾"x¾" galvanized iron, bent to a square angle at the tin shop with the exception of plow and clamps.

In constructing this box the dimensions should vary to suit the individual's tools. Mine is wide enough inside to accomodate jointer and jack plane side by side in the bottom with level in fasten-

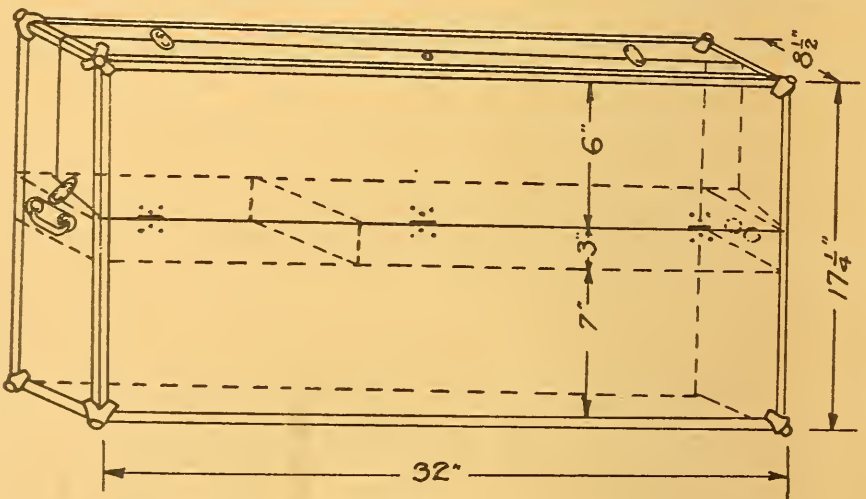


Fig. 2

and fastened with oval head tacks, these protected at ends by brass trunk corners. One brass handle at each end which stops at horizontal when in carrying position. Hinges are (⅜ offset) brass, placed on inside, bolted with brass stove

ings just under the till, leaving plenty of room for other planes, bits, etc. The length of kit may be governed by the length of saws used and height should be 16" inside to accomodate the framing square.

This box has given service for the past four years and is as strong and bright as ever with the help of a coat of varnish every year.

The lock is a large size drawer type with only the keyhole showing, assisted by trunk snaps one on top and one on each end, holding each half of the lid rigid.

B. H. Pierson,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

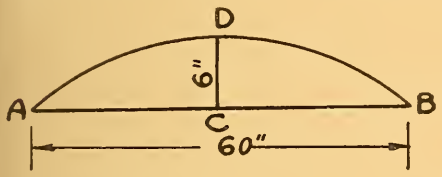
Regarding Brother Matson's Arc Problem

I have been reading Brother Matson's Arc Problem and would be glad to offer this solution of finding the radius from the arc of a circle.

The chord in this problem is 60″ and the rise is 6″.

The formula is:

Radius equals C squared plus 4 h squared divided by 8 h equals 60 times 60 plus 4 times 6 times 6 divided by 8 times 6 equals 3600 plus 144 equals 3744: 48 equals 78″ or 6′ 6″ the radius.



If we know the radius and the rise h and want to find the chord the formula is Chord C equals 2 times the square root of 2 H R minus H squared equals 2 x 6 x 78 minus 6 x 6 equals 900.

The square root of 900 equals 30, 30 x 2 equals 60″ the chord.

If we know the radius and the Chord and want to find rise H the formula is H equals R minus the sq. root of R squared minus (½ C squared) equals 78″ x 78″ minus (½ x 60″ times 30).

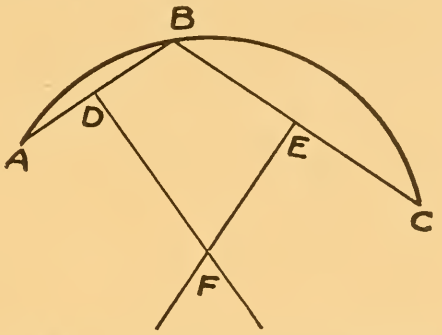
R squared equals 6084 minus (½ C squared) equals 900 equals square root of 5184 equals 72.

Radius equals 78 minus 72 equals 6″ the rise H.

Ole Diskerud.

* * *

I am a pattern maker but read "The Carpenter" each month and like all the craft problems published, and think this solution to the arc radius is a little less complicated than any shown thus far. The diagram is self explanatory almost. For instance, let A C be any arc, then take points B, D, E, anywhere on arc's circumference, connect these points by lines A B and B C. With rule or tape bisect these lines at F. From these points erect lines square with A B and B C. The intersection of

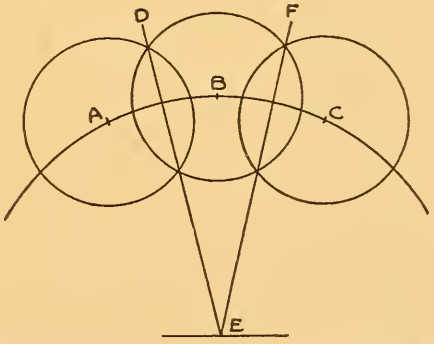


these lines at F will be the center of the arc. This method can be done by anyone with a rule and square. Hoping this may be of some benefit.

Geo. A. Carr,
Baltimore, Md.

* * *

I did not see Brother Matson's arc problem when it was published but reading over the answers to it I understand the question was to find the radius of a circle from a portion of the arc. I would like to offer this solution if I understand the problem right. All that



is required to solve this problem is a compass and straight edge or chalk line.

Place point of compass near center of arc and draw circle. Place the compass on the arc on each side of this and draw circles so they will intersect the middle circle. Draw a straight line through the points of intersection. The distance from

the arc to the point over where these lines cross (E) is the radius of the circle obtained from the arc.

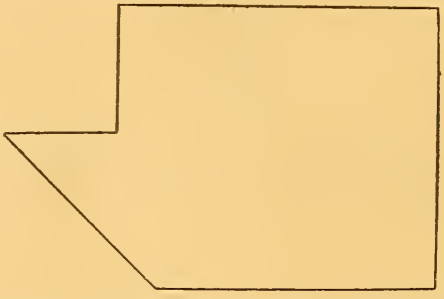
This requires very little mathematics as the drawing shows.

Ivan L. Hadzdan,
L. U. No. 406. Bath, Pa.

Another Puzzle

I think the following puzzle would interest some of the boys.

A carpenter was handed a piece of scrap wood (mahogany) shaped as shown, with the request to make it into a square table top, by cutting it into 3



pieces and fitting it together without wasting any of the wood (saw dust excepted). It can be done.

John H. Clark,
L. U. No. 15. Philadelphia, Pa.

Solve This Problem

Is it possible to cut an 8" square, with an area of 64 sq. in. and form them into an oblong measuring 5" x 13" with an area of 65 sq. in. as illustrated? If not, why; and if so, why?

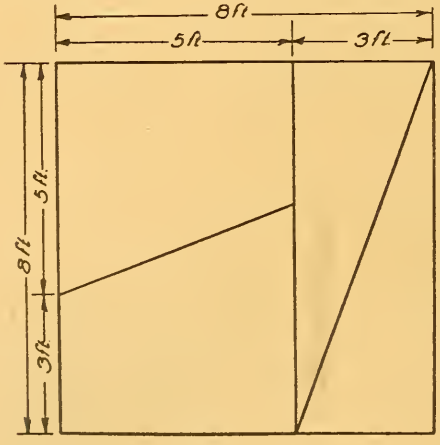


Fig. 1
Area of square 8" x 8" equals 64 sq. in.

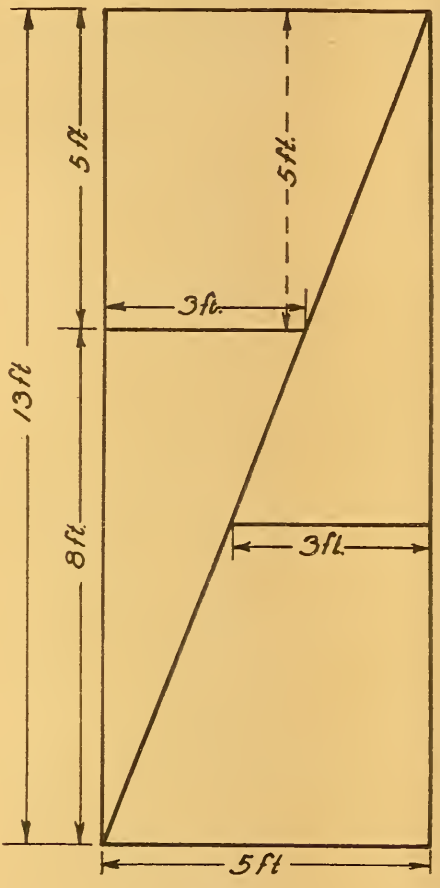


Fig. 2
Area of rectangle 5" x 13" equals 65 sq. in.

H. Linne, Jr.,
L. U. No. 269. Danville, Ill.

Radius Information Wanted

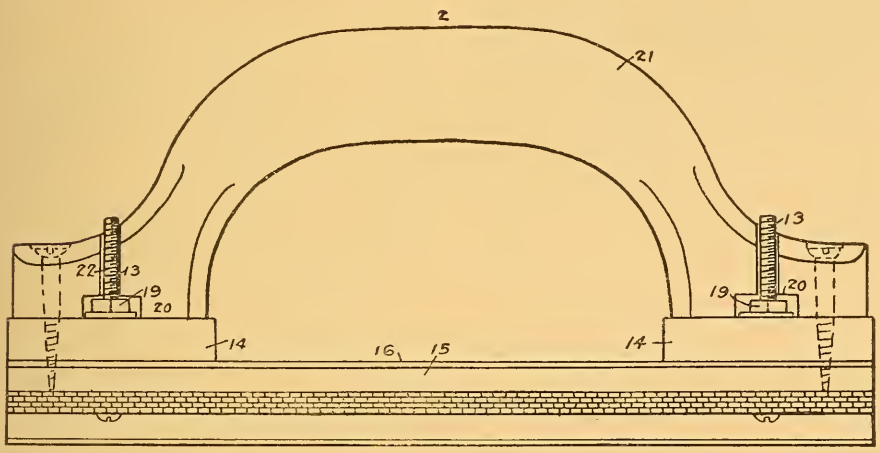
Keep up the good work with your craft problems, they are a great help to all of us.

I would like to know how to find the right radius to a hip in a semi-circular cornice where it meets in a 90 degree angle.

Chester G. Nixon,
L. U. No. 104. Dayton, Ohio.

A Grooving Hand Saw

Brother Charles Weiler, a member of L. U. No. 366, New York, N. Y., has invented and patented a grooving hand saw for floorlayers.



With the use of the old hand plane, the task of cutting a groove in the lateral ends of floors has often been difficult and sometimes impossible, so this new tool will fill a long felt need. It consists of 4 saw blades held in a frame, with proper spaces between each blade. The flange of the frame rests on the floor, when it is in position to be pushed by hand. The tool will cut a groove any width or depth very easily.

Anyone interested in this tool may address the inventor, Bro. Weiler, at 1916 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Steel Square Pocket Book

The fourth edition of the "Steel Square Pocket Book" by Dwight L. Stoddard is now ready for distribution. It has been revised, enlarged and entirely reset. This edition measures 4 by 6 inches, contains 189 pages with 184 illustrations has a flexible binding and contains an index. This handy treatise gives many practical methods of using that tool all carpenters use many times daily, the steel square. The price of the book is $1 and may be had by addressing the publisher, Scientific Book Corporation, 15 East 26th St., New York, N. Y. or the author, Dwight L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Importance of the Five Day Work Week

(By Joy Elmer Morgan, Editor of the Journal of the National Education Association.)

The time has come for the general adoption of the five day week in industry. That will mean one full day each week for health, education and home life in addition to the day reserved from time immemorial for rest and worship. It may easily represent as great an advance for the human race as the setting aside of the original day of rest. It will lengthen life. It will increase efficiency and prosperity. It will offset the monotony of machinefacture. It will give opportunity for adult education through travel, reading, radio, and participation in citizenship projects. It will lift the whole level of our civilization. Everyone who believes in a richer life for the masses should be an advocate of the gradual and early adoption of the five day week.

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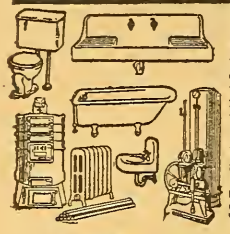

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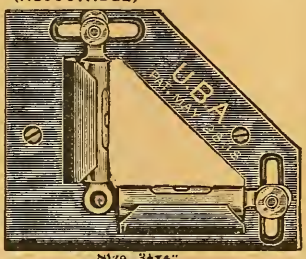

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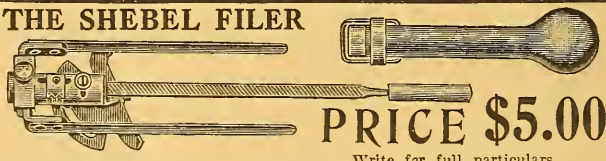

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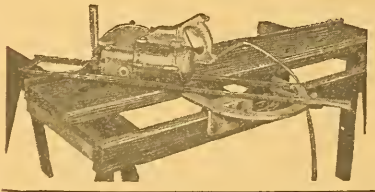

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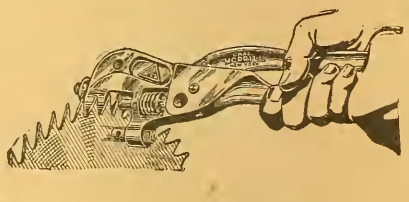

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*Northern Pine Manufacturers Association, Minneapolis, Minn.—White Pine, Norway Pine

*Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Fla.—Cypress and Tupelo

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HOW TO LAY JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES (PART FIVE)

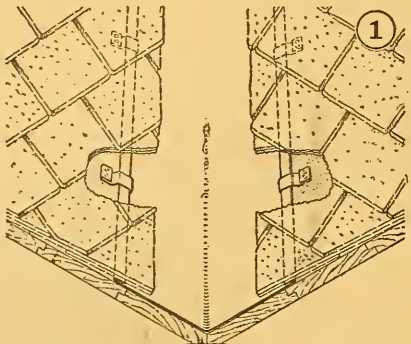
THIS article continues the story of the actual laying of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles which began in the March issue of this publication. It is the fifth of a series of articles on Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles in which we have tried to show the carpenter the advantages of this type of roofing, both from the standpoint of their use and as a means of bringing profitable business to the carpenter, and the ease with which they can be handled. This month's article will be followed by others in which the various methods of applying the different Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles will be fully described and all details of roof construction explained with detailed drawings.

Valleys—Figure 1 shows the proper construction for an open valley. Note: that the sheet metal is not nailed, but is held by metal clips or cleats which are locked into the turned back edges. This valley should extend as far as possible under the shingle, but not so far that the nails which hold the shingles in place will be driven through the valley.

Figure 2 shows the method of laying a closed valley. The small pieces of sheet metal are "shingled in" with the different courses of Asbestos Shingle. Each piece is nailed to the sheathing above the shingle and is of such length that the shingles which lies over it will completely cover the metal.

Hips—Figures 15, 16 and 17 show the different types of hip construction, each of which is fully explained on the drawing.

NOTE: Furring strips are used only where required.

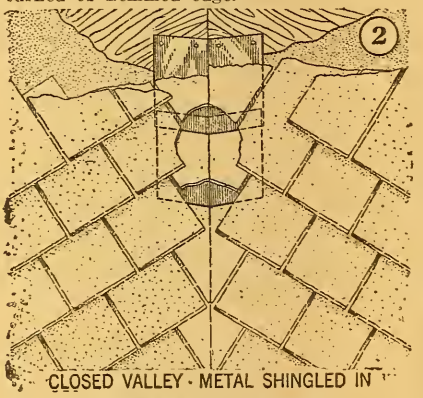


OPEN VALLEY · METAL CLIPPED IN PLACE

Ridge—Figures 12, 13 and 14 show the construction of the different types of ridge, which are practically the same as hip construction.

Flashing—Figure 3 shows the recommended method of flashing around a dormer window. These same details can be followed in flashing chimneys, skylights, or practically any type of roof intersection.

NOTE: Where the sheet metal extends over the shingles below a dormer, chimney or other intersection which is flashed, it is finished with a turned or hemmed edge.

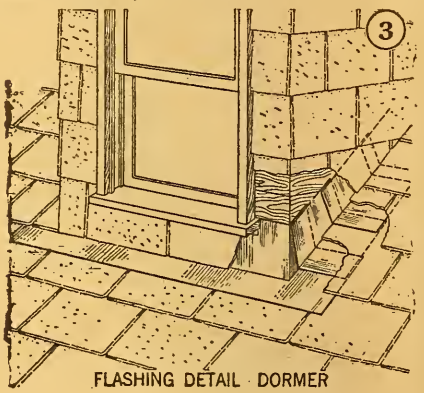


CLOSED VALLEY · METAL SHINGLED IN

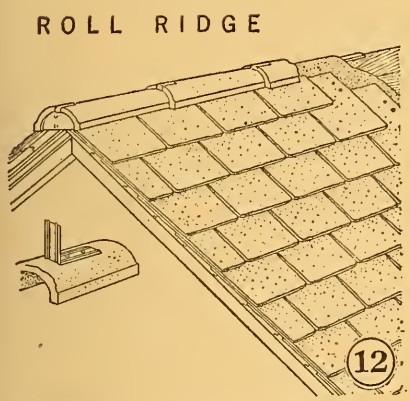
Valleys and Flashings

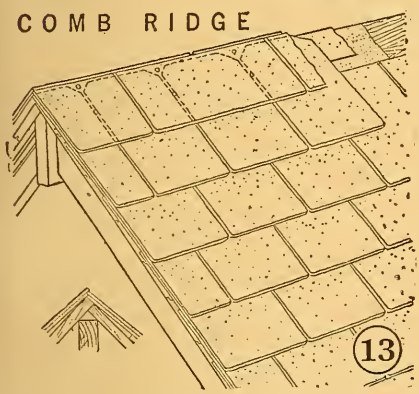
Wherever Valleys and Flashings have been mentioned they have been described as sheet metal. It is a well-known fact that the greatest number of roof leaks can be traced to flashings and valleys, and are almost always found to be caused by one of two things: either the metal work has been improperly installed, or a metal which rusted out or corroded, and was not permanent, had been used.

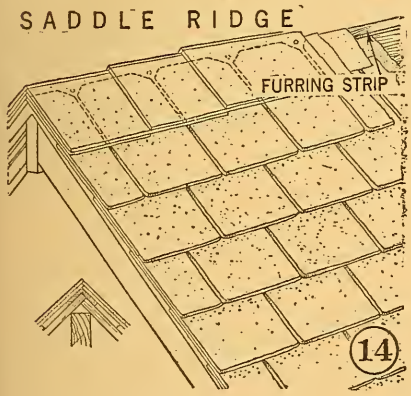
Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles make a permanent roof and it is false economy to use sheet metal if not

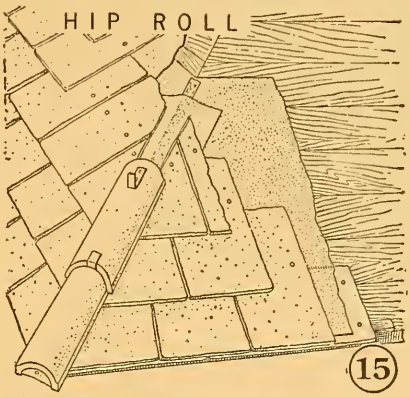


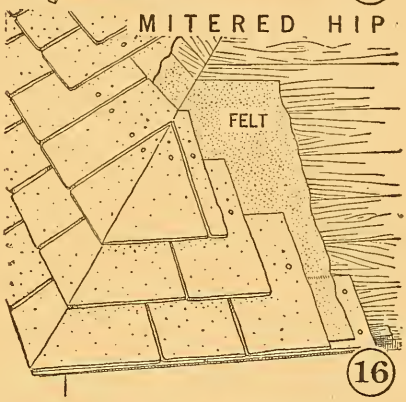
FLASHING DETAIL · DORMER

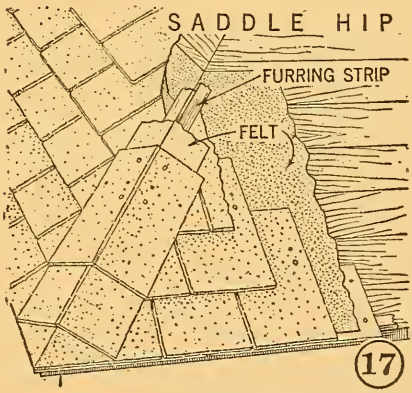












equally permanent. Therefore, we recommend the use of permanent metals for all valleys and flashing work in connection with these shingles. The most common of the permanent metals now on the market are copper, zinc, lead and aluminum. The proper valley and flashing construction for each of these metals is essentially the same. If on any unusual constructions a difficult flashing job is required, and one which is not fully specified in these articles, we will be glad to submit details on request. We also take this opportunity of referring the carpenter to the following for specific and detailed information on the use of these different metals in flashing work:—

For Copper —The Copper and Brass Research Association, New York City.
For Zinc —The American Zinc Institute, New York City.
For Aluminum—The Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh.
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Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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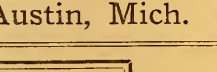

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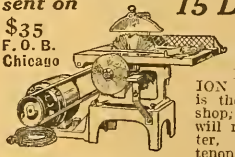

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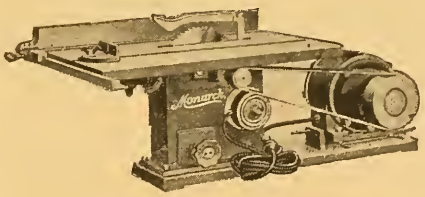

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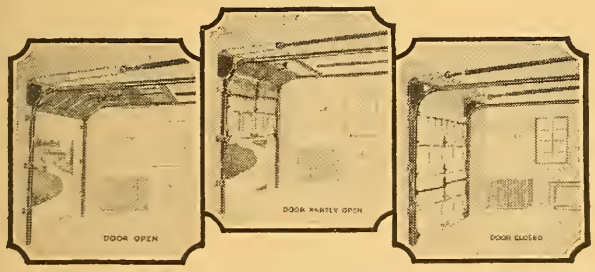

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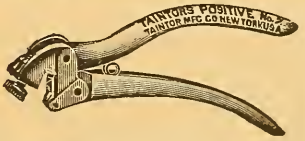

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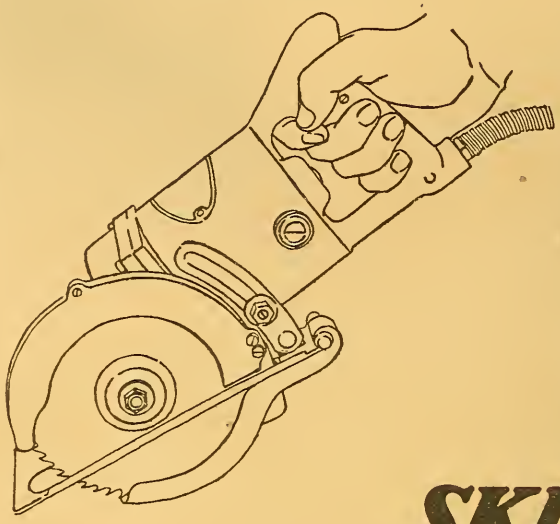

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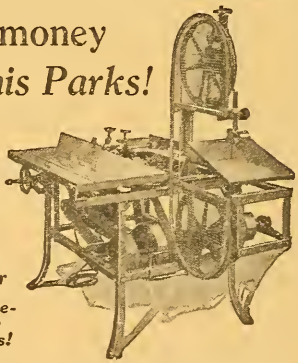

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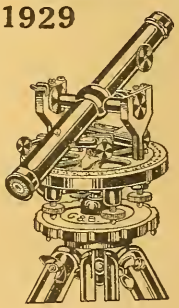

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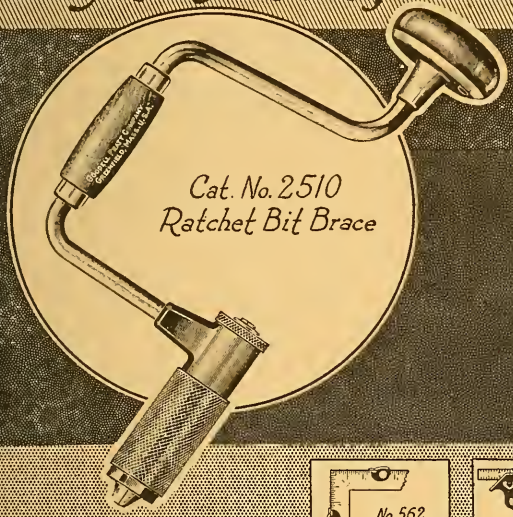

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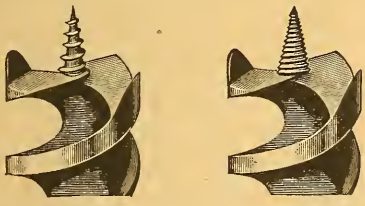

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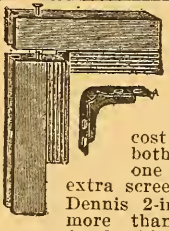

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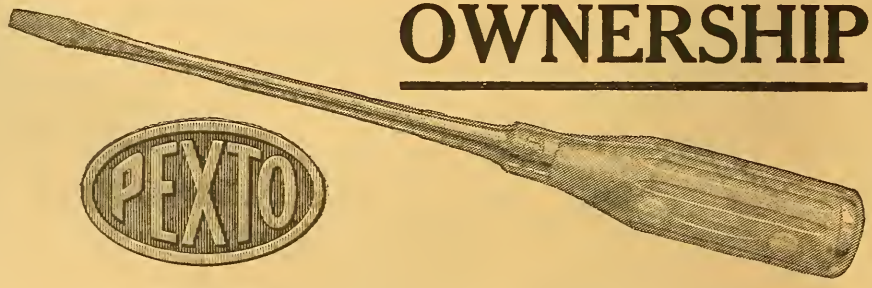

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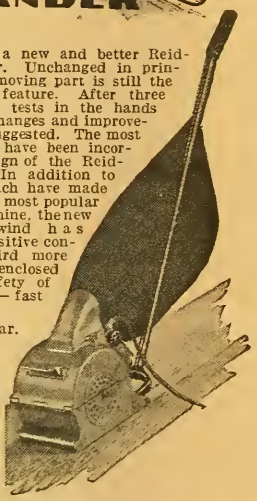

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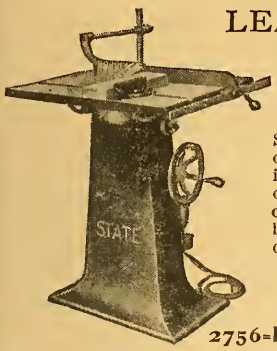

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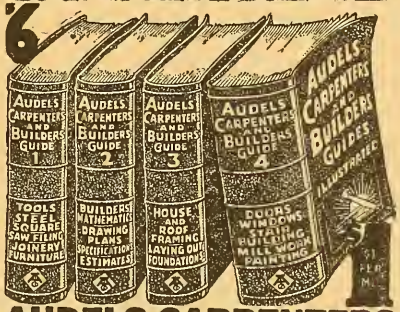
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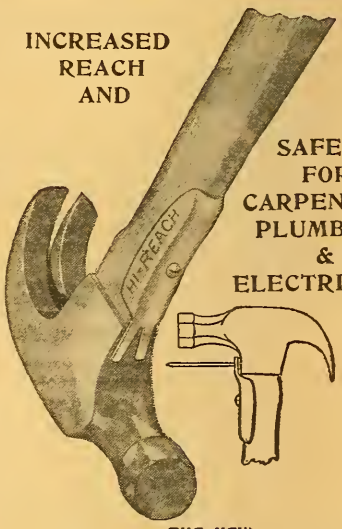

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Write For Sample Book "T"

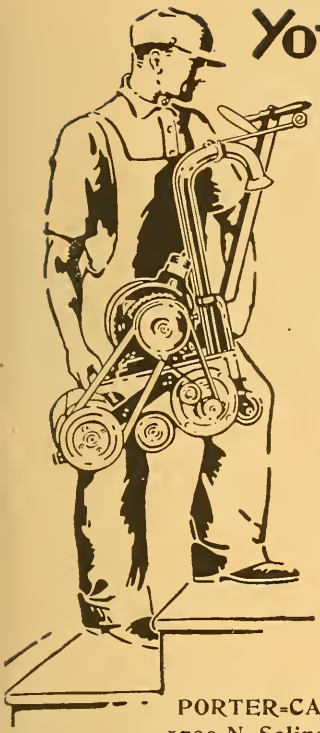
BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.

112-114 Duane St. NEW YORK

1317-1319 Pine St. ST. LOUIS



You don't need a *Truck* to move it. . .

Here is a high speed floor sander that does fast smooth work, yet it is not too heavy for one man to carry. With motor removed the machine weighs only 75 pounds, but for short moves one man can carry it without removing the motor. This combination of LARGE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY and LIGHT WEIGHT is found only in

Speedmatic "8"

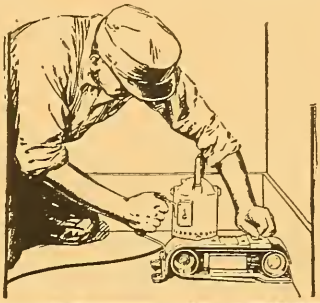
Smooth finish is assured by static and dynamic balance of the high speed "floating drum" (revolving surface speed 2300 feet per minute) which sands a strip eight inches wide.

The small drum operating at high speed has less friction surface between the drum and floor. Low abrasive cost—dustless operation—runs off wall plug. Just the Surfacer to start a paying business and one any contractor cannot afford to be without.

See the *Speedmatic* "8" before you buy, also the *Speedmatic* "12" for heavy duty work.

Eliminate Hand Scraping and Hand Sanding

The *Speedmatic* "8" will sand within 3" of the base board. For sanding butt ends with the grain, the SUPER TAKE-ABOUT Sander with Edging Attachment will sand right up to the baseboard, doing away with ugly knife marks and leaving a finish that matches the rest of the floor.



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No. 1E Aluminum Level.
24"—$6.65
26"—$7.00
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The famous Level with the patented EMPIRE interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. Compare this wonderful level with any other and appreciate its real quality. It's the level for you.

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Free

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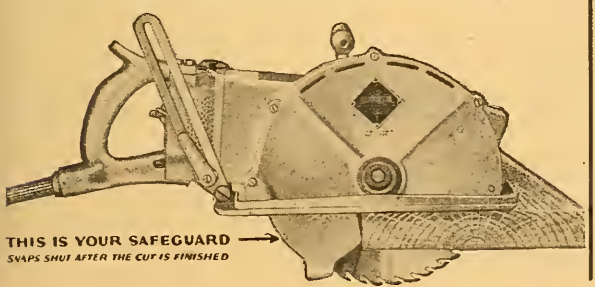
The ALTA ELECTRIC HAND SAW



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SNAPS SHUT AFTER THE CUT IS FINISHED

Three Sizes — Seven Models
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Please demonstrate on my job—

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Here's a way to

Increase YOUR Income

Thousands of carpenters are making extra money installing NUMETAL WEATHER STRIPS on homes, office buildings, courthouses, schools, churches and other buildings. The bigger the job the more money you make.

NUMETAL is the most modern and practical type of permanent weather strips, easily installed without special tools—without removing windows or doors. It is very inexpensive, but gives *permanent* satisfaction.

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Please send FREE booklet, *"How to Install Numetal Weather Strips,"* and full details of your proposition to carpenters.

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GYPSUM WALL BOARD

Rockwall is the trouble-proof gypsum wall board—the carpenters' favorite. Double strength, nailing edge covered and reinforced. Both sides of the board finished exactly alike—no markings to mar the looks of the job. Nail Rockwall either side out. Ask your dealer.

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There *is* something new in craftsmen's fine tools.
It is this RAPID RULE—a good rule that works both ways.
Measure vertical or horizontal surfaces. *It is rigid.*
Measure around corners or circumferences. *It is flexible.*

Coiled in a neat, nickel-plated cup—a dignified companion for your watch, this six-foot measuring instrument is instantly ready to spring forth to serve you—to do for you all things which you have heretofore demanded of both wooden rule and steel tape. It possesses great speed and is ususually accurate.

A Modern Tool for Modern Craftsmen

Rules Now Made in the following Scales:
72 inch with 1-16 inch graduations
6 feet with 1-100 foot graduations
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Price $5. Ask Your Dealer or Write

H. A. Farrand, Manufacturer
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Speed—with accuracy—absolute safety—and big capacity

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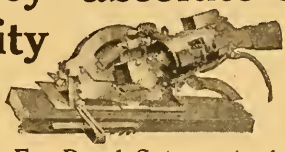
$95.00 cuts up to 2⅝"

Cuts plank 10 ft. long—2" thick in 30 seconds. Cuts through Indiana Limestone 10" long, 1¾" deep in 90 seconds. Weighs only 15 lbs. ½ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor and all standard Wodack features. **Write for a demonstration on your own work.**

Model B



For Bevel Cuts up to 60 degrees.

Cuts 4⅛" deep with 11" diameter blade—ample capacity for any rafter cut. Saw tilts to right, giving perfect vision at all times. Motor develops 1 9-10 h. p. under full load. Wodack Safety Guard and Sawdust blower. **Write for a demonstration on your work.**

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FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR~

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Handles Like Putty
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1 lb. $1.00

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ONE Improved Schlueter and 4 other machines resurfaced 5 rooms (70,000 to 75,000 sq. ft.) in the Drake Hotel, Chicago. The Schlueter finished 3 rooms while the other 4 machines were doing 2!

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You can make real money with the Improved Schlueter. Start your own business—be independent. Build up a reputation for high class work with the greatest of all floor surfacers—the Improved Schlueter. Write for Easy Payment Plan. Get Started NOW!

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Gentlemen: Tell me how I can make real money with the Improved Schlueter—how easy it is to get started.

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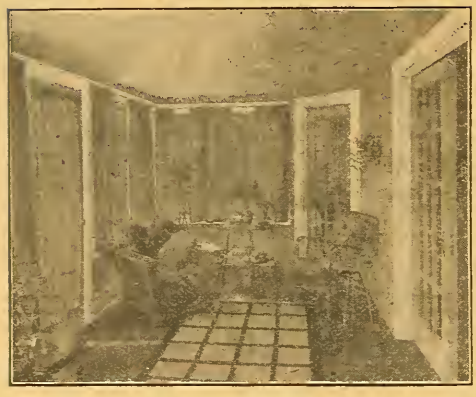

The Nation's Standard

From Maine to Texas
From Washington to Florida

Although scarcely more than three years old, TrimPak today is used throughout the nation. Such acceptance of this new way of handling interior trim for doors and windows by the country's carpenters is, we feel, the greatest indorsement TrimPak could have.

The carpenters found that TrimPak was an advance over old ways of handling trim, and were quicker to see its advantages than many contractors and builders.

TrimPak, carton-packed interior trim for doors and windows, has been acclaimed in no uncertain manner by the thousands of men who use it daily, the carpenters. We appreciate such a practical emphasis of its value.

TRIMPAK
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Highest Grade
INTERIOR FINISH

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If you need any special information about TrimPak, ask your lumber dealer or use the coupon below.

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Please send complete information on TrimPak as advertised in the Carpenter, April issue.

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STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

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No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

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HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.

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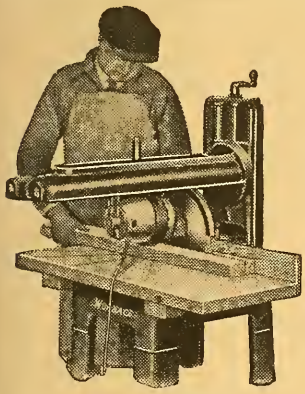
Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

WORKACE RADIAL SAW

A WALLACE PORTABLE MACHINE



$140

Cast Iron Table $10 Extra
Cast Iron Legs $15 Extra
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Biggest Value You Ever Saw!

Countless exclusive features make this Workace Radial Saw the greatest value ever offered! The price is amazing—only $140. And the terms are easy—a little each month. Many carpenters make monthly payments out of profits from spare time work. Send today for all details.

ALL CUTTING OPERATIONS:

Compound mitres;	Dadoing;	Fluting;
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Ripping;	Routing;	Sanding;
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J. D. Wallace & Company
154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOUR Opportunity

American High Production Floor Sander.

Haven't you often looked forward to the time when you would have a business of your own, be your own boss and be making $25.00 to $40.00 a day?

RIGHT NOW is a most favorable time to get started. The thousands of old floors which will be resurfaced during Spring house-cleaning time gives you an UNUSUAL opportunity to get into the floor surfacing business and make **big money** right from the start. With only a small investment, an **American High Production Floor Sander** will quickly build up a profitable business for you.

Let us tell you more about the money-making opportunities available with the American High Production Floor Sander, and about our "On Approval Plan."

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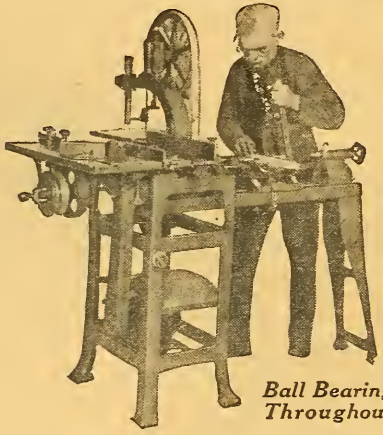
STREET .....

CITY .....STATE .....



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A Steady Income for YOU

Start Your Own Business with this New Low-Priced Electric Woodworker

You can earn good profits . . . in spare time or full time . . . making screens, storm sash, mouldings, cabinet work, mill work, etc. Get in *now* and build a permanent business for yourself.

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Circular Saw
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Performs 35 Woodworking Operations Runs from Any Light Socket

Speed and accuracy on all these jobs:—Mitering, Shaping, Mortising, Tenoning, Paneling, Rabbeting, Dadoing, Boring, Sanding, and a score of others.

Take a Step Towards Independence

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Without obligation, let me know the remarkable LOW PRICE on the New Electric Carpenter and full information as to its construction and performance.

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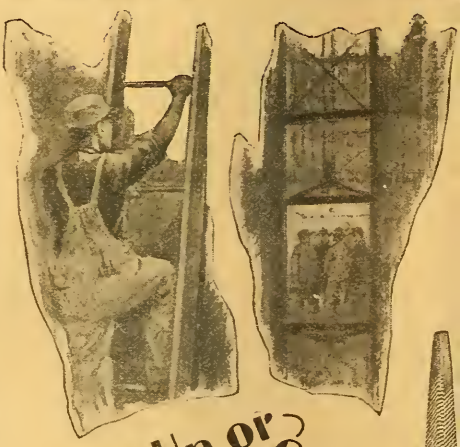

Going Up or Going Down

- - - There is Work for Sharp Cutting Files

THE STEEL in Nicholson and Black Diamond Files is so carefully chosen and tempered that razors and knives have been fashioned out of these dependable sharp cutting tools.

The teeth are specially edged to hold the cutting power under the most trying conditions. And each file is carefully balanced to make it hang well in your hand.

On construction work above and below ground there is work for Nicholson and Black Diamond Files. Your hardware dealer can supply you in shapes and sizes for every demand.

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Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

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There's a treat in store for YOU

The CHENEY NAILER

Hammer users who have yet to try the wonderful Cheney NAILER have a real "kick" coming to them.

Since the days of the first claw hammer there has never been a hammer improvement that equals the marvelous nail-holding feature of the Cheney NAILER. How many times you have wished for a hammer that would allow you to set and drive a nail one-handed in places hard to reach! The Cheney NAILER is IT. Tools users everywhere proclaim the NAILER the handiest hammer they ever laid hands upon.

Ask your dealer today for a Cheney Curved Claw Hammer in a 16 oz. or 20 oz. size. Each one is a NAILER and there is no extra cost.

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CHENEY HAMMERS

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Are You a PROGRESSIVE CARPENTER?

Then you will want a sample of

CASCO GLUE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WATERPROOF

a dry powder to which you simply add cold water.

It does away entirely with the old fashioned foul-smelling, messy glue-pot, gives better results and saves you money.

NO WASTE ODOR HEATING

Leading aeroplane manufacturers and the manufacturing woodwork trade in general have used Casco Waterproof Glue for years because it is a thoroughly reliable, everlasting durable glue. It will glue wood to wood, metal, glass, cardboard, leather, paper—glue almost anything and it's inexpensive. One pound makes 1½ quarts of liquid glue and the thin application required makes it go twice as far as ordinary glue.

It is now available to everybody in ½ and 1 pound packages.

Send for your sample—you'll never go back to old fashioned glueing methods—once you try it.

Fill out completely the coupon below and we will promptly forward prepaid a generous package of Casco Waterproof Glue and you can judge its merits.

THE CASEIN MANUFACTURING CO.
17 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER

The Casein Mfg. Co., 17 Park Row, New York

Enclosed find 25c to cover postage and handling cost for which send me your trial package of Casco Waterproof Glue.

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Hardware Dealer's Name (Please include)

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EXTRA MONEY—
$2 to $4 An Hour
In Spare Time

"My Foley Filer paid for itself in a short time. I work as carpenter and file saws for others.

B. F. Church

FREE Plan Starts You

There's BIG MONEY in the filing business—no dull times, strikes or bad times. Our FREE PLAN helps you start in a FINE PAYING business of your own in your spare time, and soon you will have all the work you can do full time.

Keep Your Saws Sharp— Make EXTRA MONEY, Too

Besides keeping your own saws in perfect cutting condition, you can make BIG MONEY filing saws for other carpenters, contractors, hardware stores, woodworking plants, and many others. Nels Emsted says "Filing business is good. I get all the work I can do. It takes all my spare time to do it."

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files all kinds of saws that can be filed with a standard 3-cornered file, with such mechanical accuracy that they cut better, and stay sharp longer than hand filed saws. Takes all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Makes all teeth uniform in size, height and spacing, so that *every tooth cuts!* Files all size teeth from 3 to 16 points to the inch. Puts the proper bevel on cross-cut saws.

Mail This Coupon Today!

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Send me your FREE PLAN for making BIG MONEY filing saws on the Foley in my spare time.

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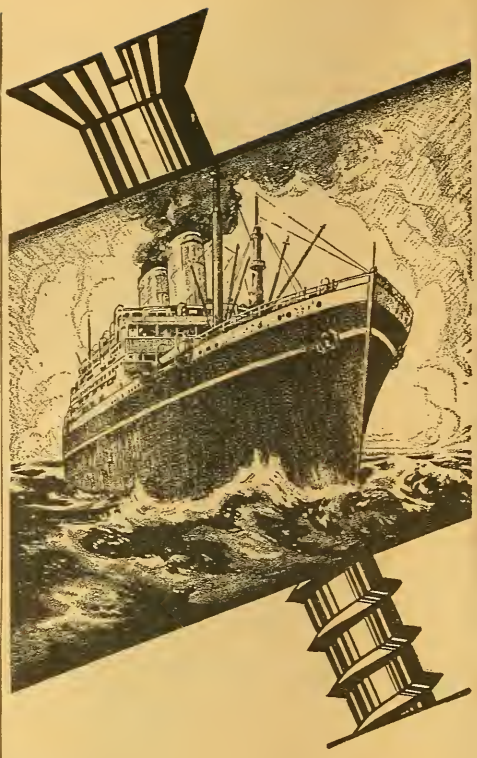


Made For Heavy Duty

The demands put upon modern liners require unusual strength and ruggedness of both hull and machinery. Screws that will stand up under severe conditions at sea are important items in the specifications of marine engineers.

Because of easy insertion and great holding qualities under strain, American Screws have always been favorites. They are constantly on the job holding wood to wood, wood to metal and metal to metal.

You can get American Screws from any hardware dealer — ask for them by name.

Send for our booklet "Wood Screws" telling many interesting facts about our products.

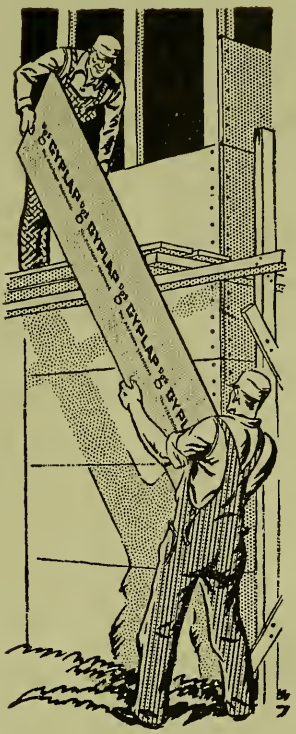
WOOD SCREWS | MACHINE SCREWS | STOVE BOLTS | TIRE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"



U.S

Gyplap makes a *good* building *better*

Carpenters like to sheath a building with Gyplap because it is so convenient and easy to handle.

But Gyplap is more than convenient. It makes any frame building a *better* building. Adds strength by supplying a stout bracing for the wood frame.

Adds resistance to heat, cold, wind and weather, because of its thick core of gypsum and its tongue-and-groove joint. Adds fire resistance, because gypsum does not burn.

And carpenters particularly find the *new* size of Gyplap convenient to handle. Because this new size is 24 inches by 8 feet, it handles easily both above and below the scaffold. Besides, this new size goes up quicker and with less nailing.

Gyplap is today so widely and successfully used that carpenters owe it to themselves to get all the facts. Mailing the coupon will bring you full information.

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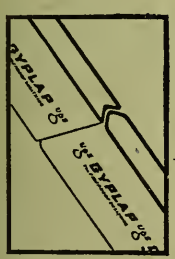
Dept. 4E,
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.



GYPLAP

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4E, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Please send me a folder telling about Gyplap.

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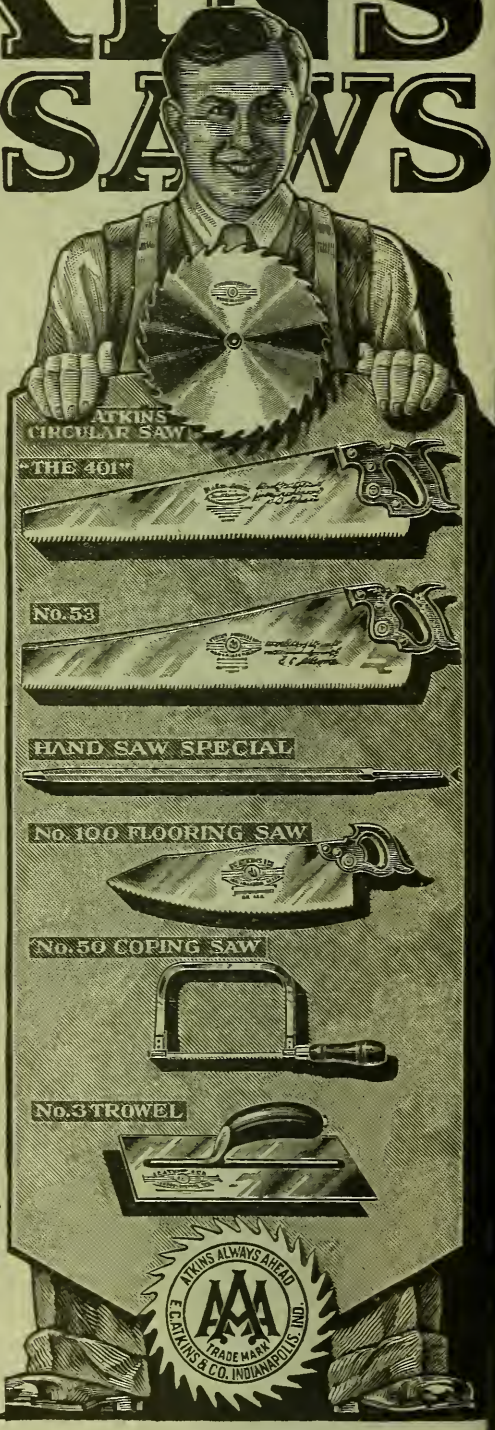
ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



Mr. Happy Man *Says:*

"EVERY CARPENTER SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF SAW SENSE"

Atkins originated the scientific handle for high grade saws—The Improved Perfection Handle. All others are imitations.

To assure yourself of obtaining the right saw with the Improved Perfection Handle ask your hardware merchant for,

ATKINS No. 53 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 400 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 401 Straight Back
ATKINS No. 65 Straight Back

These saws are made in regular width, also in popular light weight ship point.

Other Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with Old Style Handles can be obtained by asking for Nos. 50, 51, 52, 64, or 72.

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
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Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
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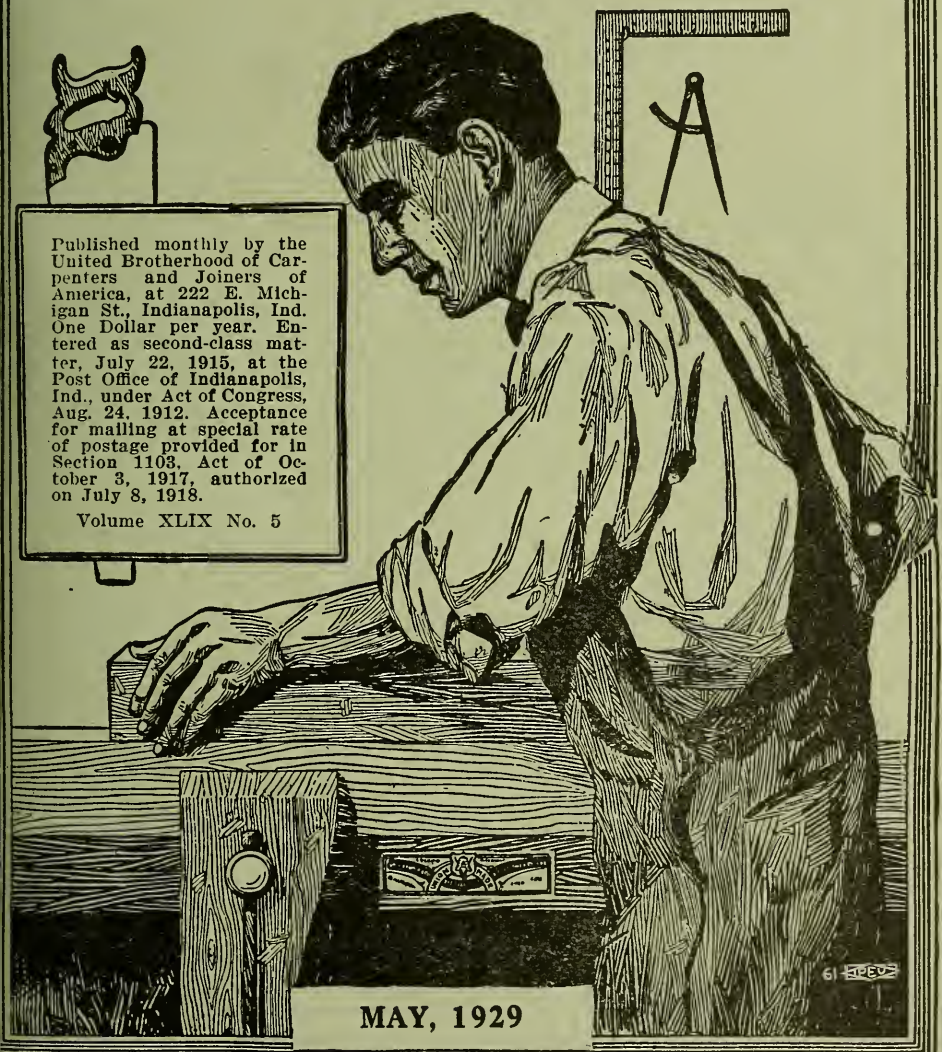
The Carpenter



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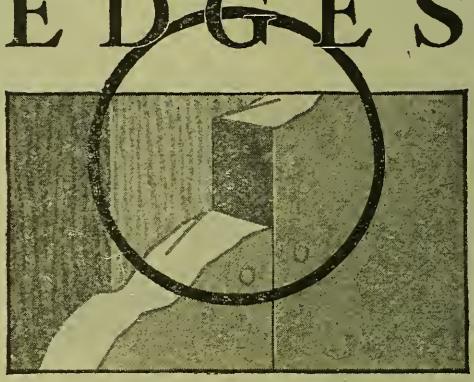
Volume XLIX No. 5

MAY, 1929

PROTECTED EDGES



protect your Wallboard job

THE tough fibre surfaces of Sheetrock are folded squarely over the edges, providing a remarkable reinforcement. These protected edges are a patented feature of Sheetrock.

The protected edges of Sheetrock provide extra nailing strength. They promote neater and cleaner jobs, there is no breakage from handling.

The protected edges are "square" and of uniform thickness. The sheets fit together snugly and evenly. This makes a smooth, tight joint which is further concealed and protected by the USG patented joint system.

The result is a wall that is monolithic in character, a satisfactory base for any decoration.

Other advantages of Sheetrock are due to its gypsum content—it is fireproof, rigid, non-warping, durable and economical to use.

The carpenter who has once used Sheetrock with protected edges wants, as a rule, no other wallboard. Full information gladly sent upon request.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4A, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

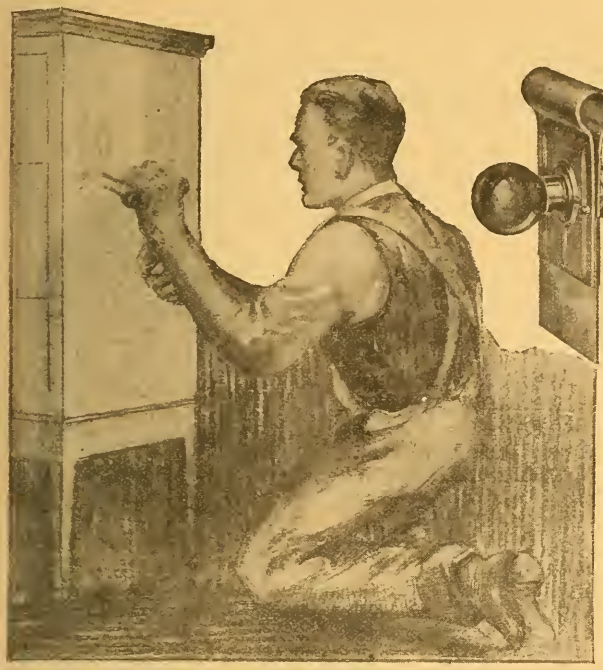
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

THE FIRE PROOF WALL BOARD

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes 3/8-inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

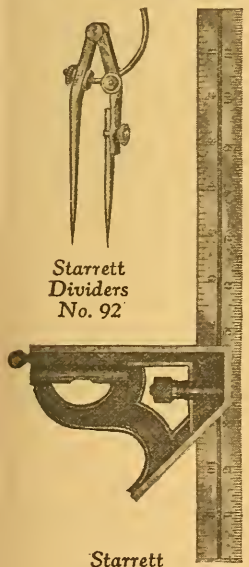


Starrett
Floor, Bench
and Cabinet
Scraper No. 181

Starrett Burnisher No. 810 with the oval shape and the solid knurled steel handle assures your having the right edge on your scraper at all times

For fast clean work check these Starrett features

Starrett Dividers No. 92



Starrett Combination Square No. 94

The Starrett Floor, Bench and Cabinet Scraper No. 181 — head of ribbed sheet steel, with bow formed rest — separate four edged blade, quickly placed and firmly held for action — universal joint that locks with a turn of the handle—hard wood ball and handle that will fit a two-fisted man.

That's the kind of a scraper a good man uses, and you can always rely on Starrett quality.

Send for the Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" which describes over 2500 Starrett Tools. Free on request.

Starrett Steel Tape No. 530

Starrett Stair Gage Fixtures No. 470

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

2800

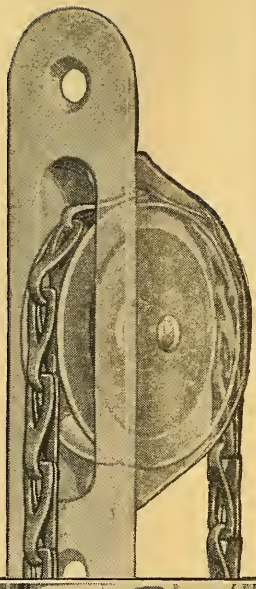
Use Starrett Tools

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain

Operates perfectly over any cord pulley!

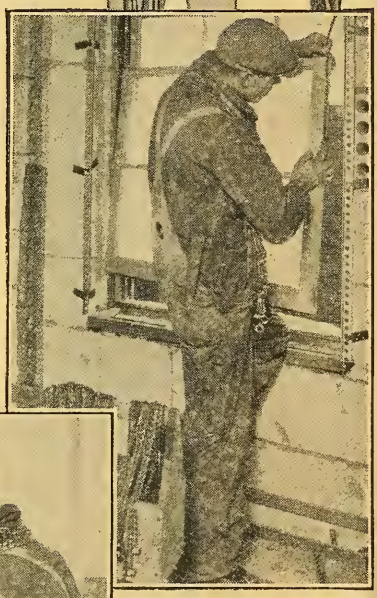
Use any ordinary pulley with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. It is made to operate with mechanical perfection—it will not ride or cut on pulley edges.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain cannot rot, shrink, stretch or fray. It is **copper-bearing steel,** which outlasts any other window suspension material.



25% Saving in material!

Knots waste from 4 to 5 feet of cord per window. 100 feet of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain will hang 2 more windows.

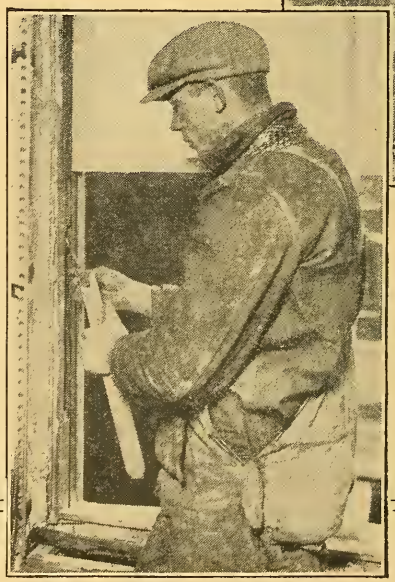


—an additional 25% saving in labor . . .

Carpenters who once use ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain prefer to use it always . . . because simple attachments take the place of eight knots per window . . . because it isn't necessary to fiddle and fuss with a carpenter's "mouse". (ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain feeds over the pulley and drops into the casing of its own weight.)

Ask your hardware or builders' supply dealer for ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. 100 feet, sufficient for 6 or 7 windows is packed in a cloth bag, complete with necessary attachments—handy to use on the job.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY INC.
Bridgeport Connecticut
World's Largest Manufacturers of Welded and Weldless Chain for all Purposes

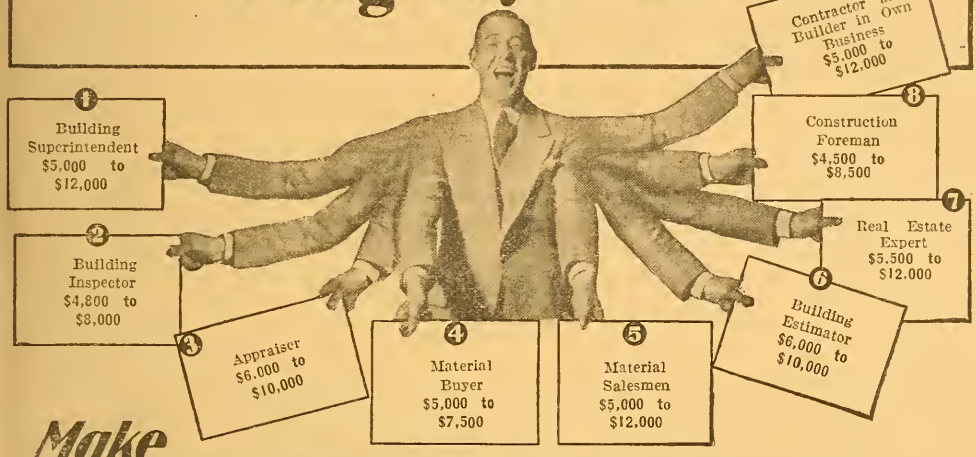


This photograph illustrates how ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is fastened to the sash with a coil spring that fits into bore.

The chain is hooked to the weight. Both ends are thus anchored securely with no possibility of the connection loosening or breaking.

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY INC. in business for Your Safety

This New, Easy Blue Print Way Prepares You for These 9 Big Pay Jobs!


1 Building Superintendent $5,000 to $12,000
2 Building Inspector $4,800 to $8,000
3 Appraiser $6,000 to $10,000
4 Material Buyer $5,000 to $7,500
5 Material Salesmen $5,000 to $12,000
6 Building Estimator $6,000 to $10,000
7 Real Estate Expert $5,500 to $12,000
8 Construction Foreman $4,500 to $8,500
9 Contractor and Builder in Own Business $5,000 to $12,000

Make $4,800 To $12,000 A Year!

HAVE you ever stopped to consider what stands between you and a big-pay job? Simply a lack of training on the "Headwork" side of Building and Contracting—that's all! The men who command the high-salaried positions know how to read blue prints—how to lay out and run jobs.

There is no reason why you, too, can't bridge this narrow gap between you and the jobs that pay up to $12,000 a year. You need only to equip yourself with this essential knowledge to win a better position or a business of your own. With the Building Trades calling frantically for practical men who can read blue prints—with this training so easily available to you the Chicago Tech "Blue Print Way"—the opportunity is yours to take NOW!

Get This Big-Pay Training

The day when a tradesman could get practical "headwork" training only on the job is gone forever. The records of thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is no longer true. That it's easy to learn how to read blue prints by the Builders' Course, the "Blue Print Way To Big Pay." This practical method is quick, easy and it's certain. You learn right at home in your spare time with real blue prints and lessons as simple and easy to understand as a story book. Everything is explained in every day language and worked out by practical, experienced building experts. No text books. No grinding study. Simple as A. B. C.

Mastered In A Few Weeks

And the beauty of this wonderful course is that it teaches you plan reading in amazing short time. Yet this valuable knowledge is just what you need to equip yourself for one of the big indoor or outdoor jobs that yield $4,800 to $12,000 annually!

Take this positive, easy way to make your ambitions materialize. Simply mail the coupon at once. It brings a complete set of actual working blue prints and a valuable, instructive book, "How to Read Blue Prints" free, **absolutely FREE!** Get these true facts before you as soon as possible. See what fun it will be to learn the fascinating "Blue Print Way." Know what wonderful opportunities await you in the seven billion dollar building field! Don't delay!

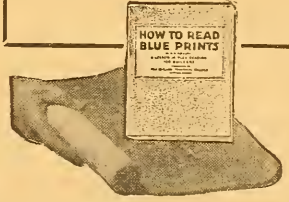
If You Live Nearby

Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructions.

FREE

Blue Prints And Book!

We will send you bsolutely FREE a full set of practical working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How to Read Blue Prints." We want you to see for yourself how easily and quickly you can now master blue print plan reading—the "Blue Print Way." Mail the coupon NOW—don't delay!



Chicago Technical School for Builders, Dept. E-102, Chicago Tech Bldg., 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City---------- State-------

Chicago Technical School for Builders

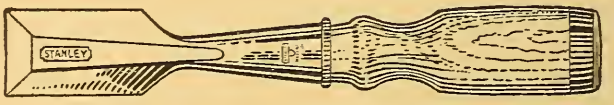
Dept E-102, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

A good keen cutting-edge

at any part of the blade

. . . ground sharp at the factory

. . uniform hardness and temper throughout the blade



. . . even when ground down almost to the shank

STANLEY CHISELS . . . *are made of special steel and are individually tempered to assure uniform quality.*

STANLEY

WE know how carpenters become attached to a few favorite chisels and use them until they are ground down nearly to the shank.

You have learned from long experience that often a blade is too hard in some places, and too soft in others. Consequently, when you do get a chisel with good steel in it, you use it until it is completely worn out.

By far the most important operation is the tempering process. We have taken unusual precautions to make Stanley Chisels of uniform temper throughout. We use a steel especially made for this purpose. Each Stanley Chisel is individually hand-tempered by heat-treating experts. Thus a really superior product is assured.

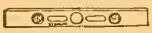
It is economical to use Stanley Chisels. Economical because of the great care used in their manufacture; economical because they can be used until they are worn down nearly to the shank. Your hardware dealer will be glad to show them to you.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

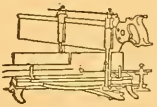
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES

LEVELS 

HAMMERS

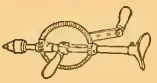
HAND DRILLS

MITRE BOXES 

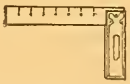
RULES

BIT BRACES

SCREW DRIVERS

BREAST DRILLS 

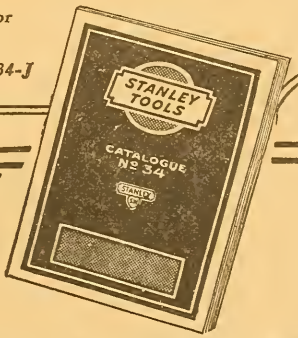
CHISELS

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

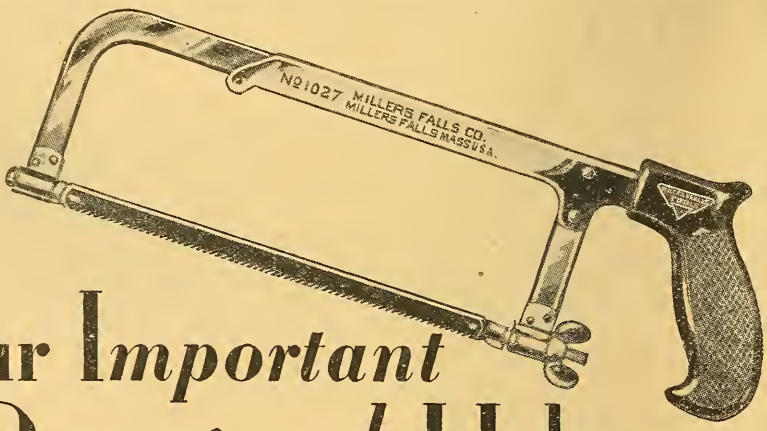
(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS



Your *Important* *Occasional* Helper

When there's metal to be cut in the course of your work you want nice accuracy. Only a *good* hacksaw will give it.

A Frame—rigid, easily adjusted, with back paralleling the blade and pins set at an angle that precludes blade-slipping. A handle perfectly comfortable—to bar hand cramps.

A Blade—custom-made for the metal it's to bite through. The blade may be rigid—or flexible; it must have the right number of teeth for the metal to be cut. It must be hardened properly, and the teeth must be set and pitched accurately. Individually hardened to insure uniformity. Tungsten steel, with milled teeth for clean cutting.

Millers Falls Hack Saw Frames are of cold drawn, round edge steel. They're shaped correctly and finished to keep their good looks. Their handles fit your fist, and don't allow "wobble" on the work.

In Millers Falls Blades you can get any length, width, gauge and number of teeth the job requires. The all-hard blade is for the straightforward, easy-to-reach job. The flexible blade is for when you must work up-from-under—or from an awkward, semi-secure stance.

Look for Millers Falls Hacksaws where you see the Millers Falls trade mark displayed.

The Millers Falls 300-page pocket catalog includes a lot of hints and valuable information on hacksaws, how to use them, and what sort of blades should be used for particular metals. This catalog is free to carpenters. Write for it NOW.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

MILLERS FALLS HACKSAW FRAMES AND BLADES

$7000 a Year for YOU

New Profession
CLARKE FLORKRAFTSMANSHIP

Attracts over a thousand of Carpenter Readers

If you want the kind of a job that pays $5,000 to $10,000 a year—a job you don't have to go to school or study in books to get—learn about Clarke FlorKraftsmanship.

1,300 Carpenter readers are Clarke FlorKraftsmen now. They are their own bosses. They earn these big salaries. Many of them drive good-looking new automobiles they've bought and paid for as FlorKraftsmen. **And they got started by answering an ad like this.**

What FlorKraftsmanship Is

Making floors, new and old, velvet smooth and ready for the varnish or wax is the job of FlorKraftsmen. Once it was tedious, backbreaking work for a man with sandpaper. Now the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sanding Machine, weighing only 31 pounds, sands any floor velvet smooth almost as easy as a vacuum sweeper cleans a rug.

People have always paid big money for getting floors sanded. You are paid by the square foot. *The reason you make so much extra as a Clarke FlorKraftsman is that the Clarke sands faster and easier than any other method ever devised.*

$25 to $75 a Day

Get a pencil and figure this out! And remember all we say here about the work a Clarke Sander will do is guaranteed in writing—the **only definite written guarantee of performance given by any sander.** On new floors sanding prices range from 2 to 5 cents a square foot. The Clarke sands 800 to 2,000 sq. ft. a day. Suppose you do 1,200 square feet the first day and you're paid 3 cents a foot (a lower price than most Clarke men command), *you earn $36 for 8 hours' work.*

In removing old varnish in houses you earn 7 to 15 cents a foot—and the Clarke sands 300 to 1,000 sq. ft. in 8 hours. That's an average of $30 and up per day right from the start.

READ what these CLARKE FLORKRAFTSMEN Say

W. G. Roe, Clarke FlorKraftsman, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.—"My Clarke is my 'Lindy'—he sure can fly over the work, in fact, I have made money; I have made from $40.00 to $45.00 per eight hours with it. I would never be without a Clarke, and with more work I will soon have two."

Roy P. Werntz, Barberton, Ohio: "I am doing very good with my Clarke. I have all I and my brother-in-law can handle with one machine and before long we will be wanting another."—Signed Roy P. Werntz, a satisfied Clarke Flor-Kraftsman.

A. E. Sweeney, Alturas, Calif.—"I made $76 the first week."

H. O. James, Mt. Sterling, Ky.—"I have already taken in $348.00 for work and have 1,100 feet of old floors to do yet and some new ones too.

You Can Do It

What other Carpenter readers are doing **you can do.** You need practically no capital. $100 will start you as a FlorKraftsman. No office needed. No investment but your Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander and a few dollars' worth of sandpaper.

Get the facts. Don't delay longer if you sincerely want the luxuries and independence a bigger pay will bring you. **Use the coupon placed here.**

Be among the next 1,000 Carpenter readers to win a worth while salary. **Act at once.**

$25 to $75 a Day
Get started toward one of these Big Pay Jobs. Full facts are Free. Mail Coupon.
Free Proof Tells Exactly How Much Others Earn and Why
Pointing the Way to Greater Earnings Big Savings Real Profits to Florkraft

MAIL THIS

Dept. C-35, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.,

Gentlemen, Please tell me, without obligation, how I can make $25 to $75 a day as a FlorKraftsman?

Name .....

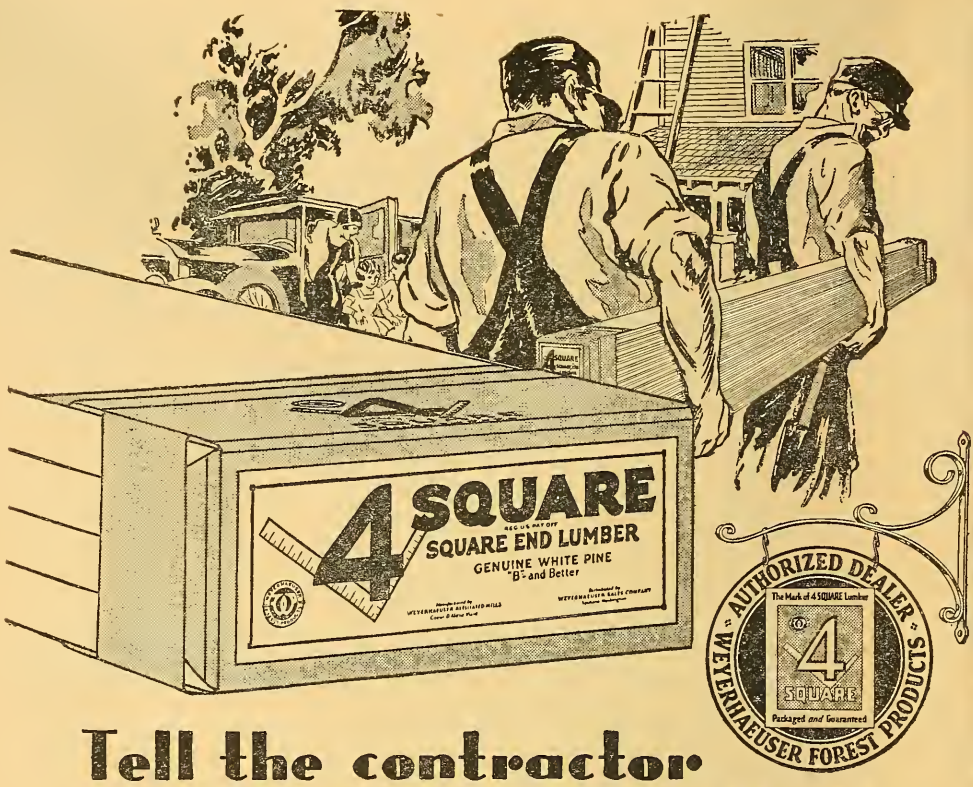
Address .....

City ..... State .....

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.

Dept. C-35, 3817 Cortland Street, Chicago, Illinois

Originators and, for 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.



Tell the contractor you like to work with this BETTER LUMBER

Unless the contractor is working on the job he may not know how fine 4-Square Lumber is to work with. Good craftsmanship deserves good lumber. Tell him about 4-Square.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., *Distributors*, Spokane, Washington. *District Offices:* Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

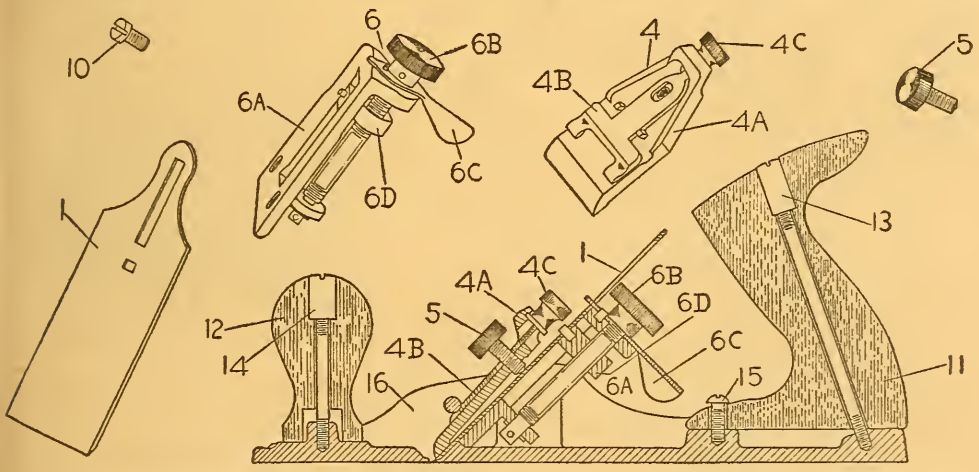
4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

Newest in principle of construction...

the Sargent Auto-Set Plane

YOU cannot demand too much of the Sargent Auto-Set Plane. With, across, or against the grain, this plane cuts smoothly, evenly, without effort, and without a chatter or waver. The frog and clamp reach all the way to the bottom, holding the cutter absolutely rigid. This plane is pounds lighter than the ordinary bench plane. The automatic setting permits you to remove the cutter at any time and replace it instantly in its exact former position. For the finest work, you need a Sargent Auto-Set. Mail the coupon for free booklets.



1	Cutter	6	Frog Complete	11	Handle
4	Clamp Complete	6A	Frog Body	12	Knob
4A	Clamp Body	6B	Vertical Adjusting Screw	13	Handle Bolt
4B	Clamp Slide	6C	Lateral Adjusting Lever	14	Knob Bolt
4C	Clamp Slide Adjusting Screw	6D	Vertical Adjusting Screw Nut	15	Handle Screw
5	Clamp Screw	10	Frog Screw	16	Plane Bottom

SARGENT

TOOLS AND HARDWARE

SARGENT & COMPANY, 55 Water St., New Haven, Connecticut

Please send me without cost the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name_____

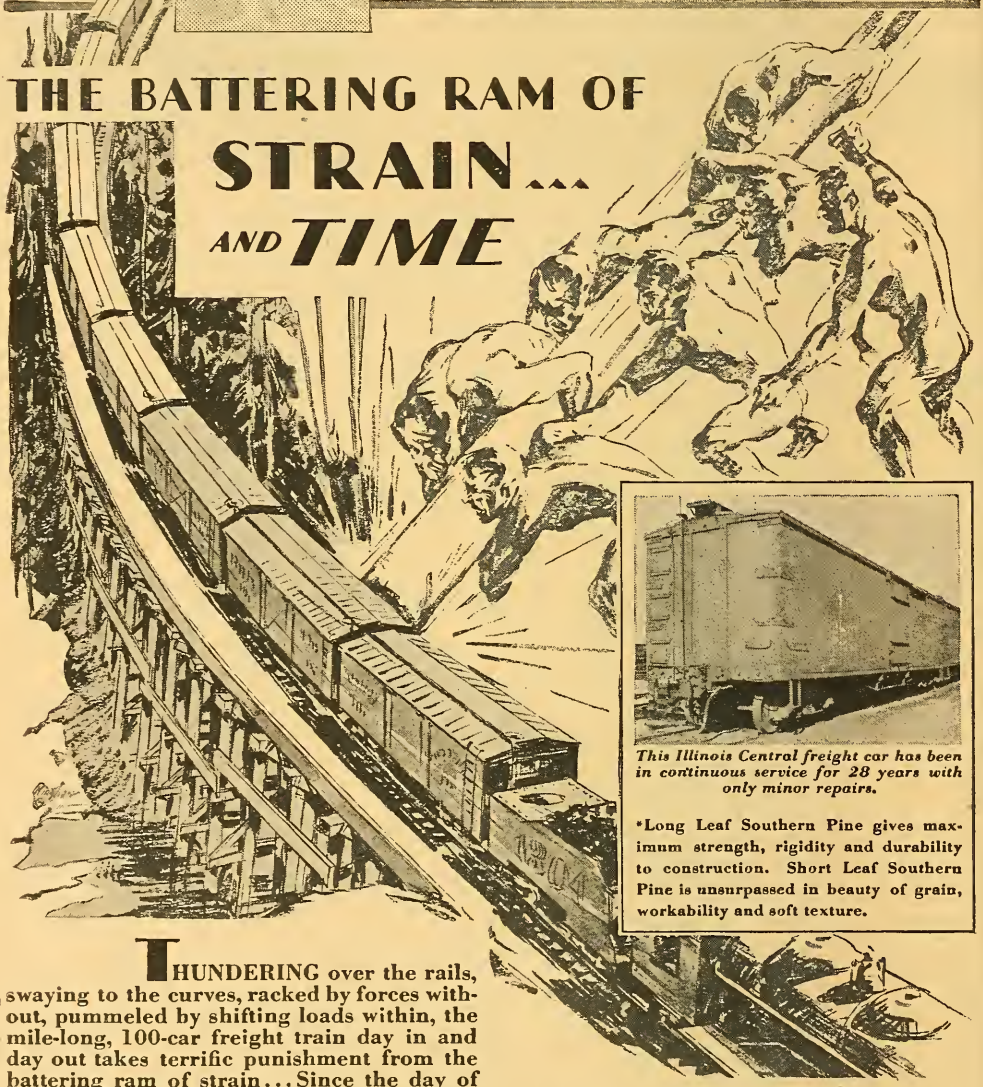
Address_____

LONG LEAF
SHORT LEAF

SOUTHERN PINE*

THE SUPREME STRUCTURAL WOOD OF THE WORLD

THE BATTERING RAM OF STRAIN... AND TIME



This Illinois Central freight car has been in continuous service for 28 years with only minor repairs.

*Long Leaf Southern Pine gives maximum strength, rigidity and durability to construction. Short Leaf Southern Pine is unsurpassed in beauty of grain, workability and soft texture.

THUNDERING over the rails, swaying to the curves, racked by forces without, pummeled by shifting loads within, the mile-long, 100-car freight train day in and day out takes terrific punishment from the battering ram of strain... Since the day of the fiirst railroad Southern Pine* has been the wood chosen for more than two-thirds of all the freight cars ever built.

Reason: Southern Pine strength and durability... the same thing you want in the structure of your home, factory, church, school, trestle... any structure for long-time service.

Cut true and square, seasoned dry to meet every requirement, graded more exacting than ever, conforming to American Lumber Standards... and, so every user may know positively he obtains the grade he wants, the piece bears indelibly the mark of the expert grader and the trade-mark of the mill which manufactured it...and back of it all, the certification of grades of the Southern Pine Association.

Ask your Retail Lumberman for Grade-Marked, Trade-Marked Southern Pine

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Advertisement No. 4 —one of a series

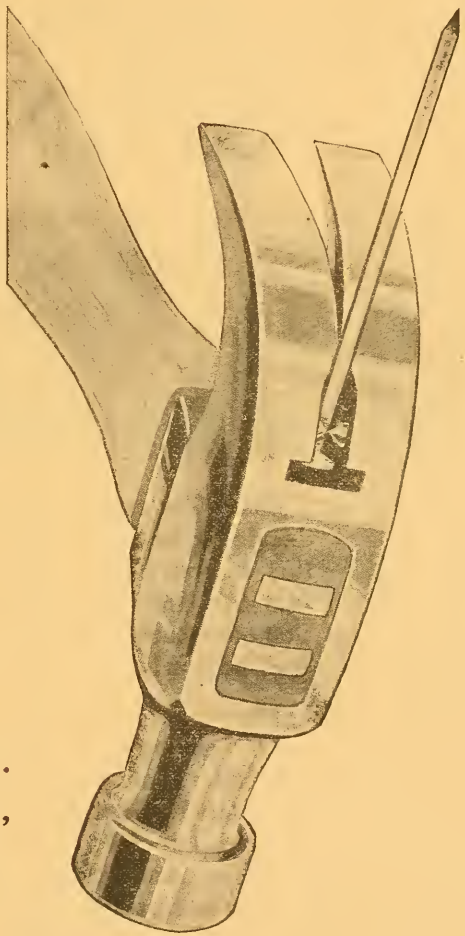
Get this *man's* hammer with the nail-holder

The Cheney NAILER is a real hammer that you will like to use with the added convenience of a mavelous nail-holding arrangement.

The Cheney NAILER has a smooth, slick handle of hickory made with the famous Cheney "Never-Slip" grip which really fits in your hand; a head of tool steel tempered for hard work; and over all a balance or "hang" that is a joy to feel.

The wonderful nail-holding device—an integral part of the Cheney NAILER—permits quick and handy one-hand nailing in places far above a two-hand reach. You can set the nail—a nail of practically any size—with a single blow; the hammer's weight is enough to release it.

Ask your dealer for a handy Cheney NAILER which costs no more than any ordinary hammer.



Manufactured by

PRENTISS VISE CO.
106-110 Lafayette St.,
NEW YORK CITY

You Can Make More Money In 1929 if You Apply AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Many Thousands of Home builders are going to decide on Ambler Asbestos Shingles for protection this season. The number of houses covered with this safe and lasting type of roof increases yearly. Someone has to apply these roofs, and it might as well be you!

There's profit in it, and there's a satisfaction, too, in giving the owner the best roof that money can buy. Beauty, endurance and safety—these are the qualities that sell Ambler Asbestos Shingles.

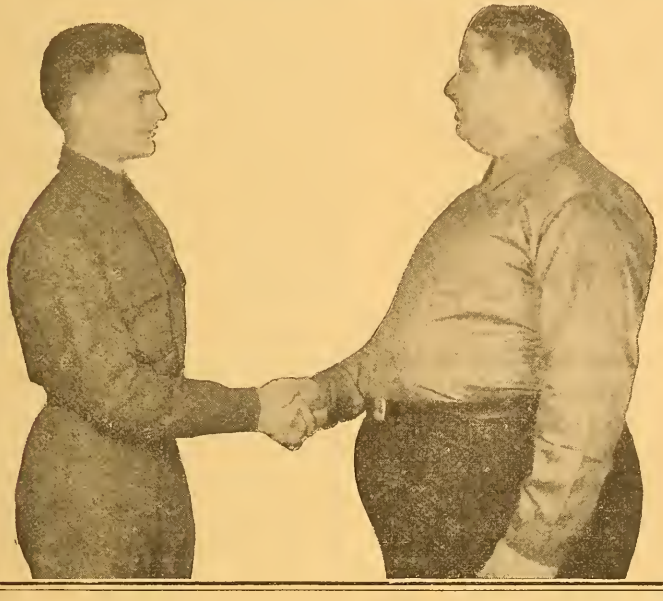
Reroofing jobs await you, and new building beckons. Answer the call by first writing us for details and prices. Here's a chance to start in business for yourself in this year when home modernization is gaining such headway.

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

FACTORIES: Ambler, Penna. & St. Louis, Mo.

Right you are Big Boy!

SWEET-ORRS EVERY TIME



Large or small, there's a Sweet-Orr work shirt designed for your requirements. Every good fabric, every popular shade, every correct style.

You've known Sweet-Orr overalls since you were knee high to a grasshopper. And if you aren't wearing Sweet-Orr shirts you are missing a trick. You'll like them just as well as Sweet-Orr overalls. They are made in the same careful way, and backed by the same Sweet-Orr guarantee.

You **can** go wrong, but not on Sweet-Orr shirts.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL

Make real money laying Eternit Shingles. *It's a job for the up-to-date carpenter*

LET us tell you how easy it is to lay an Eternit Asbestos Shingle roof. Send in the coupon now.

You can do this work in your spare time—in slack periods or as a steady occupation. And you don't need any special training to handle the job!

Laying Eternit Asbestos Shingles is easy—profitable and quick work—and there is lots of it. Just think of your opportunity to make money with reroofing jobs alone.

Eternit Shingles are nationally advertised. The quality is right. The colors beautiful. The styles excellent. And the prices surprisingly low.

You and your customers will be proud of any roof you lay with Eternits.

Send in the coupon below. We will send you complete instruction sheets that go into all the details of easy application. You can't go wrong. Ask your Eternit dealer about a roofing job today. *Eternit, Inc.,* Riverview Drive, St. Louis. Offices and warehouses at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Houston, and Jacksonville. *Also makers of Eternit Big-7 Corrugated Asbestos Sheets, and Eternit Asbestos Flat Sheets.*

ETERNIT, INC., Dept. A
9215 Riverview Drive, St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me full particulars about Eternit Asbestos Shingles.

Name_____

Address_____

Lumber Dealer's Name_____

Eternit
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ASBESTOS SHINGLES

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CARPENTER, EVERY ETERNIT SHINGLE IS TRADE-MARKED; EVERY ETERNIT ROOF IS REGISTERED

"Yankee"

No. 41

IMPORTANT these days to see that "Yankee is on the push drill you buy.

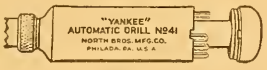
For "Yankee" on a push drill means exactly the same in satisfaction to you as "Yankee" on your spiral screw-driver!

"Yankee" toolmakers never learned the modern art of cheapening. Today, as always, they make for you the same high-quality tools as they themselves would use.

They know, as you do, that it is the saving in the end that counts; that you judge the value of a tool not by price but by what that tool will do in helping you with your work for years to come.

"Yankee" No. 41 is the automatic push drill used by carpenters everywhere, as the working mate of the "Yankee" Spiral Screw-driver. No higher testimonial than that can be paid to any tool. The price is $2.60. **"Yankee" No. 44** is the push drill with adjustable tension, for the man who wants to change pressure for different sizes of drills or kinds of wood. Price, $3.15.

Eight "Yankee" Drill-points, 1-16 to 11-64, supplied in magazine handle. Each drill-point tested.



"YANKEE" *on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability*

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Leigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Send book showing various styles of Push Drills; also showing action pictures of tools such as Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Two-speed (11 inch) Hand Drills, Etc. (C)

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Every Disston Hand Saw has the *True-Taper Grind*

SEE the new line of Disston Hand Saws at your hardware store.

Examine the blade. You will see that the tooth edge is of even thickness from one end to the other.

The blade is ground thin, with *double* tapers: one from the handle to the point and the other from the cutting edge to the back of the blade.

The blade is thin, yet stiff.

This is the result of *Disston True-Taper* Grinding, which gives you better clearance, with better balance, and makes the saw cut easier.

And every Disston Hand Saw is true-taper ground.

In the new Disston line you can get your favorite model — lightweight (ship pattern), or regular pattern (standard width) blade. All have greater beauty, finer finish, weatherproof handles with larger hand holes, and other new features that you'll like.

Disston Hand Saws are ground with a true double taper and run smoother in the cut. This true taper graduates uniformly from cutting edge to back and from handle to point. Tooth edge is of even thickness from end to end.

Six Advantages

1—Lighter Blades
—for easier cutting

2—Narrower Blades
—save strength

3—True-Taper Grind
—for faster cutting

4—Thin, yet Stiff
—for true running

5—New Handles
—give better balance

6—Disston Steel
—stays sharp longer

And these new Disston Hand Saws—now on display at your hardware dealer's—will run with less set... cut faster... cut easier... stay sharp longer, than any other hand saws made. Try them... and prove it.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ONWARD!

By Park Benjamin

Press on! there's no such word as fail;
Press nobly on! the goal is near—
Ascend the mountain! breast the gale!
Look upward, onward—never fear!
Why shouldst thou faint? Heaven rules above.
Though storm and vapor intervene
The sun shines on, whose name is love,
Serenely o'er life's shadowed scene.

Press on! If Fortune plays thee false
Today, tomorrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks she now exalts,
Taking old gifts and granting new.
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up for follies past and gone;
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs—press on! press on!

ERECTION AND INSTALLATION OF ROCKWOOD PRODUCTS THE WORK OF CARPENTERS

AT THE last meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Miami, Florida in February, 1929 there appeared before the Council Mr. John T. Williams, Jr., President of the Rockwood Corporation of America, St. Louis, Missouri, who manufacture a building block, which consists of wood shavings, fibers, gypsum, etc. and is cast in a form similar to hollow tile.

The purpose of Mr. Williams coming before the Executive Council was to get from them an expression as to what building mechanics should handle the material in question.

For the information of the membership of our Brotherhood herewith is quoted copy of letter written by President McSorley of the Building Trades Department to Mr. John T. Williams, Jr., President of the Rockwood Corporation:

Mr. John T. Williams, Jr., President, March 8, 1929.
Rockwood Corporation of America,
708 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Williams:

Your letter of February 16th I have just received upon my return to the office, having been absent during the past two weeks, thus causing the delay in answering.

I am herewith enclosing a copy of the action of the Executive Council upon the subject of your material.

I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm. J. McSorley, President,

McS-O Building Trades Dept.

[Extract from minutes of meeting of Executive Council, Building Trades Department, Miami, Fla., February 11-14, 1929.]

Communication from Rockwood Corporation of St. Louis Regarding Dispute Between Carpenters and Masons Over Erection of Rockwood

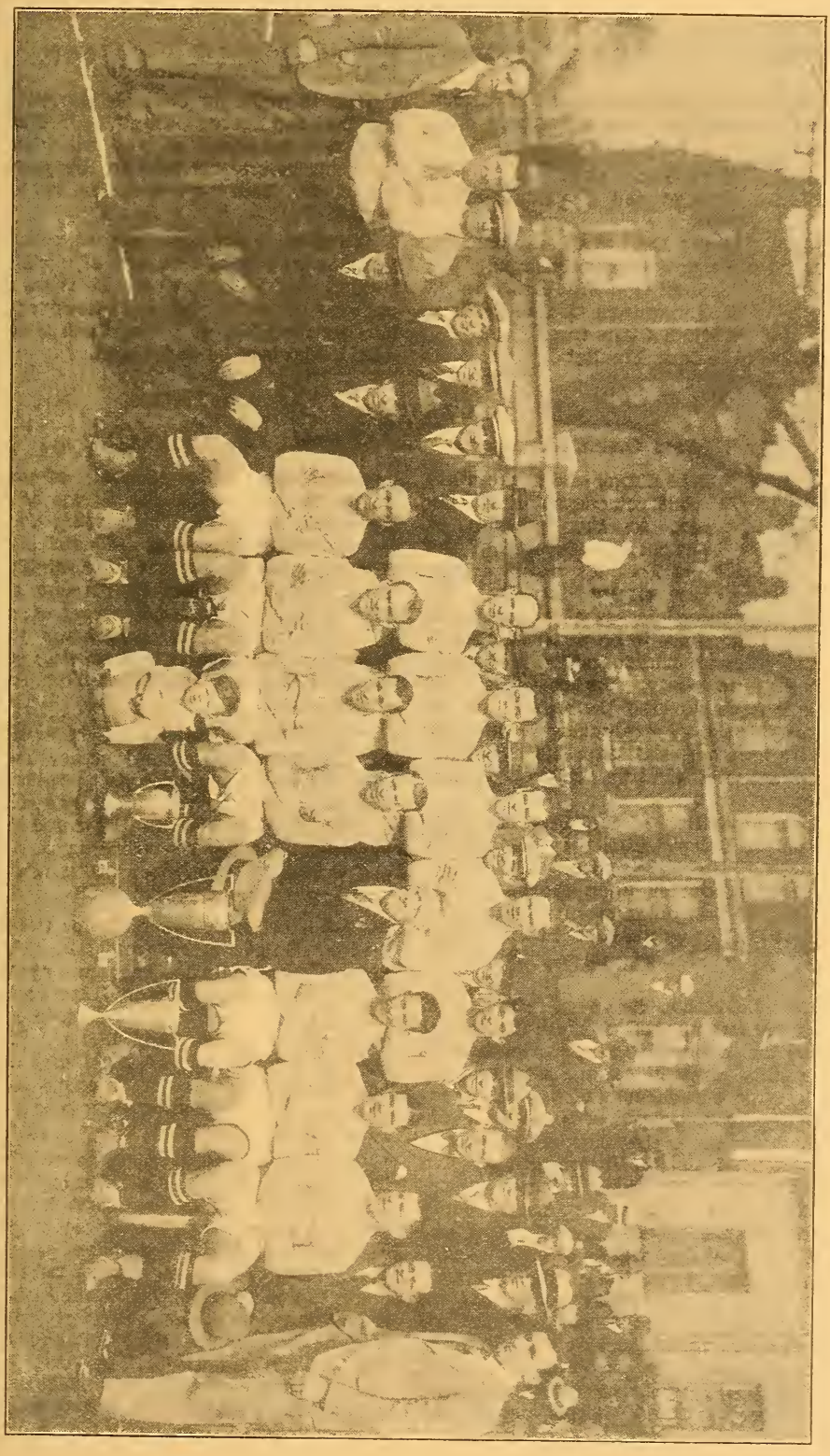
As previously arranged, a hearing was extended to John T. Williams, President of the Rockwood Corporation, who requested a decision on a material of gypsum cast in forms similar to hollow tile.

After a thorough review of the subject in general, and examination of exhibits, a motion prevailed that in the opinion of the Executive Council the erection of the Rockwood products, as used for walls, partitions, floor domes and columns, comes within the jurisdiction of the Carpenters.

CHICAGO LOCAL SOCCER TEAM HAS ENVIABLE RECORD

THE soccer football team composed of members of Local Union No. 13, Chicago, Ill. has achieved a well-earned and well merited record for itself in soccer football circles.

The picture of the team together with several prominent officials of our District Council and Local Unions in Chicago is herewith presented. President Thomas Flynn, of the District Council, who is also President of L. U. No. 13 is Honorary President of the Soccer Club. In the picture may also be seen Business Agent Mike Sexton of L. U. No. 13, as well as Brothers Dan Dunbar and Nick Murphy, two boosters of the team, Manager



Soccer Club of L. U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Dank Russell is pictured at the extreme left.

The record of the club and the various championships and cups it has won is as follows:

1921-22 Stock Yards Cup.
1922-23 Chicago and District League Cup.
1923-24 Major League Champions.
1924-25 Western Championship.
National Cup Finalists.
W. Cummings Challenge Cup.
Scottish Clans Cup.
1925-26 Western Finalists.
1926-27 Wisconsin Wacker Cup.
1927-28 Scottish Clans Cup.

This is quite an enviable record and one that the Soccer Club of L. U. No. 13 may well be proud of, and we wish to offer our congratulations to the personnel of the team as well as to its loyal supporters.

Whether or not there are other soccer teams composed of members of our Local Unions, we cannot say. If there are perhaps they would be interested in playing the Chicago team. Such a game would certainly be of interest.

WAGES

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

IT IS fitting and appropriate that consideration be given, to the question of wages, the income of the workers, a question which so vitally interests the great consuming classes of our country. At this time there is no problem of universal interest which calls for greater thought and study. Various groups of society have devoted themselves to the arduous tasks of evaluating human interests and material interests and placing them in their true relation to each other.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Atlantic City in 1925, made a most important declaration upon the subject of wages and this pronouncement attracted a great deal of public thought and attention. It contained these compelling statements:

"We hold that the best interests of wage earners as well as the whole social group are served, increasing production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers and, therefore, higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultured opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest and that low wages are not conducive to low production costs. We urge upon wage earners everywhere: that we oppose all wage reductions and that we urge upon management the elimination of wastes in production in order that selling prices may be lowered and the wages increased. To this end we recommend cooperation in study of waste in production which the assay of the Federated American Engineering Societies covering important industries has shown to be 50 percent attributable to management and only 25 percent attributable to labor, with 25 percent attributable to other sources, principally managements in industries producing commodities for any single industry under consideration.

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This expression demonstrates the fact that laboring men and women are giving earnest thought to the economic changes which are taking place and are keeping pace with the development of social progress and human well-being. These changes are not only of a material character but consist also of those intangible changes of the thoughts, view-points and conclusions of individuals.

The tremendous increase in our facilities for production and distribution is largely traceable to the great improvement in machinery, the development of electricity and the extension of rapid transportation. While these industrial changes are material variations of fundamental agencies they have progressed so quickly and silently that they have almost been unnoticed. Now they have become firmly established and they are making more evident and convincing the

power they will exercise over human destinies.

As a direct result of this fact we find there is a decided change in the mental attitude and judgment of men regarding the rules and laws which apply and govern in the payment of wages. People are not thinking in the same terms and along the same lines their thoughts formerly used. They are discarding the old theory of wages based upon a fluctuating labor market and governed absolutely by the law of competition, of supply and demand, which was so religiously accepted years ago. Society has found from experience that the old concept of low wages and reduced costs must be changed to the new concept of high wages, efficiency, elimination of waste and increased production as the means through which lower costs in commodity production can be accomplished.

Labor's official declaration upon this great economic subject of wages was hailed by the press and by many students of social science and political economy as Labor's new and advanced position upon this subject. It was freely commented upon and in many instances the comment given was most favorable.

The fundamental position of Organized Labor coincides, perfectly and consistently, with the official declaration made by the convention. From the very inception of Organized Labor its spokesmen have courageously fought for the establishment and maintenance of high wage levels.

They did not claim to be authorities upon the subject of social science nor did they assume to speak as academic economists but out of their study of this problem and their knowledge of industrial problems they were irresistably drawn to the conclusion that the economic salvation of our country and its wage earners rested upon the basis of high living standards and perfect cooperation between all the forces of production. Well-informed wage earners always fully comprehended the potential forces of production which, if properly directed and used, would make for economies in output and production. They consist of the application of saving processes, through the elimination of waste and duplication of effort; the utilization of mechanical power and mechanical processes; the proper recognition of the human element; the protection of the worker from accident and occupational disease and the development of the latent qualities among the workers and management in industry. They knew that by the employment of these means and methods the quantity and quality of the commodities produced could be immeasurably increased.

Some of our foremost economic writers have held that the wages of workers were regulated by the immutable law of supply and demand. They reasoned and argued that the law of supply and demand was a natural law and that it automatically governed wages. They further asserted that wages could not be modified or controlled by the application of any new process or theory. These economists did not realize that it was possible and feasible for manufacturers to compete in the markets of the world and at the same time pay high wages. They believed that the only manufacurer who could successfully market his manufactured articles or the commodities he produced was the manufacturer who paid lower wages than his competitor or, at least, no higher wages than his competitor paid. On many occasions this argument was effectively used in forcing the workers to accept reductions in wages and the attendant lowering of their living standards. The persistent attempt to impose this unsound theory upon the workers resulted in the formation of trade unions.

"The workers united in trade groups and in this way mobilized their economic strength, using it as a protection and a resistant force against the imposition of wages reduction. As labor organizations grew and multiplied the members began to think about ways and means through which they could promote and advance their economic interests. They realized that their trade unions could be used not only for defensive purposes but also for constructive work which would greatly increase their material, social and economic welfare. As a result of careful planning and organized effort they have, in many instances increased wages, reduced the hours of employment and brought about the establishment of humane and tolerable conditions of employment. Their accomplishments have been salutary. The benefits accruing to the organized workers and their families have influenced the wage rates in non-union establishments to such an extent

that the entire wage level of the country has been substantially raised. This achievement has forced those who adhered to the old wage policy to change their viewpoint and to seek a new theory compatible with existing circumstances. They can no longer successfully maintain their position nor can they survive the torrent of public opinion which is carrying industry forward on its crest. They must find a way by which they can adjust themselves to all the requirements of the new economic order.

The trade unions, having successfully proven that low wages are characterized by inefficiency and waste, are gratified to observe that the whole economic trend is toward the maintenance of high wage levels and high living standards. This is shown most conclusively in the statements of many enterprising managers, in government reports, and in the actual results achieved in many progressive manufacturing industries and transportation lines.

In this age of amazing mechanical development the figures show that the efficiency and productivity of the worker have been appreciably increased. The wage earner of today is more efficient and produces more than did the wage earner of ten or twenty years ago. The average worker today has increased his productive capacity 50 percent since the year 1900. The increase in the use of improved machinery has resulted in the standarization of out-put and an increase in production. Greater skill and efficiency are acquired by the workers. A modern, well-equipped manufacturing enterprise properly manned is a marvel of our industrial skill and genius.

This leads to an exposition of the thought now uppermost in the minds of labor and laboring men. It is the question of labor sharing the benefits resulting from increased efficiency and productivity. If each additional unit in mechanical power, in conjunction with the skill and genius of the worker, produces an increase in production and a corresponding decrease in manufacturing costs then the worker should rightfully share in the financial benefits which follow. It is conceded that power, machinery and manufacturing plants would be of little service without human skill and guidance. The worker, therefore, is an important industrial factor and for that reason he is justified in asserting his moral claim for the enjoyment of a just share of the ever-increasing benefits his labors have produced.

Labor is basing its demand for high and still higher wages upon reasons that are clearly basic and fundamental. It courageously and boldly lays claim to a just and equitable share of the products of industry. It contends that labor's reward shall not be merely enough to meet the requirements of the family budget but that, in addition, it shall be representative in full measure, of labor's contribution to industry. This shifts the whole wage basis from the places where it has been erroneously placed, namely, the cost of living, a living wage or a saving wage. All of these bases are too intangible, too indefinite and too susceptible to conflicting interpretations. The developments of modern industry have inevitably placed the basis of wage demands and wage theories upon the eternal principles of equity, justice, fair-dealing and frankness.

Wages must be maintained upon a high level so that the purchasing power of the masses will correspond with the producing power of the workers. Unless this principle is recognized and accepted the worker would find himself penalized because of his genius, skill, efficiency and faithfulness. The workers, their wives and their children constitute a very large and important part of the consuming public. The elevation of their living standards, and the requirements of modern social life have created within them both a desire and a demand for better living surroundings and for the enjoyment of the benefits and blessings which have grown out of our civilizing processes. As the workers want more they are willing to pay more as they are given an opportunity they will buy more. In order, therefore, to avoid a period of over-production, during which the manufacturer would find no market for his goods and the merchant would find the volume of his sales curtailed, the purchasing power of this great mass of wage earners must be maintained through the payment of high wages at a point where he may buy his share of the quantity approximating the out-put of industry. Through this process the wheels of industry can be kept moving and all groups of people may feel the stimulating effect which is bound to radiate from the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the consuming

public. It is a historic fact that high wages and prosperity are inseparably associated while low wages and industrial depression are affinitive.

"It was the force of logic and the power of reason, which arose from a consideration of these things, that inspired the congress of the great American Labor Movement to unanimously declare that: "Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Organized Labor is committed to a definite, concrete program. It is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of high wages and high living standards. If given the opportunity it will cooperate earnestly and sincerely in all efforts to promote efficiency in management and the high standard of American workmanship. In advancing the material interests of the workers and their families dependent upon them the membership of Organized Labor is looking above and beyond the accomplishment of this commendable and praiseworthy purpose. It seeks to attain a high spiritual and cultural development. Through the medium of high wages, shorter hours of employment, and healthy environment we seek opportunity to satisfy the longings and the yearnings of the human heart and soul for the enjoyment of higher and better things. This ideal cannot be reached where depression and poverty reign. It can only be attained where the industrial sky is bright with the glow of fair dealing, justice and freedom.

Our country has become great in manys ways and though comparatively young it has excelled in industrial arts, social progress and economic advancement. With all of this progress has come the establishment of what is commonly called "the American standard of living." This standard can only be maintained through the payment of high wages to working men and women. It is inconceivable and unthinkable that it will ever be lowered. Our advancement and our further industrial expansion will depend upon the maintenance of a high standard of living and a high standard of workmanship. The industrial supremacy of America must be upheld. We take great pride in it and regard it as an essential American characteristic. We cannot hope to secure our share of the markets of the world through the imposition of low wages. We can only achieve greatness in these endeavors by virtue of our ability to conduct the affairs of labor and management in such a way as to produce manufactured articles of high quality in large quantities, through the medium of the labor of well-paid, highly trained, efficient workmen.

THE WATER-BOY

(By H. H. Siegele)

"WATER-BOY! Water-boy!" The cry came from a carpenter who was working in a rather out-of-the-way place. The day was hot, and the water-boy had not seen the man since the noon hour, and when the cry came, he hastened to him.

"Where have you been all afternoon?" he was asked as he approached the man. "Didn't you know I was working on the job?" The water-boy held the water-bucket over to the man, as he answered the question, and the man drank, refilling the cup again and again, in evidence of the fact that he had been without a drink of water longer than was usual. As the boy turned to go, the man said, "Now don't forget me again!"

"I won't," the boy answered, and he was off.

In whatever direction one looked, there was activity. Here a bunch of men were moving dirt . . . Over yonder were carpenters building forms, and the sound of their hammers and saws, punctuated, as it were, their movements. The bricklayers were at work, and the clinking of their trowels was easily heard. Familiar, "chuck, chuck, chucks" mixed with the rattling sounds of a cement-mixer came from where a handful of men were working with concrete. Men were unloading lumber nearby, and the clapping sounds of boards coming together, reached the ears of the onlookers. The cages of the hoists were going up and

down, carrying material up to the second story where the greater part of the workmen were. A power-saw was squealing its part, at regular intervals, while the cry, "Water-boy," came to ones ears in almost rhythmical order, and added its peculiar part to this industrial symphony.

We do not, in any of these articles, want to set a standard for our readers, or any of their friends. Our purpose is to bring before them by suggestions, or otherwise, various matters that interest carpenters in particular, and building tradesmen more or less in general. It would be as unjust as it would be unwise, for us to attempt to dictate standards—and it would be unkind. However, we can see how many things can be lifted to a higher level by bringing them to the attention of our fellow craftsmen. We assume that our readers are intelligent and sensible, and can draw for themselves conclusions, and make amends if amends are needed, or not, just as they may choose to do. This is a free country, where every man who is of legal age, has a right to choose for himself his manner of living, out of which come the habits of his life. . . . . Provided, of course, that his manner of living is in harmony with both the written and the unwritten laws of the land, and the laws of common sense. And having said this, we will proceed to take up a few "water-boy" problems.

Frequently, where many men are at work on large jobs, very unsanitary conditions enter into the water-boy situation. The water-boy can not remedy all of them. For instance, if there are men employed on a job who are carrying disease germs, the water-boy can not prevent them from using the drinking-cup. And if he could, he does not, as a rule, know who the men are with the dangerous germs on their person. But the men, in many instances, who carry these germs, know, and they should in fairness, if for no other reason, avoid the spread of them by whatever means that may be necessary. It is hardly practical for workmen to carry individual drinking-cups, but those who knowingly carry disease germs on their person, should by all means carry private cups. Many, many times we drank water on large jobs, that, had it been offered to us in our home, would have upset the chief organ of our digestive system. Moreover, there is a useless, nasty, nuisance, that sometimes comes into the water-boy situation, which is as repulsive as it is disgusting. Fortunately it is not as prevalent as it might be. But, on the other hand, it exists oftener than is necessary or known. We are thinking of the fellow who drinks water with his mouth full, or part full, of tobacco; and, while he drinks, perhaps, because "it is more blessed to give than to receive," squirts some of his tobacco juice into the drinking-cup; and then drops cup, juice and all into the water-bucket. The amount of juice thus deposited into the drinking-cup, is always in a "more-or-less" quantity, and visible or invisible, as the case may be. Anyhow, it is there; and he who does it, should for the sake of self-respect, if for nothing else, keep the various juices he carries around in his mouth, in private hands. . . . . "It isn't so?" . . . Well, it is so! . . . . We remember an instance when the water-boy came to us, and we discovered, to our amusement, that some juice-giver, in addition to the juice, made a liberal donation of tobacco; we know it, because we were there and saw it with our own eyes. . . . . It was real tobacco, fish-like swimming around in the water.

The water-boy does not always give satisfaction. How could he? There being so many to please. Some things, however, he could and should do, if he doesn't already. Let us enumerate: First. Keep the water-bucket and drinking-cup clean—they should be thoroughly washed at least twice a day. Second. Keep the water at a comfortable temperature. One mistake that is so often made is to put a large chunk of ice into the water-bucket—one that nearly fills the bucket, leaving but little room for water. When this is done the water invariably becomes too cold to drink, and it also endangers the health of the men, especially on extremely hot days. A better way, is to pack the large chunk of ice in saw-dust or some other ice-preservative, and use only a small chunk of ice at a time in the drinking water. This method, not only keeps the drinking water more nearly at the right temperature, but it reduces the consumption of ice. The wise water-boy will study this problem, and thus soon be able to tell just how much ice it will take to keep the drinking water at the proper temperature. Third. Systematize the

work. A good plan is to map out a sort of a route, not too iron-clad, though, and follow that route as nearly as is practical on each round. With such a plan, it is possible for the water-boy to reach the men almost at regular intervals.

Looking over the job again, we see marked progress, but the activities are still much the same; we can hear the sounds made by the workmen with their tools, and the machinery running—the voices of the men, and the orders of the bosses can be heard, and now and then we hear that peculiar dramatic cry, "Water-boy! . . . . Water-boy!"

HOW MUCH LOAD WILL A TWO BY FOUR STUD SUPPORT SAFELY?

(By V. T. Bien, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.)

TWO by four studs are probably the most common size of lumber used in wood construction. We use them without hesitation in one and two-story frame buildings because we know from past experience that they are strong enough to do the work. Very few carpenters know just how strong they are or the conditions which govern their strength and a discussion of this may, therefore, be of interest.

To ask how strong a two by four is, when acting as a column, is like asking how much an automobile costs. It depends on many things. A man would hesitate to sit on top of a two by four standing twenty feet out of the ground, but if it was only five feet long he would not fear. The long piece, we say, is too limber and is liable to bend over and break, but the short one is stiff. Just what determines this stiffness?

Engineers have found that the strength of a stud standing alone depends upon its length and the way it is braced, and, is governed by the ratio of height to least thickness. A selected Douglas fir or Southern pine 2x4 used to support a hoisting tower or scaffolding, for example, will carry 4,800 pounds safely if it is braced sideways every four feet, but it is safe for about 800 pounds at most, if stay-braced only at eight-foot intervals. A lumber column whose unbraced height is more than fifty times its least thickness is not unlikely to buckle under full load, and should be avoided. The limit of safe unbraced height for two by four studs is about seven feet. As the column is made shorter its strength increases rapidly to a point such that the height is about ten or twelve times the least thickness. Below this height the stud will carry about as much as a short block, say twelve inches, of equal width and thickness.

Eight feet or 96 inches is a common length for studding. The ratio of length to least thickness then is 96-1⅝ or 59, which would be unsafe if the stud were free to bend in the plane of the wall. With sheathing and plaster to stiffen it in the direction of its least thickness, however, it is possible for it to bend only in the other direction. Thus braced 3⅝" is the effective least thickness.

This gives a ratio of 96-3⅝ or 26, as against 59, and increases the safe load from about 150 pounds per square inch to 675 pounds per square inch for a good No. 1 common grade of Douglas fir or Southern pine. The actual area of a two by four stud dressed four sides is 5.89 square inches. The average stud as used in a wall or partition will therefore carry 675 pounds times 5.87 square inches, or 3,965 pounds. For all practical purposes this is 4,000 pounds or two tons. Without sheathing the stud would carry but 900 pounds.

Knowing what a stud is able to carry, it is interesting to know what load it is actually required to carry. It is obvious that this load varies with the size of rooms and the amount of floor space each partition must carry. Experience has shown that it is well to provide for about 40 pounds per square foot for the weight of the contents in the average dwelling, though this is seldom actually reached. To this must be added the weight of the floor itself which will be at least ten pounds per square foot. An interior bearing partition on the first floor of a dwelling will be loaded more than the outside walls, because it must

carry the weight of the floor on each side half way to the outside walls.

If the studs are spaced the usual 16 inches on centers, each center partition stud will have to support a strip of the floor above, 16 inches wide and extending half way to the outside wall on each side. If, for example, the rooms on each side are 12 feet wide, this 16" strip of floor will extend 6 feet on either side of the bearing partition and will total 12 feet long. The load carried, therefore, will be 1 1-3 feet by 12 feet by 50 pounds, or 800 pounds, which is just about one-fifth of the safe load capacity of the stud.

As the first floor bearing partition usually rests on a girder in the basement, this applies to the studs on the first floor which carry the second floor load. They do carry, however, in addition to this their share of the attic floor and as much of the roof as the design throws upon them, but it is obvious that the sum of these loads is well within the capacity of the studs. Two more floors above and the roof structure itself can be added without overloading the lumber.

FLORIDA AS A HEALTH RESORT

RECENTLY a Cleveland man said he would not go to Florida because of the terrible storms down there. The same argument would hold good in the Mississippi Valley and the New England States on account of the recent floods. It would also keep him from going any place visited by hurricanes. The latest information we have is that thousands of Northerners this season here gone to Florida principally for the sake of its sunshine. They realize that the warm, penetrating rays of the tropical sun will save a thousand lives where a hurricane takes one. They know that the icy blasts of northern winters are more dangerous than West Indian hurricanes; they are more afraid of pneumonia and tuberculosis than they are of flying bricks and falling trees, for many of them are not only spending the winters, but are also making their permanent homes in Florida.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, says:

"On a recent tour through the state, I learned that a very large proportion of the many thousands recently added to the population of the state consists of persons past middle age and a very large proportion of these are persons who are led to seek the sunny skies of Florida because of physical impairment, which has placed them on the lists of invalids and semi-invalids. Many thousands of such persons have found in the sunshine of Florida such a restoration of their physical powers as has enabled them to live comfortable and useful lives; while if they had remained at home in the North, they would soon have been in the hands of the undertakers.

"The whole state of Florida is a great sanitarium. While now and then a few persons lacking foresight to protect themselves, lose their lives from hurricane visitation, at the same time tens of thousands of men and women are in the North dying from tuberculosis, Bright's disease, rheumatism and other maladies due to the low vital resistance which naturally results from the deprivation of sunshine to which most people living in the United States east of the Mississippi River are continually subjected.

"This sunny land is perhaps, the most favored section of the whole United States, considered from a health standpoint. Florida is the one state in which one can find everything worth while which pertains to tropical climes without the disadavantages of the extreme tropics.

"For every life lost in Florida by hurricane, Florida sunshine will add at least 1,000 years of life in multitudes of invalids and semi-invalids who are flocking to this sunny land, not only from the northern states, but from foreign lands, for Europeans as well as Americans are rapidly discovering the American Riviera offers climatic as well as other advantages superior to those offered by the justly famous regions which border the north shore of the Mediterranean.

"Within a quarter of a century Florida will be one of the most populous states in the Union. The American people are just beginning to discover the value of sunshine, of which, unfortu-

nately, during five months of the year, dwellers in the North are almost wholly deprived. Winter sunshine in the northern states is not only scant in amount, but is almost wholly lacking in the ultra-violet rays which are regarded by many as the essential health-promoting elements of the sun's rays."

STABILIZING EMPLOYMENT

(By John Gray, L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

DANIEL WILLARD, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and L. T. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad began to stabilize employment during the war period believing that prolonged unemployment is unsafe to society. The President of the B. & O. concluded, that it is the duty of society, which has benefitted so greatly from mass production to give work to those thrown out of jobs by changes in industry. As a result the B. & O. railroad reduced the turnover in the road's mechanical force from 25 per cent to 10 per cent, while in the D. & H. railroad only 50 have been released in 10 years because of inability to find work for them, and a carefully prepared twelve month's schedule was established to keep the men employed.

An example of steady employment in a plant engaged in the most seasonable of all industries, packing and canning fresh vegetables, comes from an Indiana company. The president of the company stated that 97 of his payroll of 100 persons are now assured of a year's pay, well or ill, or whether the plant is working or not; and he had come to the conclusion that industry's aim, from now on, should be to provide steady work and pay for employes.

A striking illustration of securing steady employment in a food factory was recently furnished by a company in Connecticut, which packs dates. The company's product comes from Mesopotamia and is imported only during about four months of the year. Formerly the plant employed 1,300 to put up the pack and about 300 or 400 the rest of the year. But their chemist found methods of preserving the dates perfectly in storage. Now work is furnished the year around for about 900 persons.

The extensively improved conditions noted above have been skillfully effected and perhaps will lead others to gain similar success for industry generally. United effort throughout the country to steady employment in all occupations would bring a profound betterment not only for workers but also for the entire community.

RESEARCH DEVELOPS NEW PLYWOOD PANEL

A NEW plywood panel board using Celotex, a semi-rigid cane fibre building material of high insulating value, as a core stock in place of wood, has been developed simultaneously in Austrailia, England and this country and promises to be a great innovation for this large industry.

Plywood panels, finished in walnut, oak, mahongany or any wood desired, are used extensively for interior decoration such as paneled walls for executive offices or homes, in ocean going steamships and private yachts, railroad coaches and airplane cabins. In addition they are extremely useful for industrial applications such as desk tops, sound proof paneled doors, furniture, radio cabinets and a great variety of similar work.

The ordinary core for plywood panels is made of wood and has objectional features. These led to the development of the Celotex core. One of the first objections to core wood is that it must be thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried before use or the panel will warp out of shape. With the Celotex core this disadvantage is entirely eliminated and a much lighter panel results.

Not only is the panel with this cane fibre core lighter in weight and easier to handle, but because of the nature of the material it gives the important factor of thermal and sound insulation. The Celotex core may be of any thickness from ¼" up, making possible any de-

sired coefficient of insulation. In other words, a room paneled with this new plywood panel board has the added quality of the ordinary panel over an insulated base. The cane fibre board resists the passage of heat and absorbs a high percentage of sound, keeping the room at an even temperature and to a great extent sound-proof.

Plywood panels finished only on one side are used in making radio cabinets. The unfinished side of the panel acts as a Celotex anti-drum, sound absorbing lining for the interior of the speaker compartment and practically eliminating resonance and subsequent poor tone quality.

For some time Celotex has been used in the construction of steel railway cars and coaches. In France and Egypt it is used on the roofs of the coaches to protect the passengers from the heat of the glaring sun. Trams in Calcutta are insulated against noise and heat by the use of Celotex in their construction.

This new plywood panel board, which may be used in the finest coach work, will give this insulation and at the same time adapt itself, because of its lightness, more readily than the old panel to construction purposes. This feature makes the plywood panel particularly valuable in the construction of giant air liners, aiding in the reduction of motor noise and giving a distinctive interior finish to the cabins.

The new plywood panels thus multiply their usefulness and at the same time can be manufactured at a cost price that is below that of the old wood core type.

Biddeford, Maine Local Aids In Defeating Injurious Bill

A bill was presented to the Legislature of the state of Maine which would authorize the Commissioner of Labor to issue permits for women to work overtime in factories in emergencies.

As many women protested passage of this bill on the grounds that it would open too wide a door in the labor laws of the state, Local Union No. 1123, Biddeford, Maine, joined other agencies opposed to passage of the bill and sent a lobbyist, Henry Descoteaux to the capital to work for its non-adoption. Largely through his efforts, the bill was defeated.

Ten Rules for Prosperity

Pay labor the highest possible wages. Prosperity is intimately related to a liberal wage scale.

Treat labor as a business partner. Successful industry depends more on human relations than upon the organization of money and machines.

Conduct business in the full light of day. Public confidence and public suspicion may be separated only by a door.

Remember that the law of supply and demand is inexorable. It would also be well to remember that there is no necessity for producing an excess.

Live and help live. Even prosperous industries can not afford to have the backward industries too far behind the procession—prosperity to be permanent must be equally distributed.

Welcome new ideas. To establish permanent institutions we must always be prepared for change.

Never be satisfied that what has been achieved is sufficient. Smugness and complacency do not promote progress.

Operate business on the most economical basis. Price cutting, over-expansion, uneconomical methods of distribution are just as harmful to business and to the public as price-fixing, monopolies and rebates.

Look ahead and think ahead. It is easier to avoid depressions than it is to cure them.

Smile, be cheerful, and work upon the basis that the fundamental purpose of business is to promote happiness of human beings.—Review of Reviews.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will build its $10,000,000 terminal in Cincinnati under 100 per cent union conditions. This decision was reached following a conference between the railroad representatives and executives of the Building Trades Dept. of the A. F. of L.

Carpenters Notice

Working conditions are far from ideal in Gloversville, N. Y. advises L. U. No. 1107. All carpenters entering the jurisdiction of the Local are requested to report to Business Agent James A. Ellithorpe, 38 James St., Gloversville, N. Y. before going to work.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1929

Union Labor's Contribution

UNDER the above heading, there recently appeared an editorial in the Indianapolis Times, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, giving Organized Labor as personified by the American Federation of Labor, full credit for fighting for and obtaining the present high standard of working and living conditions.

The editorial is as follows:

"High wages, as an accepted part in prosperity, were not won without a struggle. Back a generation ago, industry in America still believed that the way to prosper was by keeping wages down. The philosophy under which mass production, waste elimination, standardization, high wages, and shorter hours were combined to make good times, then was unborn.

"The realization had not dawned that an adequate market for mass production necessarily called for wages high enough so the workers themselves might purchase what they themselves produced.

"No; high wages weren't tendered voluntarily to the workers of America by far-sighted employers, who suddenly saw the light of a new economic philosophy.

"The force primarily responsible for establishment of a high wage standard was none other than the American Federation of Labor.

"Against the almost unanimous opposition of employers, the American Federation brought, under the leadership of one of America's truly great men, Samuel Gompers, a new level of pay and of hours, not only to union labor, but, incidentally and as a by product, to non-union labor as well.

"And in so doing, instead of administering a curse to industry, it brought a blessing even unto those who violently had so opposed it.

"The contribution of high wages to the prosperity formula, the formula which today is espoused by Herbert Hoover and by every other far-looking economic leader, should be credited to the American Federation of Labor.

"Without that organization American wages would not be high today. And without a high wage standard the prosperity that prevails generally in the United States would be impossible.

"Wiliam Green, head of the American Federation today, is an effective exponent of what his organization fought so many years to attain.

"Naturally he and his organization are continuing the work in those spots where industry has not yet seen the light.

"One such spot is the textile industry of the South.

"Harking back to an economic theory that is dead, so far as most industries

are concerned, the textile centers of the South resent the efforts of the American Federation to bring about an improvement in the wage and hour situation that now exists.

"Other industries, if wise, will back the Federation in its efforts.

"A continuation of such wage and hour conditions as prevail in the southern textile centers can mean but one thing—the growth of communism.

"Communism always has thrived on wage slavery, wherever it has appeared in America."

Marked Gains Made In Membership Campaign

REPORTS to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor show that marked gains have been made during the first three months of the "Double The Membership" campaign.

These reports indicate that trade unionists all over the country are cooperating heartily in the membership campaign.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. expressed the opinion that the close of 1929 will show notable gains in the ranks of labor. He urges every trade unionist to get into the campaign with a determined effort to do his or her share in carrying out Organized Labor's program of doubling the trade union membership.

Joins Organized Labor's Ranks

THE recent announcement by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. that the Aberthaw Construction Co. of Boston, Mass. will hereafter operate on a strictly union basis will be welcome news to the various building trades crafts. The company, one of the largest of its kind in the country, has been outside the union fold for 35 years.

Secretary-Treasurer Spencer of the Building Trades Department in making the announcement said:

"The Aberthaw Company has reached an understanding with the Building Trades Department because skilled building craftsmen are in our unions. The company is aware of this fact, in an age of increasing competition in our industry. Both parties will profit by this understanding that we consider one of the most important in the history of our department."

Dual Textile Union Still Appealing For Funds

THE dual organization, controlled by communists, known as the National Textile Union, is still appealing to the regular trade union movement for financial support.

The legitimate United Textile Workers is organizing the South, and the reds, as usual, appear on the scene, and as is their unvarying custom, "pass the hat," by asking for funds for men and women whose organization they would destroy.

The National Textile Workers Union is controlled by the same crowd of communist who organize a "paper" union wherever there is industrial unrest. This "union" serves their panhandling purposes and is an excuse to continue revolutionary propaganda.

Every dollar contributed to this fake "union" will aid in its fight against Organized Labor and increase the difficulties of organizing the South.

The best prayer at the beginning of the day is that we may not lose its moments. The best grace before meat, the consciousness that we have justly earned our dinner.

* * *

North Carolina recently passed a workman's accident compensation law. Only four states remain who haven't adopted such measures, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina. It is probable that both Arkansas and Florida will adopt compensation laws soon and when Mississippi and South Carolina fall in line, workers in every state will receive compensation for accidents growing out of their employment.

* * *

May the time come soon when everybody thinks well of his neighbor and does him a kindly turn every time he can; when men always talk of things that are good and kind and helpful; when the implements of peace are the most vaulable of anything that can be made in shop or factory; when it is more worth while to tell in the paper that one man stooped to lift another up than to tell of the blow he struck him—when these come, then wars will be at an end. "Texas Carpenter."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

E. J. McGivern, Plasterers' Head Passes

It was with sincere regret that we learned of the death on April 6th of President Edward J. McGivern of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. McGivern, although in ill health for some years died suddenly in Washington, D. C. Death was attributed to natural causes. His remains were taken to his home in Arlington Heights, Mass. where funeral services and burial were held on April 11th.

Edward McGivern was a well-known and popular figure in the trade union movement of North America. His long service as President of the Plasterers was marked by a rigid adherence to contracts that evolved a disciplined and intelligent group of workers. He was known as a "level-headed trade unionist" who was interested in 100 per cent organization rather than theory. It was this insistence that brought the plasterers to their present high standard as individual workers and as an aggressive unit of Organized Labor.

Travelling Members—Attention

Rec. Sec. Frank Ward, L. U. No. 27 advises all carpenters that there are more men in Toronto, Ont., Canada than work can be provided for. Conditions are far from ideal, therefore steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Very little work in Lorain, Ohio and more than fifty percent of the men are idle, therefore the Black River District Council requests all travelling members to give that locality a wide berth.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1929

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

December 31, 1928.

Hutchinson, Kan., L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 16, 1929.

Geneva, N. Y., L. U. 187.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the five day work week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 21, 1929.

Falls Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at G. O. (Movement settled to take effect August 1, 1929.)

Paterson, N. J. D. C.—Movement for the five day work week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 24, 1929.

Milwaukee, Wis., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, first year and $1.25 second year, and five day work week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. 2141.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 2, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 28, 1929.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour and 40-hour week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Salina, Kansas, L. U. 1095.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

January 30, 1929.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1929 and the five day work week. Official sanction granted.

February 1, 1929.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c for inside men, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

February 4, 1929.

Sydney, N. S., Can., L. U. 1588.—Movement for the 44-hour week for outside men, effective March 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

February 5, 1929.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. 24.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

February 8th, 1929.

Montreal, Que., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour and the 8 hour day, 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 10, 1929. Official sanction granted.

February 11, 1929.

Streator, Ill., L. U. 495.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, shopmen 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Rapid City, S. D., L. U. 2036.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

March 1, 1929.

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449. —Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

March 29, 1929.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. Brothers Cosgrove and Potts absent.

General President Hutcheson explained the arrangements made for the installation of officers to take place on April 1, 1929.

General President Hutcheson reported that the Home at Lakeland, Florida had been opened and several members were admitted in accordance with our laws.

Delaware County D. C., Chester, Pa.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Miami Valley D. C., Dayton, Ohio.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

New Haven, Conn. D. C.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

Oakland County D. C., Pontiac, Mich.—Movement for Union Shop and 9 hours per day, effective June 3, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Passaic & Vicinity D. C., N. J.—Movement for the five day work week and increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Philadelphia, Pa. D. C.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Pittsburgh, Pa. D. C.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 11, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Catherines, Ont., L. U. 38.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 1, 1929.

As the four year term of office of the General Officers expired on March 31, 1929, General President Hutcheson announced that the installation of officers for the term beginning April 1, 1929 and ending March 31, 1933 was now in order and called upon General Secretary Duffy to call the roll of General Officers elected by referendum vote during the month of December, 1928 in accordance with our laws.

All responded except First General Vice-President Cosgrove who was absent on account of sickness.

Brother John Halkett of New York City duly and officially obligated and installed the following General Officers:

General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson.
Second General Vice-President, George H. Lakey.
General Secretary, Frank Duffy.
General Treasurer, Thos. Neale.
General Executive Board.
First District, T. M. Guerin.
Second District, W. T. Allen,
Third District, Harry Schwarzer,
Fourth District, J. P. Ogletree,
Fifth District, J. W. Williams,
Sixth District, A. W. Muir,
Seventh District, Arthur Martel.

Many friends and members of our organization were present from all parts of the country. They congratulated the General Officers on their election and installation and expressed the hope that the administration of the affairs of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under their care for the next four years would be beneficial and advantageous to the entire membership.

Several telegrams of congratulations were received.

General President Hutcheson in a neat speech reviewed the accomplishments of the Brotherhood for the past four years and called upon several of those present for a few remarks which were gladly and willingly responded to, after which the General President and General Secretary on behalf of the General Executive Board thanked all present for their attendance at the installation ceremonies.

April 2, 1929.

The contract for advertising in our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" was given to John Morrison, New York City, Advertising Agent for the four years beginning April 1, 1929 and ending March 31, 1933.

The proposition of the W. M. Madden & Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, Certified Public Accountants to audit the financial accounts of the General Office quarterly for the term beginning April 1, 1929 and ending March 31, 1933 was accepted by the Board.

The regular quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 3, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 4, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 5, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

April 8, 1929.

McKeesport, Pa. District Council—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 18, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Jamestown, N. Y. L. U. 66.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

New Haven, Conn. L. U. 79.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Erie, Pa. L. U. 81.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Evansville, Ind. L. U. 90.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. L. U. 93.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. L. U. 172.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Steubenville, Ohio. L. U. 186.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Peterboro, Ont., Can. L. U. 219.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

International Falls, Minn. L. U. 258.—Movement for an increase in wages from 72c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Newburgh, N. Y. L. U. 301.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. L. U. 322.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1. 1929. Movement not sanctioned as the L. U. did not have the necessary 55% vote.

Beacon, N. Y. L. U. 323.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 12. 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Waterville. Maine. L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Newport News, Va. L. U. 396.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

New Canaan. Conn. L. U. 409.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Ogden, Utah. L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 15, 1929. Request denied until the Union Shop is first established.

Tacoma. Wash. L. U. 740.—Movement for the five day work week, effective as soon as legally possible. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O. Movement to take effect on, and after May 28, 1929.

Neenah and Menasha, Wis. L. U. 630.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. L. U. 713.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bellingham, Wash. L. U. 756.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour. effective April 18, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bound Brook, N. J. L. U. 853.—Movement for the five day work week effective May 1, 1929, and an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour. Official sanction granted.

Meridian, Conn. L. U. 920.—Movement for the five day work week, and an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 15, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sioux City. Iowa. L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Beloit, Wis. L. U. 926.—Movement for the 44 hour week effective June 15, 1929. Official sanction granted when a satisfactory explanation of expiration of present agreement is furnished the G. O.

Reno. Nev. L. U. 971.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Cumberland. Md. L. U. 1024.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour. effective June 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Niles, Michigan. L. U. 1033.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Plattsburgh, N. Y. L. U. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Great Barrington, Mass. L. U. 1045.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 6. 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Olympia, Wash. L. U. 1148.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour. effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Harbor Springs, Mich. L. U. 1254.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant. as reports are received at the G. O.

Sheridan, Wyo. L. U. 1384.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour. effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeport, Conn. L. U. 1520.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Thorold. Ont., Can. L. U. 1677.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and the five day work week. effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Logan, Utah. L. U. 1767.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Mishawaka, Ind. L. U. 1795.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.05 to $1.15½ per hour. effective May 20, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.•

South Bend, Ind. L. U. 413.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.05 to $1.15½ per hour, effective May 20, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant. as reports are received at the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. L. U. 1875.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered

later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Jersey City, N. J. L. U. 1985.—(Boxmakers) —Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 77c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Exeter, N. H. L. U. 2085.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo. L. U. 2119.—(Pile Drivers)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Cornwall, Ont., Can. L. U. 2307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Clarksville, Tenn. L. U. 2734.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

A full accounting was received from the following Local Union and District Councils for appropriations made for the relief of men on strike and locked out.

Bridgeport, Conn., D. C., June-July, 1928	$9,960.00
Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. 1779 May, 1928	3,348.00
Troy, N. Y., D. C., May-June-July, 1928	2,046.00
Winnipeg, Man., Can., July-August, 1928	2,394.00
Washington, D. C., D. C., February, 1929	99.00
Vancouer, B. C., Can. D. C., Oct.-Nov. 28. Jan.-Feb., 29	19,392.50
West Palm Beach District on account loss by storm	15,000.00

Requests were received from Boston, Mass., D. C., Massachusetts State Council and L. U. 132, Washington, D. C. that an assessment of $2.00 per member per year be levied against the entire membership in order that the Pension of $15.00 per month might be paid. Under the law the G. E. B. is not authorized to levy an assessment for the purpose of paying a Pension, therefore the request cannot be complied with.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond No. 16-04-509-27 in the sum of $50,000.00 on the General Treasurer, Thomas Alfred Neale was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-552-27 on Harry R. Allen, Bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich. L. U. 46.—Requesting authority of the G. E. B. to circularize all Local Unions of the U. B. to assist in the purchasing of a hall to be used as a Labor Temple. Request denied.

April 9, 1929.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes and after investigation of each case, he submits them to the General Executive Board for the consideration of that body.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Request for an appropriation of $5,000.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

St. Joseph, Mo. L. U. 110.—An appropriation of $200.00 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Grand Rapids, Mich. L. U. 1330.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Columbus, Ga. L. U. 1723.—An appropriation of $280.00 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Regina, Sask., Can. L. U. 1867.—Request for an appropriation of $400.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. L. U. 1325.—Request for an appropriation of $800.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Great Falls, Mont. L. U. 286.—Request for an appropriation of $200.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Gadsden, Ala. L. U. 2268.—Request for an appropriation of $320.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Orange County, California, Local Unions 2203, 2056 and 688 request for an appropriation of $1,000.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Fox River Valley D. C., Neenah, Wis.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Richmond, Va. L. U. 388.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Durham, N. C. L. U. 522.—Request for an appropriation of $400.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

San Francisco Bay Counties Maratime Locals No. 759, 554 and 449, were apropriated the sum of $500.00 for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Appeal of Herbert C. Sparrow, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Herbert C. Sparrow vs., L. U. 340. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. D. C.—Complaint lodged against certain members of our organization in Chicago, Ill. in opposition to the action of the Chicago District Council was referred to the General President to advise the District Council how to proceed.

An appropriation of $147.00 was made on behalf of L. U. 1589, Arecibo, Porto Rico; L. U. 1696, Juncus, Porto Rico; L. U. 2274, Humacao, Porto Rico for relief on account of the storm.

Appeal of John Rocato, L. U. 401, Pittston, Pa. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for wife funeral donation. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Wagner Nelson. L. U. 1456, New York City from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for wife funeral donation. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The applications of the following for admittance to the Home at Lakeland, Florida were approved.

Thomas Wallace, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa.

Joseph Bechtel, L. U. 635, Boise, Idaho.

Milton H. Draper, L. U. 1380, Bedford, Ind.

Gustav Lenze, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John T. Schwenk, L. U. 1619, Atlantic City, N. J.

Jacob A. Herman, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. Hocking. L. U. 1725, Daytona Beach. Fla.

Max Ernest. L. U. 359. Philadelphia. Pa.

The applications of the following for admission to the Home were disapproved:

Lacey P. Robbins. L. U. 1112. Marshalltown. Iowa. Only 15 years membership in the U. B. and 59 years of age.

I. D. Wysong. L. U. 224. Cincinnati, Ohio. Only 23 years membership.

Clark J. Baer. L. U. 1563. Monessen. Pa. Only 22 years membership and 59 years of age.

M. S. Adams. L. U. 845. Clifton Heights. N. J. Only 21 years membership.

The International Union of Wood Workers will hold its next convention in July, 1929. The G. E. B. decided that two delegates attend same.

Owing to the absence of the General Secretary at the closing session of the last meeting of the G. E. B. the following omission was ordered inserted in the minutes.

"Donation to the Gompers Memorial Fund $5,000.00."

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"April 4. 1929.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the United States Securities and Certificates of Deposit held by General Treasurer Neale in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

Certificates of Deposit. Indiana National Bank	$250,000.00
Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds	301,500.00
*Dominion of Canada Bonds	97,400.00
Post Office receipt for advance postage on "The Carpenter"	500.00
Statement of Union Trust Co. Cleveland, O., Deposit	200,000.00
Total	$849,400.00

*Dominion of Canada Bonds. principle of which is shown as $97,400.00 are securities of a par value of $100.000.00; the amount $97,400.00 representing the cost price.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. Allen,
A. W. Muir,
Harry Schwarzer,
Committee.

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned. The next meeting of the G. E. B. to be at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted

Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Alexandria, Va., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On April 5th. Local Union No. 1665, Alexandria. Va., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a varied social function which was participated in by the members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 115. The members of the Local together with their families and invited guests taxed the hall to its capacity.

Brother C. M. Houston acted as master of ceremonies and the guest of honor and principal speaker of the occasion was the Honorable J. F. Birrell. a representative in the Virginia Legislature and a member of the Painters' Union. His timely and interesting address was well received. Other speakers included Brother C. A. Howard. the first financial secretary of the Local and Brother Wm. Hamilton. a former president. Their remarks were listened to attentively and much appreciated.

The refreshments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary and everyone was filled to capacity.

This was followed by dancing, in which the old fashioned square dance and break down were featured.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements which included Brothers J. W. Deavers, C. M. Houston and L. B. Clements is to be congratulated upon the successful manner in which the entertainment was handled.

Windsor, Ont., Local Holds Banquet

On March 7th, Local Union No. 494. Windsor. Ont., Canada held a banquet for its members and invited guests and the affair proved so successful that it was decided to make it an annual affair.

Approximately 300 persons gathered around the banquet board over which Brother John Briggs, Sr., presided as toast master.

Following the banquet, several speakers were introduced. including Mayor Jackson of Windsor; Frank Milligan of the Gray Construction Co. and Stewart R. Ross, director of the technical education in the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School. During Mr. Ross' address. motion pictures illustrating various phases of instruction given students in the school, were shown. This feature of the program proved very interesting and instructive.

A varied musical and vaudeville program brought to a conclusion a very happy and enjoyable evening.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Benjamin Owen. a member of L. U. No. 125. Utica, N. Y., and who resided at Hubbardsville, N. Y. He moved from there to Texas and has not been heard from since. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with Rec. Sec. John H. Brown. L. U. 125, 1120 Downer St., Utica. N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Union Cigar Boxes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In behalf of the Cigar Box Trade I desire to call to your attention as members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, when buying cigars in the future see that the Label of the Brotherhood is on the front or bottom of the box.

The 5 and 10 Packs are not made by Union Labor.

So stand by your organization and smoke cigars packed in boxes bearing the Label of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

Martin W. Thamer,
Fin. Sec'y.-Treas.

L. U. No. 394. Boston, Mass.

From The Neckwear Worker's Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Are the members of your Union wearing Union Made Neckwear, Suspenders, Belts, Garters, Arm Bands, Men's and Ladies' Hankerchiefs? If not, they surely ought to do so, as this is the only manner in which they can benefit their Brother and Sister Union Workers and thereby increase the membership and working conditions of our Unions.

At this time above all, when the open shop movement is being urged, the Label Article should be favored by all good Union Men.

In the future be sure to demand the Union Label when buying these articles.

Neckwear Worker's Union,
Wm. C. Klunk,
St. Louis, Mo. Sec'y.

Women

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read with a great deal of interest the article "Human and Spiritual Relations In Industry" by President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor in our Journal and also two articles by H. H. Siegele entitled, "The Owner," in which he refers to the woman boss and "The Women." It seems to me that some mama must have taken Mrs. Siegele's son to task for what he wrote in the December issue—but he should never get alarmed about the woman being the boss, for she's been just that ever since God removed a rib from man and with a hank of hair created woman—and apple sauce. But everything will come out in the wash, and no one can wash like a woman if she's given a chinaman's chance.

Much has been said and written about woman since Adam's time—but believe it or not, back of every man's achievement is the inspiration or the instigations of some woman, his mother, his wife, his sweetheart, sister, or the other woman. It is very hard at times to do with some of them—but one thing is sure this would be a lonesome old world without them. When a woman isn't the motive power behind the man's effort she is usually the desired object in front of it, and when she is neither of these, she is the tormentor that drives him to seek solace in hard work. The truth of the matter is—she's an angel in life, but a demon in fiction—but we'll all agree she's the greatest of all contradictions. For instance she'll step on a cockroach and run and hide from a mouse, but she'll tackle a man as big as a house, she'll take him for better or she'll take him for worse—she's liable to stick a bread knife in him or sock him with a sash weight, and then be his nurse and then when he gets well and able to climb out of bed she's liable at the first spat to throw a teapot at his head. She's faithful or otherwise, she's kind, she's cruel, she's keen sighted, she's blind—but she's crafty and hard to fool, she'll lift a man up or she'll throw him down, she'll love him to death or out of him make a clown. You fancy she's this, but you soon find out she's just that. She'll play like a puppy—but she'll scratch like a cat. In the morning she will—and at night she

won't, and you're always expecting she does—but you find she doesn't. If a man isn't trying to prove to some woman that he's the cream for her coffee—he is nearly always trying to prove to himself that he isn't the fool she imagines he is. Either way he is made or unmade by a woman—that's where Adam got his first alibi.

Cherchez in Femme

But after all is said and done a woman's a woman for all of that—

And it would be hard to battle this stream—"we call life."

If it wasn't for mother or a loving wife.

And for every man that has backed the tide

You'll find, there's a woman who would. or has stuck by his side—

She always shows her grit—when the going is rough

And is generally there at the end though the battle was tough.

It's for them we keep going when we often want to quit

For we know in our hearts—she's doing her bit.

There's many a time—when we feel—we'd like to flop.

But that smile of confidence she gives us brings us back on top.

That smile of her's is the searchlight that shows the way.

To much of the success that we enjoy today.

So we mustn't forget—now that our spurs we have won,

All those fine things our women have done.

So with sincere gratitude for the contribution "To Life's Distillery."

Let's welcome them all as our Ladies' Auxiliary.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York City, N. Y.

Disagrees With Brother Donahoe

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For two years I have read letters from members of our Brotherhood regarding our Home and Pension. but I cannot let Brother D. T. Donahoe of L. U. No. 264 get by without saying a word. Evidently he never heard of such a prayer as suggested by Brother Jack Rivers of L. U. No. 385 as published in our Journal.

Yes, Brother Donahoe. by their Spirit we shall know them and we do know them for we had them with us since the beginning of the Brotherhood. and I judge from Brother Donahoe's letter that he is one of the many that joined the Brotherhood during the war with a kit of tools composed of a saw. square and hammer: the whole kit costing two dollars. Hundreds of them joined this Local at that time and they are the fellows who built up this Brotherhood. Brother Donahoe may not be aware of the fact that we had a larger membership before the war than after.

I was on strike twice for 5½ months at a time. I received 4 dollars per week strike pay and returned the money to the emergency funds and I paid 25 cents per week for 16 months to help others that were on strike. Was Financial Secretary with a 500 membership and received one dollar per month pay. Held all other Local offices without pay and laid off from my job to serve on committee work without pay. Thousands of others have done the same thing that I have done and it's not hot air but matters of record. Even to this day the old men are holding all the offices in the Local that have no remuneration.

Most of the younger men of today don't attend the meetings. To them membership in the Brotherhood only means more money. They don't want to assume any part of the union's responsibilities and pay no dues if they can avoid doing so. its just everybody for himself and the devil for all to them.

I am one of the old timers that is entitled to the Old Home and Pension but thank God that I don't have to beg the tenderfoot for his 15c to get it.

Z. LeBoeuf.
L. U. No. 208. Fort Worth, Texas

Enforced Vacations

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am a carpenter 66 years old. and an Honorary member of the Brotherhood and am therefore exempt from paying dues. A carpenter has to use his brains as well as his hands when working, and as men using their brains and no hands have to have stated vacations; it is natural that men using both hands and brain should have more vacations—therefore an Allwise Providence fixes it so that a man of my age has lots of vacations (hunting a job).

Civilization is a condition kept up by work. All things you see worth while are produced by labor, but the beauty of this system that would fall to pieces almost instantly without work, is that those who do the work get the worst of everything, while those who do nothing get the best of everything. Those who do the hardest work get the least pay while those who do the easy work get the most. For example, a new building is going up in our town; skilled bricklayers work 8 hours, carpenters work 9 hours, laborers work 10 hours. Bricklayers get $1.25 per hour, carpenters 75c (?), laborers from 20c to 25c and the lugger of timbers and the toter of bricks are particularly conspicuous for their celerity.

These paradoxes (principles) only have to be stated to be proven. Government, laws, statesmanship etc. seem to exist for the purpose of collecting rents, establishing landlords, and keeping the over worked and underpaid satisfied and obedient. It's about time every working man joined a labor union, and about time the unions took up these questions, for though civilization is kept up by work, all workers can't get a job at a living wage. Neither the government nor the unions are able to provide jobs.

Most of the workers in this town don't make above an average of 2 dollars per day. Just imagine a young married man with 3 children. He would like to dress his wife well. He would like her to have the nice things she sees in the stores. His children go the public schools where the children of the well-to-do also go. He would like them to have as good clothes as those with whom they associate and not be scorned for being tacky. He would like a pleasant house to live in for which he would have to pay at least $15.00 per month and it even then wouldn't amount to much. What show has he got of having these things and enough to eat of decent food on $2.00 per. This country around teems with idle land. This town is full of vacant lots. Just think of what would happen if we suddenly decided that these lots should no longer be vacant while the workers needed homes, and these farms should no longer be untilled while there are out-of-works wanting to make a living on them. And suppose we got tired of taxes, and took the ground rent for all public revenue, and brought the price of land down to nothing, and increased its value by increasing the demand for it, how long would it be before my vacations would end, and every man could work for himself and get what he earned and earned what he got?

Thomas Colegate,
Rome, Ga.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the March issue of "The Carpenter," I commented upon the absurdity of the thirty year membership qualification to admission to the Home. I am surprised that the G. E. B. could recommend such an unfair proposition; our own Constitution and our Laws governing such matters were ignored or flouted. There isn't the shadow of a reasonable excuse to sustain it.

The Home and Pension are commercial propositions the same as any insurance and are governed by commercial laws and not by sympathy or friendship. When the new Constitution was adopted in 1924 every member in good standing was a charter member, all on the same footing, all were assessed the same, all acquired individual rights, guaranteed by Article "J" Sec. 43 of the Constitution. No proclamation or referendum vote can deprive him of these rights. Among them was that: when he arrived at the retirement age and was without means of support he would receive the benefit of the Home or Pension. That idea was sold to all of us. Any school boy knows that when you sell a thing and collect your pay for it and then refuse to deliver it, you commit a fraud.

The thirty year member has done no more than the five year member for the Home and Pension, perhaps not as much. Three out of five of the chosen few thirty years ago would rather take another shot of booze or indulge in some other selfish luxury than to contribute ten cents a month to the Home and Pension. They didn't need it then. The old timers then should be able to take care of themselves. Thirty years ago isn't ancient times to some of us.

If we are indebted to anyone for our present organization and opulence, it is to those who were old timers thirty years ago, they passed on without any consideration from the thirty year members of today.

Extra business

When contract work is slack, Celotex remodeling and repair jobs will keep up your profits.

INSULATING attics with Celotex . . . lining garages and basements . . . remodeling old rooms . . . building sun porches . . . these are the jobs that put money in your pocket when new work is on the "slump."

Jobs like this are easy to sell. Home owners quickly recognize the advantages of making extra rooms out of waste spaces . . . of gaining the benefit of insulation in garages, cellars and attics.

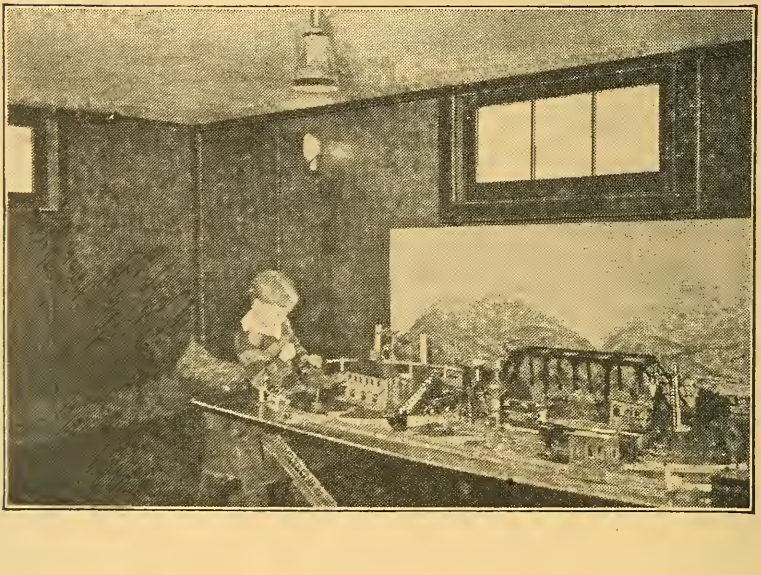
They know the advantages of Celotex. Our magazine and newspaper advertising has told them about it. They know Celotex shuts out winter cold, summer heat and dampness . . . keeps an even temperature in rooms all the year round.

Just add your sales arg and sell home owners the i having you install this amaz sulating board today.

You proably have used C Then you know how stro rigid a wall Celotex ca boards make . . . how easy t to handle . . . how thorough insulate homes against wint and summer heat.

Send now for copies of th tex Home Improvement Ne will tell you of many new v make money on Celotex.

THE CELOTEX CO., Chica
Mills: New Orleans, La.
Branch Sales Offices in many princi
(See telephone books for address
Sales Distributors throughout the
In Canada:
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., M



Here is a ba room which ser playroom. Th many such jobs for some carp suggest and do.

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Two examples of the extra jobs carpenters can do with Celotex. One shows the attic of a house which has been finished off and used as the owner's art gallery.

DOUBLE THICK CELOTEX BOARD FOR ATTIC AND UPPER FLOOR LINING

A thicker Celotex Board ($\frac{1}{8}$" instead of 7-16") makes an ideal material for attic lining and ceilings of upper floor rooms. The extra thickness provides that much more insulation against escape of artificial heat in winter and the infiltration of summer heat.

OTEX
BRAND
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The word
LOTEX
J. S. Pat. Off.)
and indicates manufacture by
pany, Chicago, Illinois

If there are more applicants than rooms at the Home, why not resort to the lottery system? It would be fair and legal. The thirty year membership is neither. It would give the sweet odor of fraternalism instead of the stench of clique rule. It looks like queer benevolence or fraternity to send a man sixty-five years of age to the Home and another member seventy years of age must dig around the best he can to get means to pay his monthly dues or forfeit his membership, when they have contributed alike to the Home.

A member sixty-five or over gets little or no benefit from his Local in the way of employment. If he is sent out on a job and can do two men's work; it is a 100 to 1 before night some smart aleck connected with the contractor will come along and order him laid off.

It appears that men don't act intelligently when they vote to pay a Pension and then refuse to contribute to the Pension fund. How do they think the Pension will be paid? Shorter hours, higher wages and better working conditions are partly due to evolution or advancing civilization, but nothing will provide a Pension fund but contributions from the members.

D. T. Donahoe,
L. U. 264. Milwaukee, Wis.

Another View of The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

May I have some space in our Journal to say a few words regarding the Home and Pension?

I have reached the three score years and ten allotted man and hold the distinction of helping to organize and being a charter member of L. U. No. 367. This Local was chartered on Oct. 3, 1899, although I had held membership in the Brotherhood previously to locating here. I am old enough to look back with some pride to the battles we have fought here. In the summer of 1899 when I walked the streets soliciting the boys to become members of our Local, you could count the men on the fingers of one hand who were getting 20 cents an hour, working a ten hour day and not need all the fingers. Organization and good management have built up a good, healthy, union town. We started our wages at 30 cents an hour and climbed the ladder to $1 per hour and never had a strike or lockout. In the early days some of the merchants and business men were so indignant because of my activities on behalf of the organization that they said they would make me walk out of town, but I am still here.

I have read with interest the many letters written by our members regarding our Home in Florida and the Pension. Some very good suggestions have been made regarding both. Personally I would like a little more information regarding both the Home and the Pension. A great deal of discussion has centered around what requirements a member must have to be eligible for admission to the Home or participation in the Pension. In my opinion these rules should be printed in a conspicuous place in our Journal every month in order that this information may be always available.

My plan for a Pension would be to apportion it in the same manner that the Government does, i. e., according to the length of time a man has been a member.

When a man becomes a member of a Local Union at an age that is too old for a beneficiary membership and after having held membership a number of years, he should be cared for in the same way as a beneficiary member for he has paid in his money the same as the rest of us.

J. T. Locke,
L. U. No. 367. Centralia, Ill.

A Carpenter's Wife Views the Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will you please grant a carpenter's wife a bit of space in your Journal?

My husband is now showing "silver threads among the gold" and on that account finding it hard to obtain steady employment, even though he is a first class finisher so I can readily see the advantage of some sort of a Pension plan for the aged carpenters who have given their best years to this work.

Of course some of us are not yet in need of a Pension, but without steady employment what are the prospects ten years hence for the grey-haired carpenter and his family who still will need food and clothing?

I am heartily in accord with the plan outlined by Brother Allen Waters in his letter in the April issue of "The Carpenter."

The small sum of five cents per month would work no hardship on any member. And if paid for five years before paying out Pensions (unless to those who were in absolute immediate need) and putting the funds in some reliable building and loan association (which pays 6% interest) at the end of five years a substantial sum would be on hand to begin paying Pensions to the most needy.

Figure it out you carpenters and let's back the plan with a good will. Follow the motto "Do it now." My husband belongs to Local No. 1500.

Mrs. Lillie C. B. Baier,
South Gate, Cal.

In Memorium—Harry Ryan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The late imposing ceremonies incident to the sudden death of our much beloved Brother Harry Ryan of Local No. 366, New York City deserves conspicuous mention in our Journal.

Brother Ryan while working on a building in course of construction fell and was fatally injured on February 21st, and was buried in St. Ramond's Cemetery in the Bronx on February 27th.

Brother Ryan was born in Ireland 46 years ago, came to this country when very young and was a member of the Brotherhood for over twenty years. He was loved and respected by all who knew him or came in contact with him. Having been delegated to write up the obsequies of Brother Ryan by the undersigned members of the different Locals of New York City all I can say is—the solemn event that caused us to meet is one that will not only be felt by his family and friends, but his loss is also a great loss to the Brotherhood and needs no words of mine to portray or to deplore—it cast a deep shadow over our hearts, his friends and pals and we can only pay tribute of respect to the memory of our dear departed brother. We did all in our power to relieve the sorrow of his family by attending his funeral in a body. It is indeed gratifying to his family and friends to know the high esteem in which Brother Ryan was held by all who knew him—may God rest his soul is the sincere wish of his buddies— Eddie Gould, foreman, Joseph Moterman, Morris Regan, George Gray, Barney McClane, John Fawcett, Joseph Buckley, Patrick Burns, Hugh Maloy and many others.

He will never be forgotten because he was always on the square and always did all the good he could to all he could —just as long as he could in all the ways he could—

So today although—
His busy hands are folded,
And his work on earth is done,
He always did the best he could,
So his heavenly crown he won.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. 385. New York City.

A Travelling Brother Writes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am taking the liberty of writing to our Journal for the purpose of acquainting the membership of what has been done in building up our organization. Property owned by the Brotherhood, Local Unions and District Councils throughout the country must run into millions of dollars. There is hardly a state in the country that cannot boast of a Carpenters Building of some kind.

Buffalo, N. Y. has a fine building and the boys must have it paid for by now. They are a tireless set of men and take great pride in building up their membership, and attending to details. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and they must have plenty of vigilance situated as they are right at the border, consequently they have more than held their own.

Cleveland, Ohio has done even better but they have no ferry or bridge to give easy access to the unorganized forces from across the border. The men at Cleveland are very hospitable and if you have a Brotherhood card and want to stay in Cleveland, they will put themselves out to help you, provided of course there is work.

However, I didn't stop there long, as I was on my way across the country. It took me four years to do it as I stopped in all the large cities. I had plenty of time and gained a lot of experience and information that I will relate in a later letter.

E. R. Rideout,
Boston, Mass.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 21

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 21 recently celebrated its thirteenth anniversary. Of the fifteen charter members, two were lost by death. Our membership, however, now numbers thirty.

We have helped our Local Union in many ways, and aided our older members as well, and have made financial donations to charity.

We sew carpet rags, quilt and bake for sale and find these a good way to raise money. Our occasional socials for ourselves and families are very much enjoyed.

At our anniversary dinner covers were laid for 110. The program consisted of music, readings, a home-talent play, a farce playlet and radio music.

All the members of our Auxiliary are active.

Maud Gaunt,
L. A. No. 21. Marshalltown, Ia.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 160

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read letters in "The Carpenter" about the Ladies Auxiliaries we wish to let you know of ours, No. 160, organized about two and a half years ago. We have about 40 members with the promise of many more. We meet on the second and fourth Monday evenings, and at the last meeting of the month we serve refreshments. Our brother carpenters have taken a great interest in our Auxiliary, helping us in many ways.

We look after our sick and remember them with flowers and boost the Union Label. Apart from the social side, we are taking in new members and it is our aim to make No. 160 prosperous for the coming year. We have already started a vigorous campaign to get members.

We organized two sewing clubs and meet at different homes. In spite of the cold weather the Auxiliary participated in many delightful entertainments.

Tessie O'Leary,
L. A. No. 160. Oakland, Cal.

Pratt Institute Banquet

The Woodworking Alumni Association of Pratt Institute celebrated its Twenty-fifth Annual Banquet in its new building, Memorial Hall, 215 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday evening, March 9th.

Large delegations were present from Local Unions No. 2305, 791, 2717 and 808 together with single representatives from many of the Locals in the district.

Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Head of the Department of Woodworking presided as toastmaster and thanked the members of the Brotherhood for their presence and assured them that their good will was greatly appreciated and a big factor in helping Pratt Institute to render the kind of service and help that is so greatly needed in the trade. He spoke of the many letters that he had received from Brotherhood men in all sections of the country during the past month showing the great interest that is being taken in the "Units of Instruction of the Unequal Pitch Roof," now appearing serially in "The Carpenter," asking for help and advice in solving some of their own individual problems and urged the Local members to take advantage of the opportunities that are offered in the carpenter shop of Pratt Institute which are denied those living at a distance. Mr. Van Gaasbeek stated that he hoped to have President William L. Hutcheson, and First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove present as guests of the Alumni next year, in which event all Locals in the metropolitan district would receive notice and be asked to send delegates.

Mr. Samuel S. Edmands, Director of the School of Science and Technology was the first speaker and extended a welcome to those present and briefly spoke of the work that the Institute was trying to do.

Mr. Samuel W. Grafflin was the principle speaker of the evening. He has travelled extensively as a lecturer and speaking on the topic "Life as a Great Adventure" kept his audience wondering as to what was coming next.

Mr. John Halkett, President of the Building Trades Council and Mr. Alex Kelso, Secretary of the New York District Council also spoke briefly.

The dinner was prepared and served by the School of Household Science and Arts and voted the best service and meal that has been had and was greatly enjoyed by all.

An unkind word is never worth while.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XIV

In the last illustration of the previous lesson we showed a carpenter's pencil, and spoke about the importance of keeping such pencils properly sharpened. The tool, and it is a very important carpenters tool, that is most often used for sharpening pencils by carpenters, is shown by Fig. 87, a jack knife. Besides using a jack knife for sharpening pencils, many carpenters use it as a marking tool. If it is used for marking, a blade such as is pointed out at a, will give the best results. This blade can be sharpened so that its point will mark very accurately. The jack knife is also used

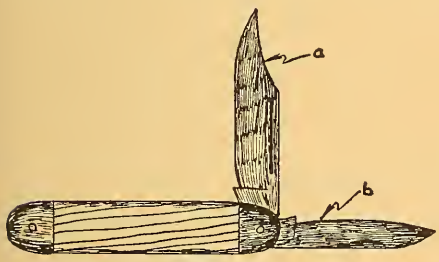


Fig. 87

for coping mouldings. The small blade, pointed out at b, gives the best results for this purpose. No carpenter should ever be without a good jack knife, and sharp, while he is working as a carpenter.

Auger bits should always be sharpened on the upper side of the cutting edges, as shown by the illustration, Fig. 88. The file is shown shaded. The screw-point should be kept very sharp in order to obtain results that are satisfactory. The side cutters, pointed out at a a, should be sharpened from the inside only. Files prepared for sharpening auger bits can be found on the market.

Boring onto nails, perhaps, ruins more auger bits than any other one thing. A little forethought, on the part of the carpenter, would prevent much of the nail-boring, especially on new jobs. Nails should never be driven where holes are to be bored later.

Fig. 89A shows two views of the point of a screwdriver. It will be noticed

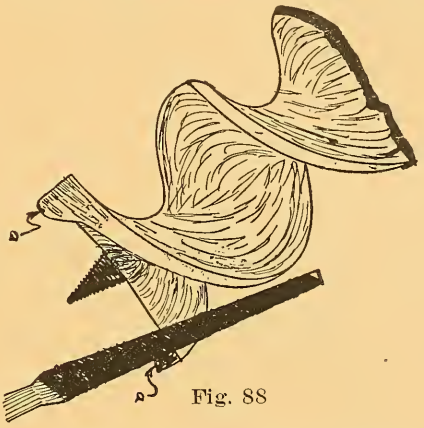


Fig. 88

that the point is square and blunt. The sides are hollow-ground to the extent that it will allow the point of the screwdriver into the slot of the screw head. Hollow-grinding gives the point of a

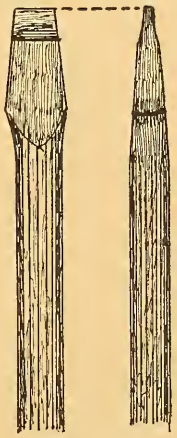


Fig. 89A

screwdriver a maximum amount of strength.

Small tools not illustrated, that need sharpening are, marking guages, awls, dividers and drill bits. Most of these can be sharpened with a file, while some

of them can be sharpened either with a file or with a grinder.

We are showing a good method of sharpening scraper blades by Fig. 89B. At 1, it will be noticed, we are showing the slant, which is about 60 degrees, to which the bevel of the blade should be filed. Before using the burnisher, however, remove all the wiry edges with the file, running it in the direction of the sharp edge and holding it at about a 45-degree angle—also run the file flat against the other side of the blade—being careful not to use too much pressure on the file while removing the wiry edges. After the wiry edges are removed, rub the blade with the burnisher, starting at about the angle shown by the drawing numbered 2, then gradually change the position of the burnisher, until it reaches the position shown by the drawing numbered 3. The size of the hook is governed by the pressure put onto the burnisher while rubbing the blade. For a fine hook use very little pressure; but if a large hook is desired, put a great deal of pressure on the burnisher. A little thought given to this part of the work will soon make it possible for the operator to adjust the pressure to bring about just what he wants, in the way of a hook. After the hook has been turned, rub the inside of it with the point of the burnisher, as shown by the drawing numbered 4. Give the inside of the hook several strokes with the burnisher held in the position shown, and then strike the other side again, with the burnisher held in the postion shown by the drawing numbered 3. Repeat this several times, alternately going from one position to the other, and

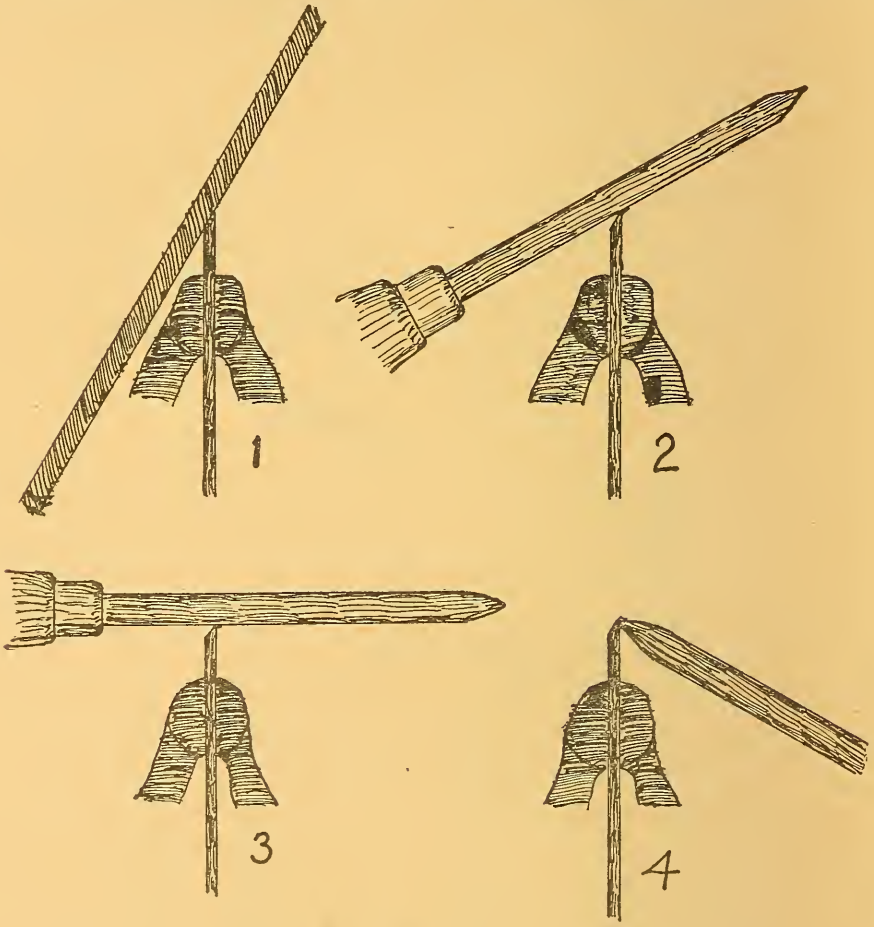


Fig. 89B

you will have an edge on your scraper blade that will cut. The burnisher must be perfectly smooth and have a good point. Should a first attempt bring failure, do not become discouraged; study the above instructions again until you thoroughly understand them, then try and practice, and practice and try, until you obtain good results. "Learn to do by doing," and "Practice makes perfect," are old sayings that come to our mind in connection with what we have just said.

While the floor scraper, the sharpening of which we have just explained, is still used by carpenters, it is, nevertheless, not used as extensively as it used to be. For with the advent of the floor surfacing machine, the use of the floor scraper was reduced manifold. However, there are places that must be surfaced, which can not be surfaced with the machine, and so the floor scraper still belongs to the carpenter tools.

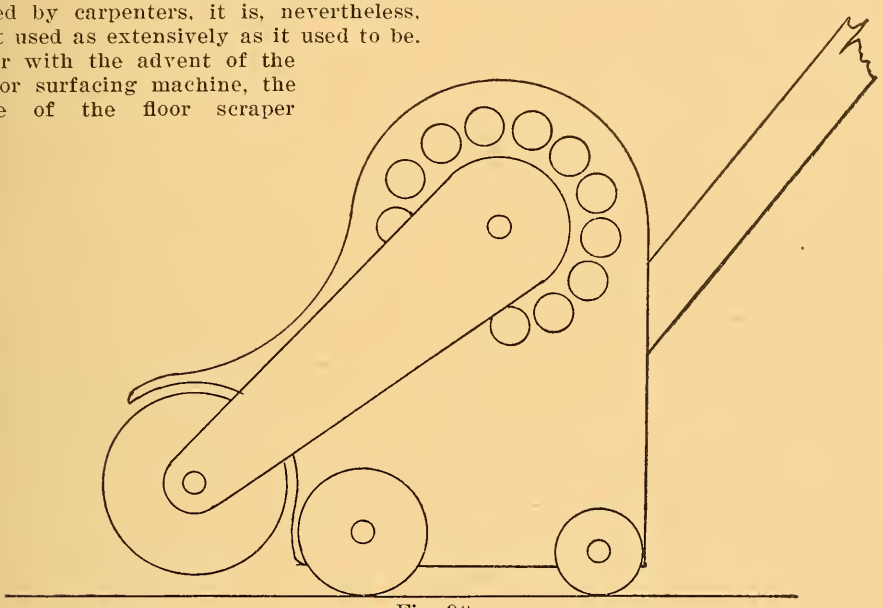


Fig. 90

Fig. 90 shows a one-line drawing of a floor surfacing machine drawn from memory. The purpose of this drawing is to give the reader an idea of what a floor surfacing machine is like, rather than to show it in correct detail. Those of my readers who care to know more about floor surfacing machines, should write to the various manufacturers of such machines. These machines are becoming more and more popular, every year; not only do they do quicker work each year as they are slowly being improved and perfected, but better and more nearly perfect work, as well. An emergency use, however, for these machines has recently been discovered by an ingenious carpenter, who was driven to it by the force of necessity. Not having his emery wheel on the job, he was compelled to work with dull tools. During the noon hour, while he was wondering how to sharpen his tools, the idea struck him that perhaps the floor surfacing machine would do, so he turned on the power and tried it out—first with a chisel, and when he found that the results were very good, in fact, almost as good as those obtained with a grinder, he collected all of his dull tools and sharpened them in the same way. When the other carpenters returned to the job after dinner, he made known to them his discovery, and from that hour on the whole gang had sharp tools all the time. The results will be still better, if emery-paper is used instead of sand-paper.

This emergency use of the floor surfacing machines we are throwing out as a hint to carpenters, who, if they are wide awake, may turn it into good use, and save a little money besides. For with sharp tools they can do better work and more of it—this will mean more profits for the contractor, and more steady work for the men. Dull tools do more than cut large holes into the contractor's profits; they often cut down the pay-envelope, and in some cases cut it off entirely.

THE STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON XVII

HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS

Before proceeding with the discussion of the properties of Hip and Valley Rafters it will be well to review in our mind the particular roof construction where these rafters are generally used.

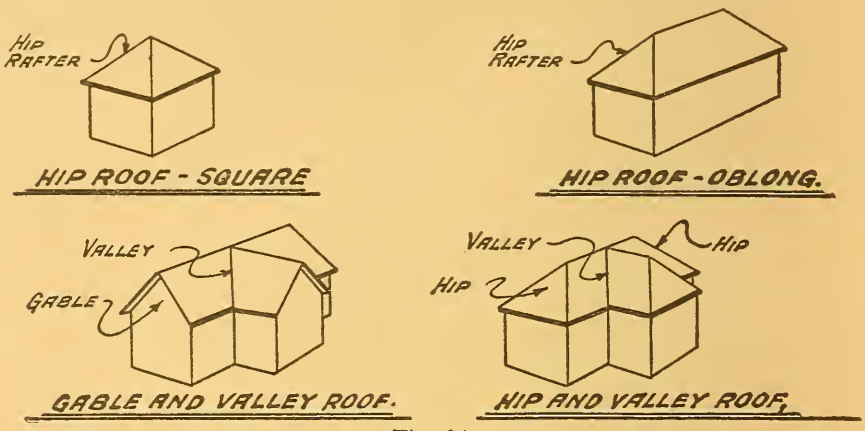
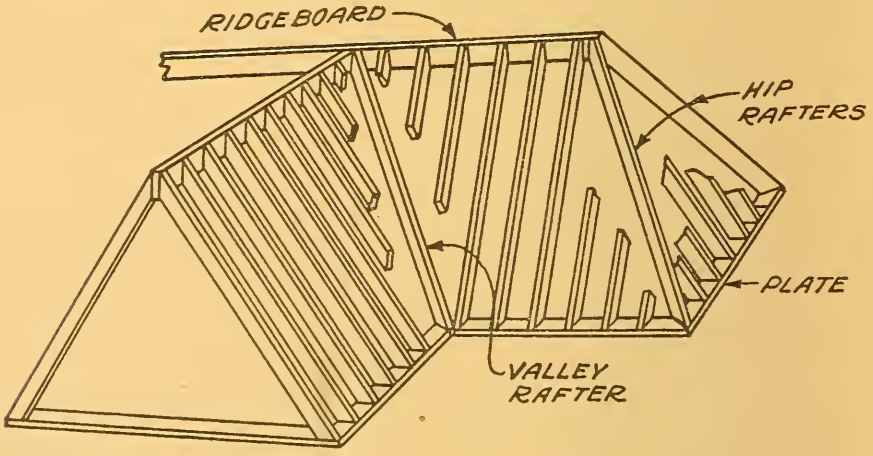


Fig. 64

Hip Roof. A hip roof consists of four sides all sloping toward the center of the building. The rafters run up diagonally to meet at the center of the building when the hip roof is square, or to meet the ridge into which the other rafters are framed in the case of an oblong building.

Gable and Valley Roof. This is a combination of two Gable Roofs intersecting each other. The Valley is the place of meeting of two slopes of the roof, running in different directions.



HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS.

Fig. 65

Hip and Valley Roof. This is a combination of two Hip Roofs that intersect

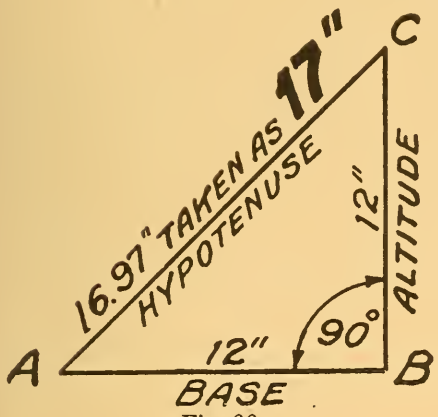


Fig. 66

each other. The Valley is formed in the same manner as in the Gable and Valley roof. Fig. 64.

There is a great variety of modifications of this roof and the intersections usually are at right angles.

In the study of Hip and Valley rafters we will consider a "true hip roof" i. e., a roof in which the hip or valley rafters form an angle of 45 degrees with the plate when looking at the roof straight down.

The Hip Rafter is a roof member that forms a "hip" in the roof usually extend-

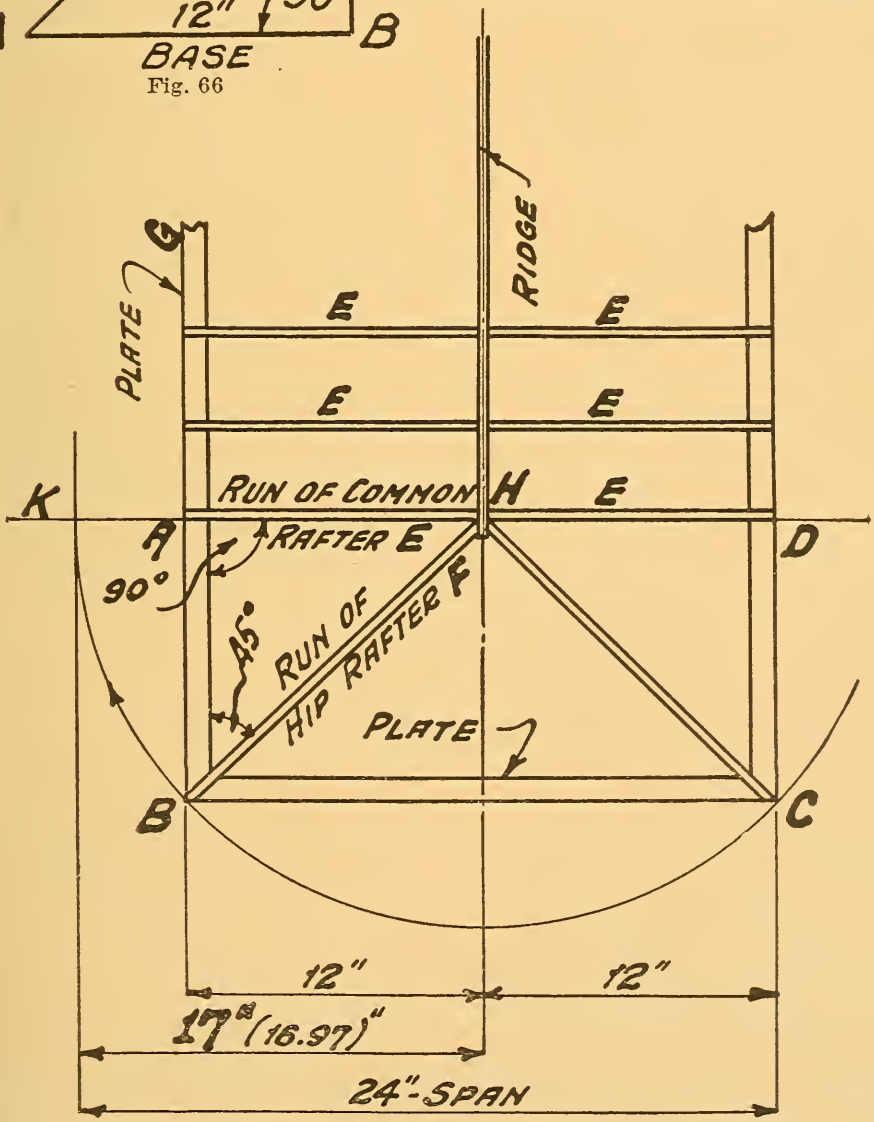


Fig. 67

ing from the corner of the building diagonally to the ridge.

The "Valley Rafter" is similar to the hip only that it forms a "valley" or depression in the roof instead of a hip. It also extends diagonally from plate to ridge.

Both Hip and Valley rafters intersect with the ridge in the same plane, therefore the total rise of Hip and Valley rafters is the same as that of common rafters. The run of a hip rafter is the horizontal distance from the outside of the plate at the foot of the hip rafter to the plumb line of its rise. Fig. 65.

The relation of Hip and Valley rafters to common rafters is the same as the relation of the sides of a right triangle; therefore it will be well to explain here the main features of right triangles:

In a right triangle if the sides forming the "right angle" are 12 inches each, the hypotenuse or the side opposite the right angle is equal to 16.97 inches which is usually taken as 17 inches. Fig. 66.

This condition may be further illustrated by referring to the diagram in Fig. 67 where the plan of a hip roof is shown. ABCD represents the end of the hip roof which is 24 inches wide. The run of the common rafters is therefore 12 inches.

On this drawing all the members of the roof frame are shown as they would

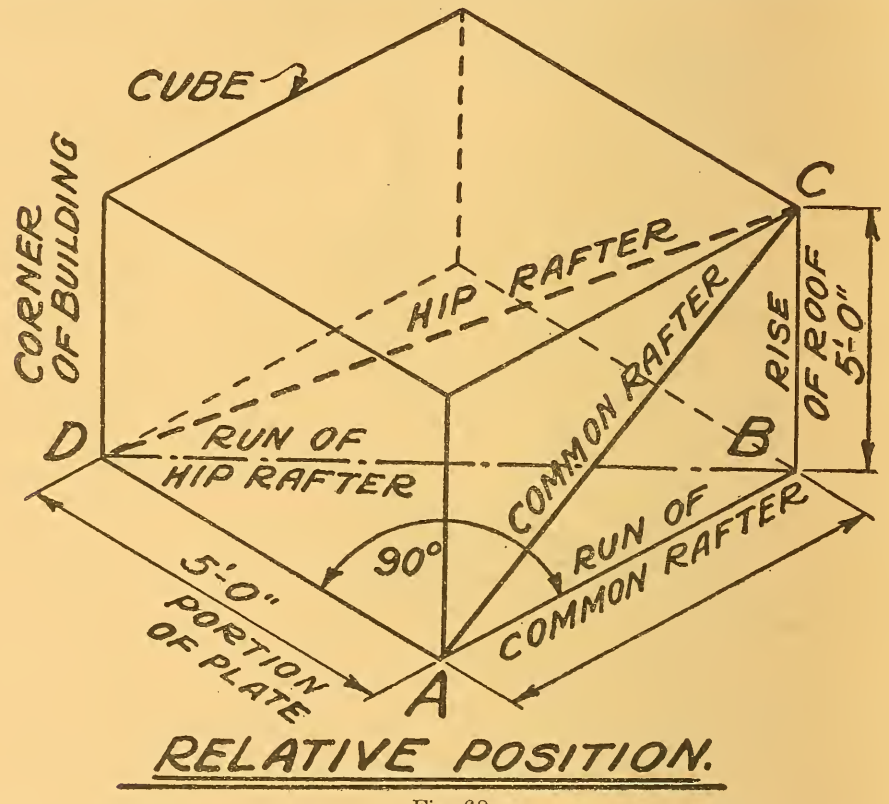


Fig. 68

appear when looking at the roof straight down. Therefore only horizontal distances may be considered. In this case the span of the roof, the runs of common rafters E and the hip rafter F.

It will also be noted that this is a "true hip" and therefore the run of the hip rafter forms an angle of 45 degrees with the portion of the plate AB which portion also equals 12 inches which is also the run of the common rafter E.

Point H is the point where the common and hip rafters meet with the ridge.

This also is the point where the runs of the common and hip rafter intersect.

Now if we should consider H as a pivot point and swing the run of the hip rafter HB in the plane of the common rafter HA the distance HK will equal 16.97 inches or practically 17 inches.

The position of the Hip rafter and its relation to the common rafter is plainly illustrated in Fig. 68 and 69 where

It will be noted that the figure "DAB" is a right triangle whose sides are: the portion of the plate—"DA", the run of common rafter—"AB" and the run of hip rafter—"DB". The run of the hip rafter being opposite the right angle "A" is the "hypotenuse" or the longest side of the right triangle.

If we should take only one foot of run of common rafter and one foot length of plate we will have a right triangle "H"

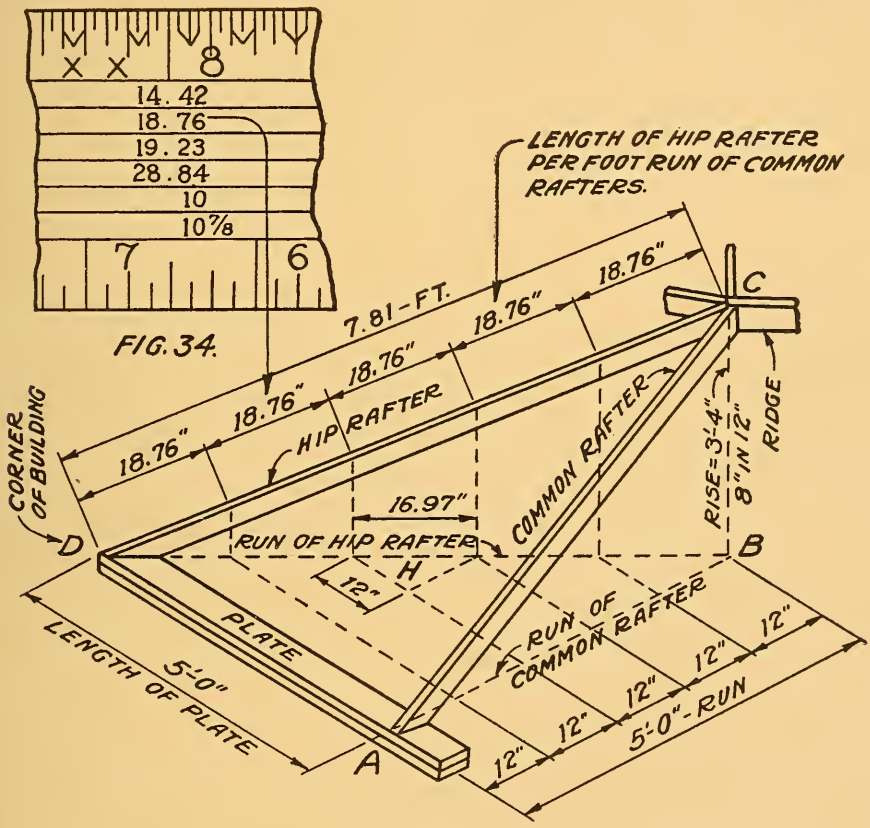


Fig. 69

the Hip rafter is compared to the "diagonal" of a square prism.

The prism has a base of 5 feet square and its height is 5 feet.

"D" is the corner of the building.

"BC" is the total rise of the roof.

"AB" is the run of the common rafter.

"AC" is the common rafter.

"DB" is the run of the hip rafter.

"DC" is the hip rafter.

whose sides are each 12 inches long and whose hypotenuse is 17 inches or more accurately 16.97 inches. Fig. 69.

The hypotenuse in this small triangle "H" is a portion of the run of the hip rafter "DB" which corresponds to one foot run of common rafter.

Therefore the "run of hip rafter" is always 16.97 inches for every 12 inches or foot run of common rafter, and the "total run" of hip rafter will be 16.97 inches multiplied by the number of feet run of common rafter.

THE RAPID RAFTER CALCULATOR

(By Otto L. Engstrom)

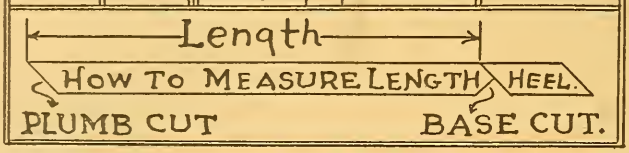
HIP AND VALLEY.

RUN	RISE	SPAN	X	DECM'L.	DEG	MIN
17	4	"	"	.728	13	5
17	5	"	"	.738	16	20
17	6	"	"	.751	19	25
17	7	"	"	.766	22	20
17	8	"	"	.783	25	5
17	9	"	"	.802	27	55
17	10	"	"	.822	30	20
17	11	"	"	.844	32	50
17	12	"	"	.867	35	10
17	13	"	"	.891	37	20
17	14	"	"	.917	39	20
17	15	"	"	.944	41	15
17	16	"	"	.973	43	10
17	17	"	"	1.002	45	
17	18	"	"	1.031	46	20

WIDTH OF BUILDING IN FEET.

ONE FOOT RUN.

RUN	RISE	SPAN	X	DECM'L.	INCHES.
12	4	24	"	.527	12.648
12	5	24	"	.542	13.008
12	6	24	"	.559	13.416
12	7	24	"	.579	13.896
12	8	24	"	.601	14.424
12	9	24	"	.625	15.000
12	10	24	"	.651	15.624
12	11	24	"	.678	16.272
12	12	24	"	.707	16.968
12	13	24	"	.737	17.688
12	14	24	"	.768	18.432
12	15	24	"	.800	19.200
12	16	24	"	.833	19.992
12	17	24	"	.867	20.808
12	18	24	"	.901	21.624



(Copyright)

To find the length of a jack rafter in any pitch employ the one foot run thus—example 12" rise found in above column. 16.968 found in same column, under heading of inches, the "inch" figures at a 1 foot run applies to 12 inches—on center (12" O. C.) change .968 to parts of an inch by finding nearest next number in column number 3. or .937 or 15-16" this is not "near" enough. ½ of 1-16 equals 1-32 or .031 Therefore .937 plus .031 equals .968 or a total of 16 31-32, thus the first jack is 16 31-32 inches shorter than the common rafter and the next right and left set 16 31-32" shorter. Above rule applies for 12" O. C. only.

Always space from top of the common rafter to hold "centers." If spacing is 16" O. C. find 4" in column number 1 "four inches" reads .333. One foot four inches reads, 1.-333 multiply 1.333 times 16.968 equals 22.618, "strike out the remaining figures" past the thousandths and the answer equals 22.618 or 22⅝ inches. Column number 1 equals 1 foot in thousands, "of 1 foot." Thus —.500 equals 6 inches. .583 equals 7 inches. If spacing 18" O C., multiply 1.500 times "foot run" of the "same pitch" you are framing. 1.583 means one and .583 thousandths. Follow the directions closely, and note headline of foot and inch divisions in column No. 1, column No. 2, column No. 3, 1-16" as part of 1 foot equals .005 while 1-16" of 1 inch equals .062. Decimals, are the solvent of small fractions.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 4

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay-out jack rafter No. 6 with the steel square and fence and cut accurately to the lines.

[Note] The rafters should fit in their respective places after sawing. No fitting with a plane or chisel is permitted. For practice purpose use size of stock recommended. Jack rafters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 are laid out exactly in the same manner as jack rafter No. 6, except that the run changes for each rafter.

Jack rafters ⅜" x ⅞".

Hip rafters ¾" x 1¼".

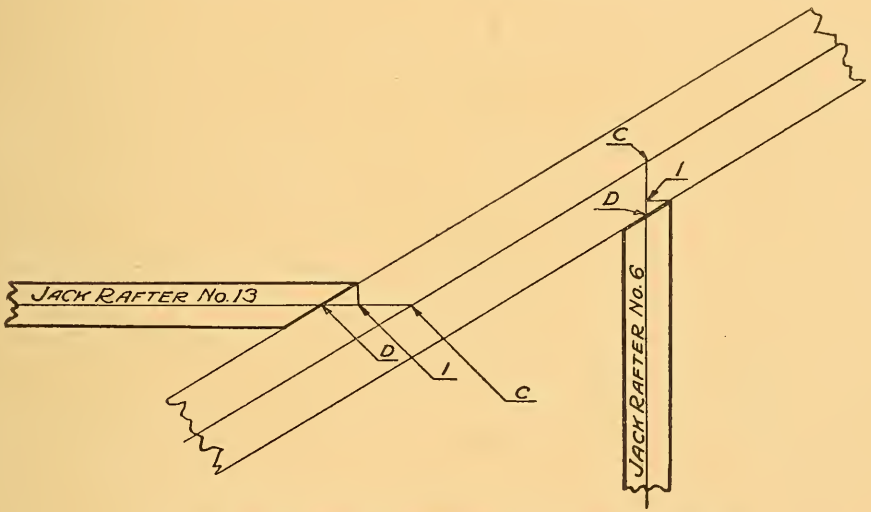
Rafters spaced 2" on centers.

Runs to be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing.

V—Operations:

1—Set the fence and square to 12" rise on the tongue and 12" run on the blade in accordance with the pitch required in the specifications. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts.

2—With the top edge of the stock to be used for the rafter toward the operator, press the fence firmly against the top edge, beginning at the extreme right with the tongue toward the left, mark the first plumb line (A) or facia line.



Full Size Section Showing Intersection of Hip and Jack Rafters.

II—Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of trade terms. One half diagonal thickness of hip, cheek cut. Review previous units.

III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required.

1—Review previous units.

2—25 lineal feet ⅜" x ⅞".

IV—Specifications:

Projection 2".

Facia, ⅝".

Pitch, 12" rise in one foot. Same as short common rafters.

Plancher level to plate level 2".

3—Measure the run of jack rafter No. 6 on the lay-out, Unit No. 1 drawing, measuring from the facia line to the center of hip A or 7½".

4—Slide the fence and square along, pressing it firmly against the top edge of the rafter and measure on a level line from facia line (A), the run of jack rafter No. 6 or 7½" and produce plumb line (C), the extreme length of the jack to the center of hip A.

5—Draw a full size section of jack rafter No. 6 on the lay-out, Unit No. 1 drawing, as shown. At the intersection of the outside edges of both rafters, square a line across the top edge of the jack rafter cutting the cen-

ter line as at (1). This gives three points on the center line (C) (D) and (1) that will be used in determining the length and cheek cut for jack rafter No. 6.

6—Determine the cutting length of the jack on the center line by measuring forward on a level line from plumb line (C) one half the diagonal thickness of the hip rafter measured on the center line of the jack rafter or (C-D), drawing, and produce plumb line (D).

7—Square plumb line (D) across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center as at (2).

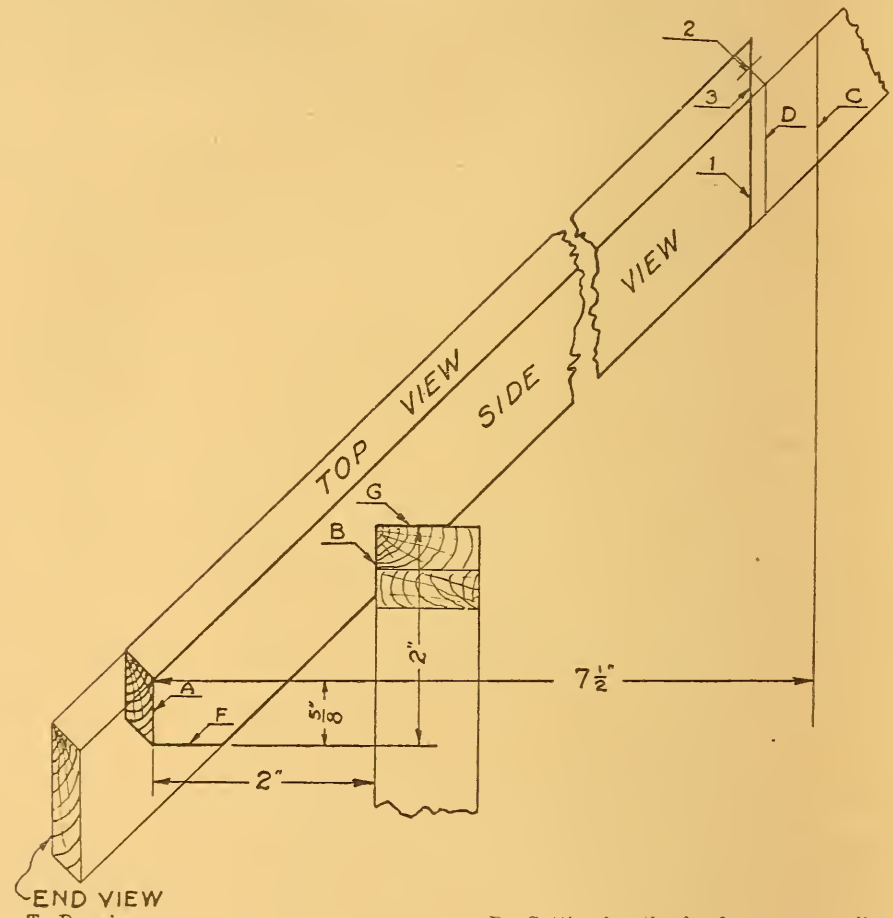
8—To determine the cheek cut so that the jack rafter will fit against the side of the hip rafter at the proper angle, measure forward on a level line from plumb line (D), drawing, the distance (D-1), drawing, and produce plumb line (1).

9—Draw top cut (3), drawing, from plumb line (1) through center point (2).

10—Begin again at facia line (A) and measure in on a level line, the width of the projection, 2", and produce wall line (B) completing all plumb cuts.

11—Measure down on facia line (A) from the top edge of the rafter, the width of the facia, $\frac{5}{8}$" and produce plancher level (F).

12—Measure up on a plumb line from plancher level (F), 2" and produce plate level (G).



Key To Drawing.
A—Facia Line.
B—Wall Line.
C—Extreme length of jack to center of hip.
D—Cutting length of rafter on center line.
F—Plancher Level.
G—Plate Level.
3—Cheek cut against the hip rafter.

13 Cut on line (A) for the facia, on line (F) for the plancher, on lines (G and B) for the birdsmouth, on plumb line (1) and top cut (3) for the cheek cut against the side of hip A.

14—Cut two pair (right and left hand) this length.

15—Number for identification (No. 6) to correspond with the lay-out, Unit No. 1.

16—Lay out the following jack rafters in the same manner changing the measurements of the run. The various runs must be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing. Jack No. 1, 1 3-12", No. 2, 2 6-12", No. 3, 3 9-12", No. 4, 5", No. 5, 6 3-12", No. 7, 8 9-12" and No. 8, 10".

VI—Questions:

1—What deduction must be made from the extreme length of the jack rafter for the cutting length?

2—How is the cheek cut determined?

3—What is meant by the cheek cut?

VII—Key To The Questions:

1—Figure 59, page 134.

2—Page 135.

3—The side cut that fits against a hip or valley rafter.

VIII—References:

1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing—R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Note] The above page numbers refer to this reference.

RAPID ESTIMATING OF LONG SPAN ROOFS

Square Method

(By Gordon M. Tamblyn.)

Frequently contractors and estimators are called upon by prospective builders to give an estimate on buildings such as garages and warehouses. Oftentimes no plan has been made but the owner wishes to get a pretty close idea of cost to determine if the program comes within his means. These buildings often are designed without any posts or columns to obstruct floor space. In this case it becomes necessary to employ the use of trusses to support the roof.

For the purpose of making quick estimates on this type of construction the Tamblyn System Square Foot Cost Analysis tables were prepared. These tables give the materials and labor required per 100 square feet for trusses, roof joists and sheathing. It only requires that you list the constant of material and labor for the particular span you desire to figure and price it by your local material and labor rates to get at the cost. The tables give the constants, all you have to do is to apply the scale of wage and price of material prevailing.

To be explicit, by the cost per square foot I mean the cost per square foot as you would measure the area of the roof. For instance, a truss costing $150.00 with a 50 foot span spaced 10 feet from the next truss in order, would support 500 square feet of roof. This would amount to 30c per square foot for the truss alone. If the building over which such a truss is used were 50 feet wide by 130 feet long it would require 12 trusses to support the roof. The end roof joists would be supported by walls. In this case you would figure the roof portion which is to be supported by trusses as 12 trusses 10 feet apart or 120 feet long.

Half of the end panel joists would be supported by the walls and one half by the truss. This would equal one complete panel of roof supported on walls and twelve panels supported by trusses. Therefore in figuring by the square method you would list the roof as follows:

50′ x 120′ 6000 square feet roof including trusses, roof joists, and sheathing @ 40c per square foot	$2.400.00
50′ x 10′ 500 square feet roof including joists and sheathing @ 11½c	57.50
Total cost	$2,457.50

The price of 40c and 11½c would be obtained instantly from your cost analysis tables. These tables are kept priced up to date in pencil. Changes may be made as prices of material and wage scales vary. The pricing of the tables are done at times when you have some leisure and are not rushed. When you are called upon for a quick and reliable figure you get the square measurement

and refer to the tables for the complete cost per square foot. By a single multiplication you have the cost. In other articles I have given you examples of figuring walls, partitions, plastering, etc. By this method a reliable estimate can be prepared in a fraction of the time required without the aid of these tables.

The question may arise in your mind as to the design of the trusses. Would they be less or more expensive than an architect would design for the same roof? The answer to this is that the trusses on which the tables are based are designed to carry roof and snow loads economically. When the actual plans are drawn there should be but little difference in cost. If the trusses are spaced farther apart then necessarily the truss will be of heavier construction to sustain the increased load. At the same time it will require less trusses. You will at least be in a position to assure the propspective builder that a satisfactory roof may be erected at your price and the design may be kept within your estimated costs.

The following figures are taken from Tamblyn System Tables contained in the Building Labor Calculator. Those of you who use this book may check up these figures. You may also price the other types of trusses. You will find spans covered from 35 feet to eighty feet.

Roof 50 foot clear span supported by Howe wood trusses. Trusses spaced 12 feet apart. Height of truss 7′ 3″. Cost per 100 square feet including trusses, joists and sheathing.

Lumber for truss 148 ft. B. M. @ $60.00	$ 8.88
Lumber for rafters or joists 84 ft. @ $40.00	3.36
Sheathing 116 ft. @ $35.00	4.06
Nails 4 pounds @ 6c	.24
Rods, bolts, and plates for truss 26 pounds @ 10c	2.60
Carpenter 12 hours @ 1.25	15.00
Helper 4 hours @ 50c	2.00
Hoist time .35 hr. @ $2.00	.70
Foreman's time 2 hours @ $1.50	3.00
Cost per 100 square foot	$39.84

Cost per single square foot 40c approximately. This figure will apply to each square foot of roof which is supported by trusses.

Thus if we have a roof requiring 10 trusses spaced 12 feet apart with 50 foot span, we figure as follows:

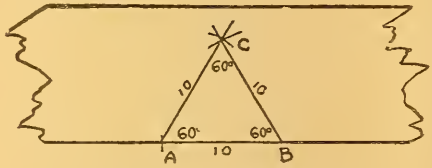
50′ x 120′ 6,000 square feet @ 40c equals $2,400.00.

Those desiring a complete series of lessons based on the square foot method, write for particulars. This special series is for members of the Brotherhood only. To get in on this it will be necessary to register on or before June first. When writing give your Local number, full name and address. Write plainly, if necessary print your name so there will be no error in addressing you. Enclose stamped envelope (2c) addressed to yourself for particulars.

Copyright 1929
By Tamblyn System
P. O. Box 1465, Denver, Colorado.

Mitre Cuts For Hexagons and Octagons

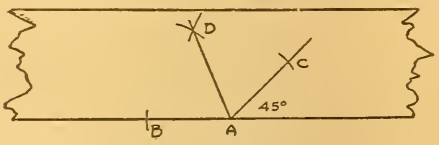
The framing square method of obtaining mitre cuts for a hexagon or octagon necessitates keeping certain numbers in the head. Unless one constantly reviews these methods he is apt to forget the numbers.



I am submitting methods which require no knowledge of the square and no numbers to remember.

For obtaining the hexagon mitre simply open the dividers to any distance, I happen to take 10″, and space a b on the edge of the board, then with same setting swing arcs ac and bc. Lines ac and bc are the desired cuts.

For an octagon mitre take the combination square and mark off an angle of 45 degrees, line ac then with any setting



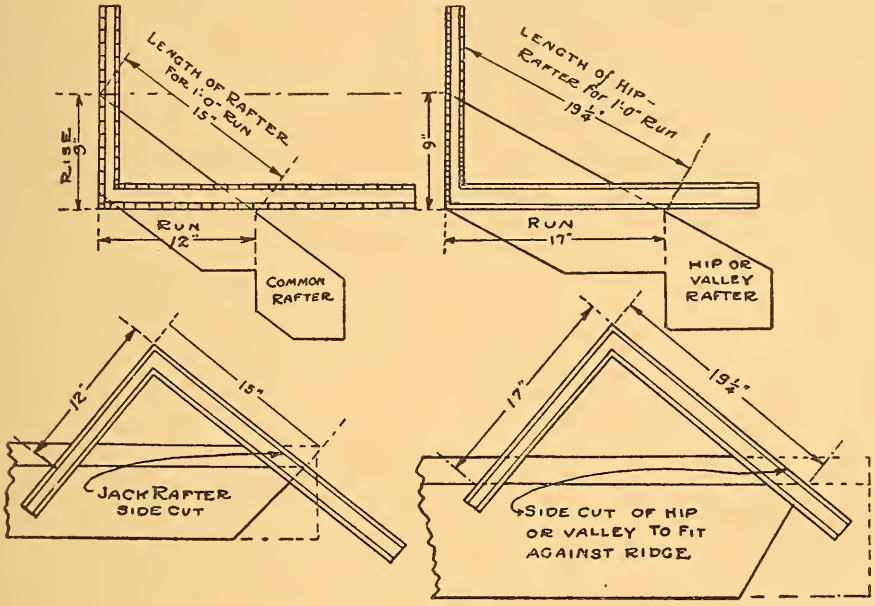
of the dividers from a locate points b and c. Open the dividers up more. Then from b and c swing arcs, the intersecting of which will locate d then line a d is the desired mitre.

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67. Allston, Mass.

Side Cuts For Jack and Hip Rafters

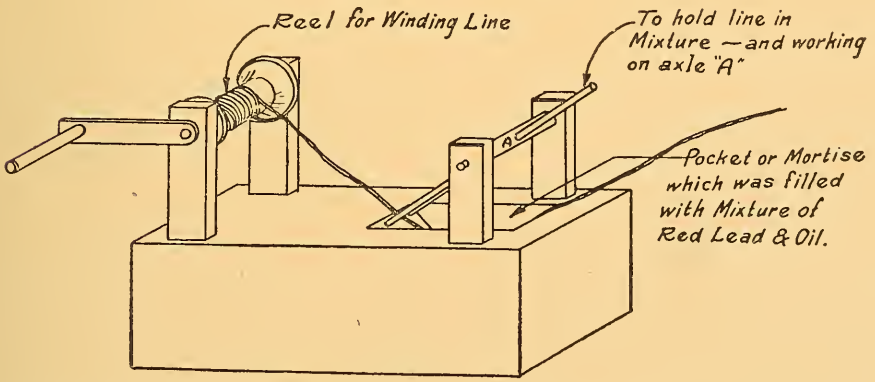
In looking over the craft problems in the January issue of "The Carpenter," I noticed an article sent in by Bro. Stevens of L. U. 121. Bridgeton, N. J., wherein he describes what he calls the easiest way (?) to get the side cuts on jack and hip rafters. He explains how, after getting the plumb cut with the steel square, he discards the square and takes a two foot rule to put some marks on the side and top of the rafter, after which he again picks up the square to square across to the point marked with the rule.

I cannot imagine why any carpenter should find it necessary to use any other tool as an aid in framing with the steel square, so I drew a sketch to show how I get the side cut on jack and hip rafters and it is so plain that I think any carpenter can understand it. This method is good for any pitch on a square building.



John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 585. New York. N. Y.

An Old Time Tool


Reel for Winding Line
To hold line in Mixture —and working on axle "A"
Pocket or Mortise which was filled with Mixture of Red Lead & Oil.
A
B

Thinking perhaps it might interest some of the younger members, am enclosing sketch of a device that was used by the pioneer carpenter in chalking or rather leading his line.

It was found in a residence built about

1840 near Peru, Ind., and was procured by Mr. Hal Phelps for an exhibit in the museum of the Miami County Historical Society of which he is curator.

The body is of oak 4" x 4" x 12" in size and the saw marks indicate that it was sawed on one of the old "up and down" saws.

Throughout it is a neat piece of work, and was doubtlessly made and prized by some real mechanic who has long ago passed on.

Mr. Phelps has also procured many other relics which were used by the pioneer carpenters—frames for making shingles, all kinds of moulding, planes —broad axes, etc. No "suit case" tool boxes those days.

The base of the red line reel is 12 inches long and 3½" high and 4" wide and made from oak. There is a deep notch cut out of the block in which to place the red lead. A reel on which the line is attached and an arm to hold the line into the red solution. The line was drawn through this solution and the carpenters used it to line the building in construction.

In winter time the early carpenter would mix linseed oil with the red lead so it would not freeze. In the summer time he would mix the red lead in water and by so doing save some expense. But when a smart "guy" discovered that a line could be more easily handled by using chalk and eliminate the handling and likely the upsetting and spilling the red solution, then the red line reel was relegated to the past and is now a relic in the museum, and is an exhibit of the changes and progress that come in the art of building.

C. L. Snyder,
L. U. No. 932. Peru, Ind.

Answer To Brother Bingham's Request For Floor Laying Information

Brother J. O. Bingham's requests through "The Carpenter," that some brother with experience give a detailed cost of laying hardwood floors, also the various finishing costs.

The cost of laying a hardwood floor will naturally vary under certain conditions, as a carpenter will lay more hardwood flooring in one large room than he can in ten small rooms requiring the same amount of flooring. Also a professional floor layer will lay more floor in the same time than a carpenter. These conditions can be multiplied indefinitely. In floor scraping and sanding by hand the time will vary greatly according to the quality of the work. Walker's Estimator gives the time to scrape and sand 100 sq. ft. hardwood floor as anywhere from 2 to 11 hours, Tamblyn's Estimator gives 8 hours for 100 sq. ft. with 1 hour for foreman added, so it seems it is up to the Estimator to study conditions and set a price accordingly.

Frank R. Walker's Estimator gives the following labor hours required to lay hardwood floors, under different conditions.

Labor handling and laying hardwood floor with 2¼" face—ordinary work.—on jobs where any of the various kinds of hardwood flooring is being used, such as Oak, Birch, Beech or Maple with a 2¼" face, a carpenter should handle and lay from 28 to 31 sq. ft. containing 37 to 41 bd. ft. of flooring per hour, and will require about ⅛ of an hour's time for common labor handling flooring and assisting carpenter to each hour's carpenter time required on the job.

This is at the rate of 224 to 248 sq. ft. of floor containing 300 to 330 bd. ft. flooring per 8 hour day. The labor cost of handling and laying 100 sq. ft. of floor containing 133 bd. ft. of flooring, where 2¼" flooring is used, and where just an ordinary grade of workmanship is required should average as follows:

Carpenters, 3½ hours @ $1.00 equals $3.50.

Laborers assisting ½ hour @ 50c equals 25c.

Total cost 100 sq. ft. $3.75.

Total cost per sq. ft. 3¾c.

If there are no common laborers employed on the job and it is necessary for the carpenters to handle, carry and do the sorting, the labor costs should average as follows for 100 sq. ft.

Carpenters, 4 hours @ $1.00..$4.00
Average 1 sq. ft..... .04

On jobs where experienced or professional floor layers are used who make a practice of laying and scraping wood floors, the labor costs for 100 sq. ft. should average as follows:

Floor layers, 2 hrs. @ $1.00...$2.00
Laborers assisting ½ hr. @ 50c .25

Total cost 100 sq. ft.....$2.25
Total cost per sq. ft.... .02¼

If there are no common laborers employed on the job and it is necessary for the floor layers to handle, carry, and do the sorting, the labor costs for 100 sq. ft. should average as follows:

Floor layers, 2½ @ $1.00.....$2.50
Average cost per sq. ft..... .02½

Labor Handling And Laying Hardwood Floors with 1½" face—Ordinary Work

In the ordinary residence, apartment, display room, etc., where 1½" hardwood flooring is used and where just an avergrade of workmanship is required a carpenter should lay 22 to 25 sq. ft. flooring containing 33 to 37½ bd. ft. flooring an hour, and will require from ⅛ to ¼ hr. time for common labor, handling flooring and assisting carpenter to each hour carpenter time required on the job, this is at the rate of 176 to 200 sq. ft. containing 264 to 300 bd. ft., per 8 hour day.

The labor cost of handling and laying 100 sq. ft. of hardwood floor with 1½" face where laid by carpenters, and where just an ordinary grade of workmanship is required should average as follows:

Carpenters, 4¼ hours @ $1.00.$4.25
Laborers assisting, ½ hr. @ 50c .25

Total cost 100 sq. ft.....$4.50
Average one sq. ft..... .04½

If there are no common laborers employed on the job the labor cost should average as follows:

Carpenters, 4¾ hrs. @ $1.00...$4.75
Average cost per sq. ft..... .04¾

Labor Laying Floors With 1½" Face, Using Professional Floor Layers—Ordinary Work.

The labor cost of handling and laying 100 sq. ft. of hardwood floor with 1½" face by professional floor layers on jobs where just an ordinary grade of workmanship is required should average as follows:

Floor layers, 2¾ hrs. @ $1.00..$2.75
Laborers assisting ½ hr. @ 50c.. .25

Cost per 100 sq. ft.....$3.00
Average per sq. ft..... .03

If there are no common laborers employed on the job, the labor cost should average as follows:

Floor layers, 3¼ hrs. @ $1.00...$3.25
Average cost per sq. ft..... .03¼

In all of the better classes of buildings, such as fine residences, apartments, ballrooms, etc., where 1½" flooring is used, where first class workmanship is required and where the floors must be free from hammer marks, making it necessary to set all nails, the time given above for ordinary work will be doubled.

Labor Scraping, Traversing and Sanding Hardwood Floors.

First Class Work

In buildings where a first class job of floor work is demanded and where it is necessary to scrape, traverse, and sand the floors to produce a smooth and level surface, a carpenter should finish about 18 sq. ft. of floor an hour. This is at the rate of 144 sq. ft. in an 8 hour day. The labor cost of scraping, traversing and sanding 100 sq. ft. of hardwood floor where a first class job is required, should average as follows:

Carpenters, 5½ hrs. @ $1.00....$5.50
Average per sq. ft..... .05½

If the above work is performed by professional floor layers it should average as follows:

Floor layers, 4 hrs. @ $1.00....$4.00
Average per sq. ft..... .04

If the very highest grade of floor finish is required, making it necessary to go over the entire floor with a plane, then traverse same and then smooth same with sandpaper, a carpenter should finish about 9 or 9½ sq. ft. per hour, this is at the rate of 72 or 76 sq. ft. per 8 hour day. The labor cost of finishing 100 sq. ft. of floor as described above should average as follows:

Carpenters, 11 hours @ $1.00...$11.00
Average per sq. ft..... .11

If professional floor layers are used to do the work described above, the labor cost should average as follows:

Floor layers, 8 hours @ $1.00....$8.00
Average per sq. ft..... .08

The labor of scraping and sanding hardwood floors will vary according to the number of operations necessary and the class of flooring being finished. On the ordinary job of hardwood floors where the finishing consists of going over the floor once with a scraper and once with sandpaper, a carpenter should scrape and sand 28 to 31 sq. ft. of floor an hour. This is at the rate of 224 to 228 sq. ft. of floor in an 8 hour day and

the cost should average as follows for 100 sq. ft.

Carpenters, 3½ hours @ $1.00..$ 3.50
Average per sq. ft..... .03½

If the above work is performed by professional floor layers, the cost of 100 sq. ft. should average as follows:

Floor layers, 2 hrs. @ $1.00.....$2.00
Average per sq. ft..... .02

Labor Scraping, Sanding Quarter Sawed Oak Floors—Ordinary Work

If the finished wood floors are of quarter sawed oak, a carpenter will be unable to scrape as many sq. ft. per hour or per day as where plain sawed flooring is used. On work of this kind a carpenter should scrape and sand from 16 to 19 sq. ft. per hour. This is at the rate of 128 to 152 sq. ft. per 8 hour day, and the labor cost for 100 sq. ft. should average as follows:

Carpenter, 5¾ hours @ $1.00...$5.75
Average per sq. ft..... .05¾

Where the work described above is performed by professional floor layers the labor cost should average as follows:

Floor layers 3½ hours @ $1.00..$3.50
Average cost per sq. ft..... .03½

Surfacing Floor By Machine

When the floors are to be surfaced by a floor surfacing machine driven by electric power or gasoline, in rooms of sufficient size so that the machine can work to advantage, a machine with one man operating same should surface from 125 to 150 sq. ft. per hour. This is at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 sq. ft. of floor per 8 hour day. The labor cost of surfacing 1,000 sq. ft. of wood floors in large spaces as described above should average as follows:

Rental charge on machine and cost of emery paper 8 hours @ $1.00 .....$ 8.00
Electric current or gasoline 8 hours @ 50c..... 4.00
Man operating machine 8 hours @ $1.00..... 8.00

Total cost 1000 sq. ft....$20.00
Average cost per sq. ft.... .02

If the machine is operated in small rooms such as are ordinarily encountered in residences, etc., a machine will not surface over 90 to 100 sq. ft. an hour. This is at the rate of 720 to 800 sq. ft. of floor per 8 hour day. The labor cost of 1,000 sq. ft. of wood floors in small sized rooms as described above should average as follows:

Rental charge on machine and cost of emery paper 10½ hours @ $1.00 .....$10.50
Electric current or gasoline 10½ hours @ 50c..... 5.25
Man operating machine 10½ hours @ $1.00..... 10.50

Cost 1,000 sq. ft.....$26.25
Average per sq. ft.....2 3-5c

Labor Surfacing Floors By Machine—First Class Work

In fine residences, apartments, ballrooms, etc., where the floor surfacing is to be done by machine, it will be necessary to surface the floor several times to eliminate all the waves and irregularities. A machine and operator will surface from 60 to 70 sq. ft. of floor an hour, this is at the rate of from 480 to 560 sq. ft. of floor per 8 hour day.

The labor cost of surfacing 1,000 sq. ft. of floors as described above where a first class job is required should average as follows:

Rental charge on machine and cost of emery paper 15½ hours @ $1.00.....$15.50
Electric current or gasoline 15½ hours @ 50c..... 7.75
Man operating machine 15½ hours @ $1.00..... 15.50

Total cost 1,000 sq. ft...$38.75
Average cost per sq. ft.. .03⅞

Material quantities in gallons and painter hours required to finish 10 squares of floor.

	Hrs.	Material
1 coat shellac.....	4¼	1¾
1 coat wax.....	4¼	1¾
Polishing wax floors	3½	
1 coat varnish.....	4¾	1⅞
1 coat linseed oil..	3	1 1-5
Paste filler	9	3¼

I hope the above is what Brother Bingham has been asking for and also that it might prove helpful to other brothers. The labor hours given can be relied on, as they have been taken on the job while the work was in progress.

C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448. Waukegan, Ill.

Regarding Bro. Siegele's Saw Filing Methods

I wish to comment on the article published in the March issue of "The Carpenter," on the so-called Lesson XII of Carpentry by H. H. Siegele.

I wish that you would ask Bro. H. H. Siegele, what excuse he has to offer, for filing a saw backwards, any more than that was the way his grandfather used to do.

Will say, that I have met several men in life, that should have learned their trade over again.

W. L. Gregory,
Oakland, Cal.

Show Case Building Information Wanted

Allow me to suggest on behalf of myself and many others that some space be given from time to time, in our Journal, to the problems of the mill and factory workers.

As a start I would suggest that cabinet making in general take the first place and as I would like to know the methods of show case construction as used by the various factories I would ask for this to be dealt with first.

H. C. Matthews,
Vancouver, B. C.

Book Review

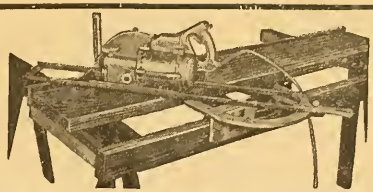
The Bungalow Book, By Charles E. White Jr. (Macmillon Co., publisher, 2459 Prairie Ave., Chicago—$1.50). This practical manual on building, equipping and furnishing a bungalow covers practically every detail of this type of construction. Several chapters are devoted to surrounding buildings and appropriate landscaping. Drawings by the author suggest several different floor plans. Two hundred and twenty pages. Cloth binding. A helpful volume to those interested in building bungalows.

Regarding Brother Gustafson's Pan Problem

I hope you will allow me space in "The Carpenter" to make a few remarks on A. F. Gustafson's Pan Problem, which I think would greatly interest many readers.

Problem

What is the height of sides of pan, bent up perpendicular in shape of paral-



FRAMING DEVICE FOR TRIGGER SAWS

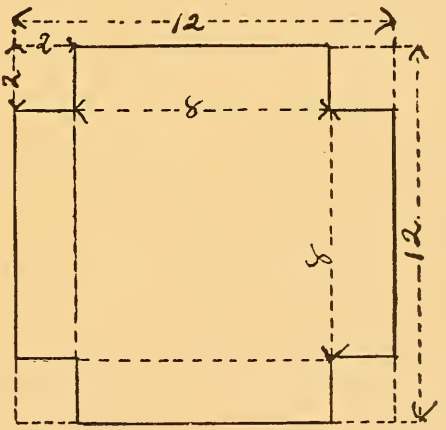
This device has the same relation to the trigger saw as the miter box and steel square has to the common hand saw—only on a larger scale. You may take it any place on the building that will accommodate one carpenter trestle. Place a portable saw rig among your men so they will have access to it. When framing let device carry your saw around. Saw may be run back and forth on table with ease. Fits all makes of trigger saws. Can be used stationary or moved. These devices are sold on one week's trial. Write for literature. Agents wanted.

C. T .EARHART, 244 Atwood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

lelopiped, that will produce a maximum capacity from a sheet of metal 24 x 36 inches?

What is the area of waste or cut-out corners?

While studying stereography I noted that in problems of this kind, where the sheet was square instead of oblong, that —one sixth of a side was the length (and



width) of cut-outs and that the area of 4 cut-outs multiplied by 4 equals area of bottom of pan, which multiplied by length of cut-out would give maximum volume or capacity.

The above may be verified by inspection or mentally solving the accompanying sketch of sq. 12 in. sheet.

Note:—If a larger or smaller figure than one sixth is taken for length of cut-out, the resultant capacity will be less than maximum.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

HOW TO LAY JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES (PART SIX)

IN last month's issue of The Carpenter we finished the actual story of the laying of American method shingles. Particularly the treatment of valleys, ridges and flashings. This article will be devoted to the procedure necessary for re-roofing.

RE-ROOFING

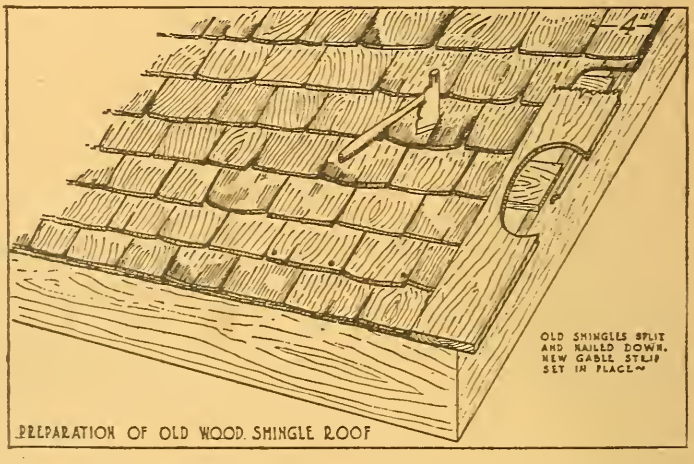
In re-roofing with American Shingles the methods followed are exactly the same as those for new work, as explained in the previous articles, with one exception. In laying eaves starters allow one half inch overhang at the eaves instead of an overhang of one inch, as with new work. If there is a hang-gutter the shingles should overhang into the center of the gutter.

Preparing the Surface

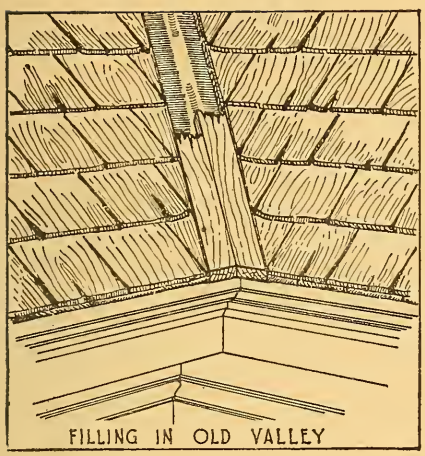
When it comes to re-roofing the old building Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles have many special advantages in their favor. As we have already stated these shingles can be put on right over the old roof or siding. Because of the many savings it affords and the ease with which it can be done, this method of re-roofing has grown rapidly in popularity.

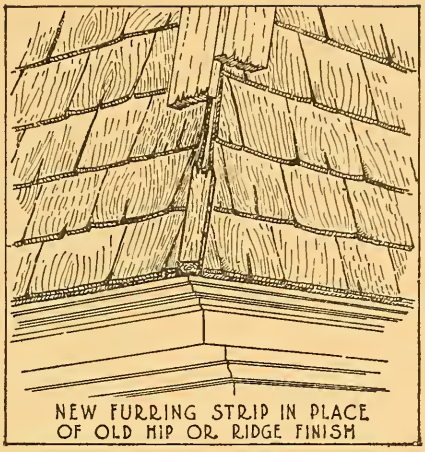
To assure a well-laid shingle job the old roof should be carefully gone over and the roof proper and the gable edge should be prepared as shown in the illustration attached. Loose shingles should be nailed down, and warped shingles should be split and nailed. A 4" to 6" strip of the old shingle should be cut away from the gable edge and new lumber set in. This lumber should be thick enough to be the same height as the butts of the old shingles. No felt is necessary on re-roofing jobs.

The figure at the left on the following page shows how old valleys are filled in to bring them also on the same level as the old roof. The figure at the right shows how old hip and ridge finish must be removed and where necessary a furring strip set to take care of the new ridge and hip finish. When these preliminary preparations are completed, the shingles are laid ex-



PREPARATION OF OLD WOOD SHINGLE ROOF


FILLING IN OLD VALLEY


NEW FURRING STRIP IN PLACE OF OLD HIP OR RIDGE FINISH

actly as described in detail in pages 66 and 67 of the March issue of this magazine.

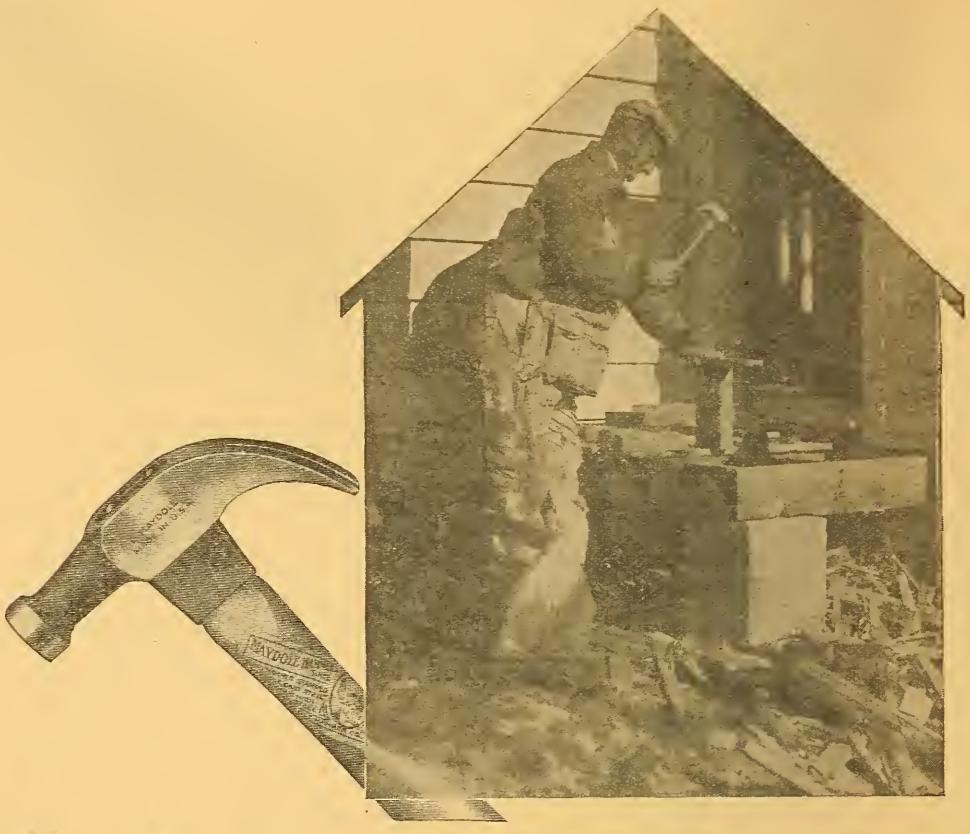
There is Money in Re-Roofing and Re-Siding Jobs

The amount of advertising and general publicity that fireproof shingle construction has been given has sold the home owners everywhere on the advantages of this form of roof. Because Johns-Manville Shingles can be put on, right over the old roof and siding, without the expense, the muss, and annoyance of taking off the old shingles it is not very difficult to convince the man whose house needs roof repairs of the general advantages of re-roofing the Johns-Manville way.

Re-roofing with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles is the quickest and cheapest way to renew the old house. It quickly transforms an old dilapidated shingle roof that is a constant leak and fire menace, into one that is positively fireproof and good looking. Because the new shingles are laid right over the old, the interior of the house is never left exposed to the weather while re-roofing is going on. Such construction provides a double roof—the old wooden shingles and clap boards forming a valuable insulation which makes a house cooler in summer, and easier to heat in winter—with less fuel. This is an important fact and should be emphasized whenever re-roofing is under consideration. Every year thousands of homes are restored in this manner.

For further information and for a copy of the Carpenter's Hand-Book write to the Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.

THIS is the sixth of a series of articles on Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles in which we have tried to show the advantages of this type of roofing both from the standpoint of their use and as a means of bringing profitable business to the Carpenter. This month's article will be followed by others which will describe the operations of siding and re-siding with American method and Hexagonal method shingles.



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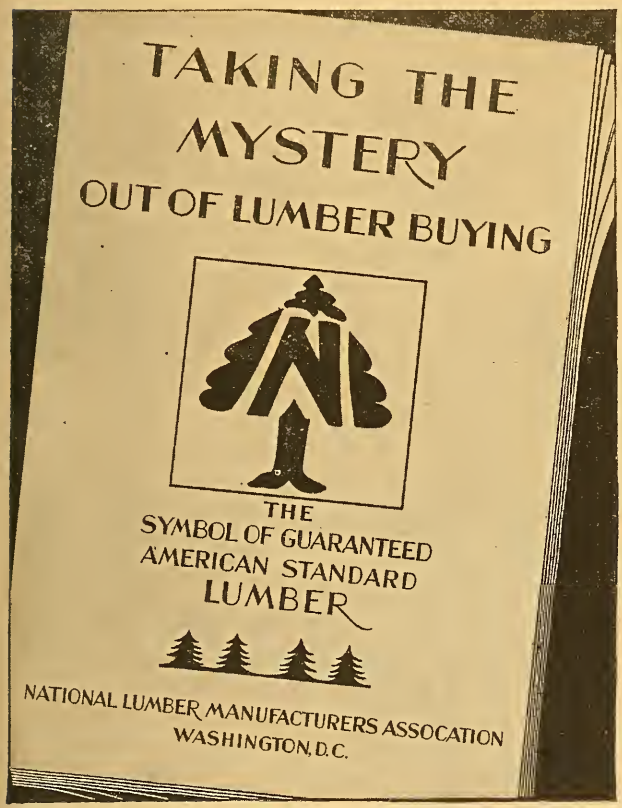

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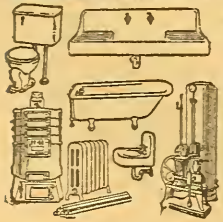

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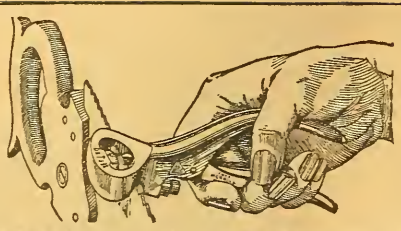

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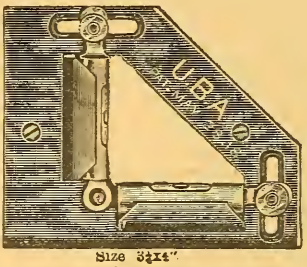

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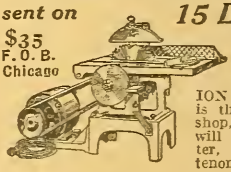

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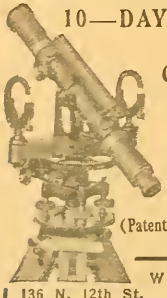

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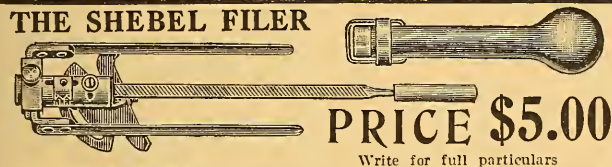

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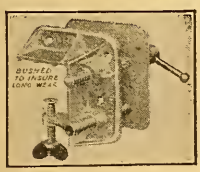

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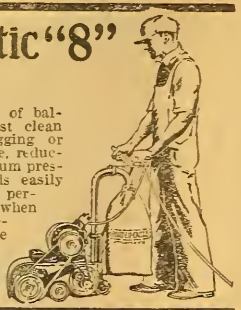

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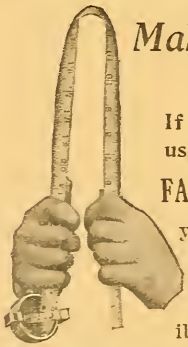

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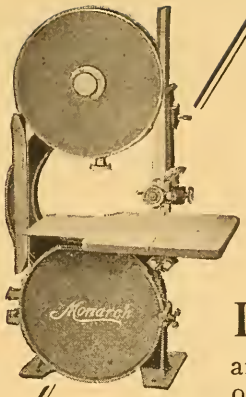

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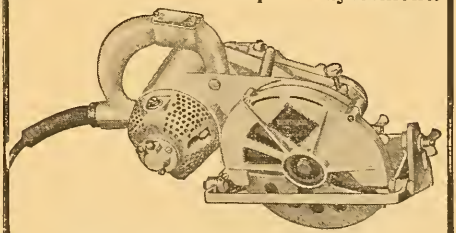

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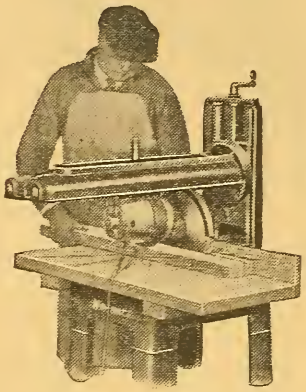

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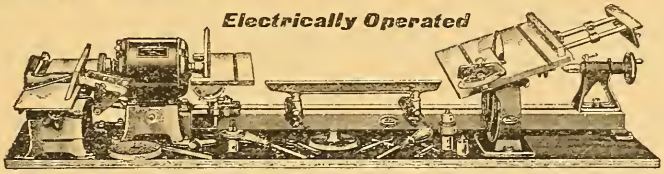

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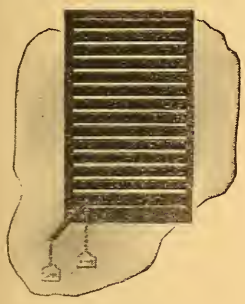

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Make Good Money every week in the year installing

M-D Numetal PATENTED

WEATHER STRIPS

Wherever there's a building—home, office or public—old or new—there is a profitable job that you should have, installing NUMETAL WEATHER STRIPS. Thousands of carpenters are doing it—*so can you.* NUMETAL is easily installed, no special tools needed. And the superior quality of NUMETAL assures permanent satisfaction to yourself and those for whom you install.

Write for our Proposition

You can build up a profitable, year-'round business on NUMETAL. No investment needed, as leading hardware, lumber and building supply dealers stock it. Write us today for FREE booklet on "*How to Install Numetal,*" and details of our profitable proposition.

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN CO.
Oklahoma City, Okla. C-2

Genuine

RUSSELL JENNINGS AUGER BITS

Single Thread Screw Point for Quick Boring.

Standard Double Thread Screw Point.

The Original Extension Lip Auger Bits in use since 1855. Every Carpenter should Complete his kit with these two styles. Ask your dealer to show you these.

The Russell Jennings Mfg. Co.
CHESTER, CONN.

The Reid-Way Whirlwind Sander

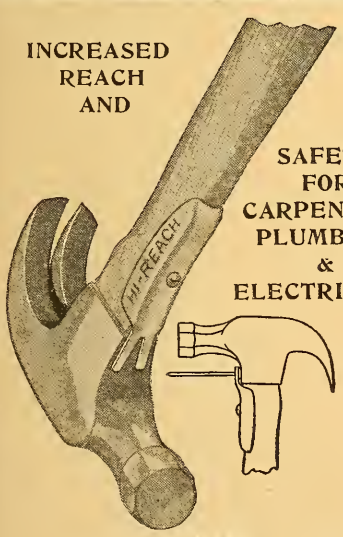
NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

Write for circular.

Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.

THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

INCREASED REACH AND SAFETY FOR CARPENTERS PLUMBERS & ELECTRICIANS



THE NEW
HI-REACH NAIL CLAMP

Price 35c

Saves using a ladder or Shifting of a Scaffold. The clamp holds the nail thus safeguarding yourself when reaching to the side. Reach increased twenty to twenty-four inches.

Send 35c Postpaid Write to

ADVANCE TOOL & MFG. CO.,
1656-62 Holton Street **MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND PRICES ON

--LIBMASTIC--

CAULKING COMPOUND

S. LIBMAN,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED

CARPENTERS

AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 1
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 2
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 3
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 4
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDES ILLUSTRATED

AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.)*

TRADE INFORMATION

Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on: — **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint—** *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

SHIPPED FREE

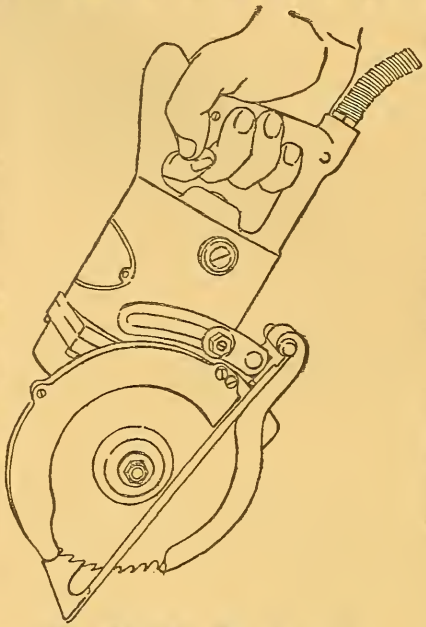
Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil.* Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St, New York
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Employed by 5-T-58

CARPENTERS



PREFER

SKILSAW to any other electric hand saw because they have found it to be—

The most convenient.
The easiest to handle.
The lightest in weight — per depth of cut.
The fastest cutting—dollar for dollar.
The most powerful—dollar for dollar.
The safest.
The oldest—in point of service.

SKILSAW is made in four sizes—cutting capacities 0" to 4½"—weighing 10 to 34 lbs.

Just one demonstration will convince you that their judgment of—

SKILSAW

is well founded. Try one on your job—get "the feel of it"—see it work—see it rip, crosscut, groove, mitre, bevel any wood very accurately. Then you will know why carpenters select SKILSAW. Write us today for a FREE demonstration. Just Fill Out The Coupon Below.

SKILSAW INC
DEPT. E
3311 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....No. 68

Oak Floors Smooth the Way to Sales

The important first reaction is sure to be favorable when the prospect sees that the house is floored with Oak

When you open the door of your new house for Mr. and Mrs. Home Buyer, the first thing they see is the floor. There are no rugs or furniture to cover it up. If it is oak—smooth, gleaming, richly grained—they recognize it at once, and are pleased. Women know floors today, and know that oak gives lasting beauty and makes housekeeping easier. Men like oak floors for the practical reason that they add permanently to the worth of the house.

When you add the trifling extra cost of oak flooring to the house you are building, you immediately add hundreds of dollars to its market value, and make it far easier to sell.

This advertisement is published by the Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association, 1251 Builders' Building, Chicago. A bureau maintained by the oak flooring industry for the benefit of home owners and builders. Write us for helpful literature or advice on any flooring problem. Our technical staff is at your service, without obligation.

Oak Flooring advertising is being carried on during 1929 on an increased scale. Look for the advertisements in "House and Garden," "House Beautiful," "Good Housekeeping," "Better Homes and Gardens," and "The Literary Digest."

OAK FLOORS ***make any house worth more***

ROCKWALL
GYPSUM WALL BOARD

Rockwall is the trouble-proof gypsum wall board—the carpenters' favorite. Double strength, nailing edge covered and reinforced. Both sides of the board finished exactly alike—no markings to mar the looks of the job. Nail Rockwall either side out. Ask your dealer.

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY

New York Boston Philadelphia

Money-Making *Speed!*

Model B

Makes Bevel Cuts up to 60 degrees.

Cuts up to 4¼" deep with 11" diameter blade—ample capacity for any rafter cut. This Wodack saw tilts to right giving clear vision at all times. G. E. Universal motor develops 1 9-10 h. p. under full load. Wodack Safety Guard and Sawdust Blower. **Write for a demonstration on your own work.**

Model K

$95

at Chicago

Cuts up to 2⅝"

The Wodack Junior that rips a plank 10 ft. long 2" thick in 30 seconds. Cuts through Indiana Limetone 10" long, 1¼" deep in 90 sec. Weighs only 15 lbs. G. E. Universal Motor and all standard Wodack features. Write for demonstration.

AND

2 Other Wodack Saws—Model C—Model D—Combination Lock Mortiser and Router—Wodack Electric Hammer—Write for full information today.

F. L. ROGERS & CO.
27 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Also New York

Have Your Own Business

American High Production Floor Sander.

Why be content to work for the other fellow when, with only a small investment, you can get started in the highly profitable floor surfacing business? Be your own boss and make $25.00 to $40.00 a day with an AMERICAN HIGH PRODUCTION FLOOR SANDER.

Get Started NOW

The thousands of old floors which will be resurfaced this Spring, together with the hundreds of floors in new homes and buildings which will have to be sanded, assures you of plenty of work.

Experience Unnecessary

You need not be an experienced floor-man to be successful. The American High Production Floor Sander produces a *quality* finish easily and quickly. You will make *big money* because this machine has sufficient power and speed to turn out the work on a *high production* basis. Let us tell you more about this business, this machine and our "On Approval Plan."

Mail The Coupon TODAY

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company,
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Without obligation, please tell me how and why I can make big money with the American High Production Floor Sander, also about your "On Approval Plan"

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....STATE .....

Home at Portland, Oregon. Roscoe Hemenway, Architect. Angel & Son, Builders. Cabot's Creosote Stains on Roof. Insulated with Cabot's Quilt.

[A Lifetime Home]

A lifetime home must be made of lifetime materials. The insulation must be rot-proof, vermin-proof, moisture-proof, fire-resistant. Cabot's Quilt, built into houses over thirty years ago, remains just as it was when installed-unchanged, clean, effective. If you are building for permanence—

Use

Cabot's Quilt

It keeps out the cold

Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on Cabot's Quilt and other Building Specialties. Mail it today. No obligation.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot INCORPORATED

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

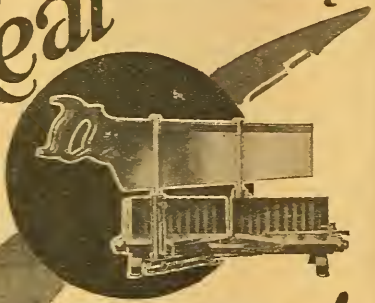
Please send me full information on Cabot's Quilt.

Name.....

Address.....

C-5-29

You want a Real Mitre Box



Here it is!

It is absolutely the best mitre box on the market today—WHY??

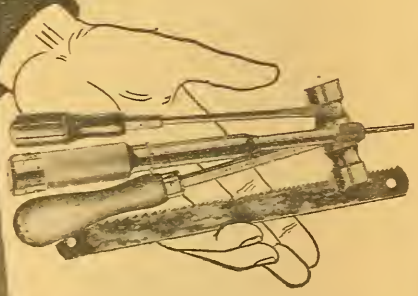
Because—

All Steel Construction—its unbreakable.

Frame is positively rigid—bridge truss construction—permanently welded together into one piece. More rigidity from the corrugated steel back which also gives plenty of sawdust clearance.

A New, exclusive and convenient framing scale—its a great time saver.

—and here are some more Quality Tools



Our Tool Handbook tells all about them—send for it.

Of course, these tools are manufactured by those famous

Toolsmiths

GOODELL-PRATT CO.

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

THE stress and strain of flying and landing calls for solid construction without increased weight. Screws are small but important items in this work.

American Screws are established favorites in building and servicing modern aircraft. Made of low-carbon steel, they stand up against severe strain.

Their sharp, gimlet points allow accurate insertion, and deep, true-running threads provide the closest grip possible. You can do any job better with American Screws.

"Wood Screws," the story of the development and manufacture of good screws, will be forwarded to you upon request.

MACHINE SCREWS WOOD SCREWS

TIRE BOLTS STOVE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
"Put It Together With Screws"

"My Saws Sure Cut Better Since I File them on My FOLEY"

That's what hundreds of carpenters say. After using a Foley filed saw,—seeing for yourself how much faster, cleaner and truer they cut, and how much longer they stay sharp, you'll say the same. N. Vainio writes,*"The Foley Filer has been a big help to me. Now I am independent on the job because I have fast cutting saws. My employer never kicks—he only smiles when he sees good work and a lot of it."*

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Keeps All Kinds of Saws In Perfect Cutting Condition

Files all kinds of hand saws—rip, cross-cut, back, panel, keyhole mitre and others—band saws $\frac{1}{8}$" to $4\frac{1}{2}$" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Evens every tooth to uniform height, size and spacing, *so every tooth cuts,* at the same time it files. Files teeth from 3 to 16 points to the inch, and puts the proper bevel on cross-cut saws, *automatically,* with such mechanical accuracy that saws are filed better than the most expert hand filing. Uses standard 3-cornered taper files.

Geo. W. Fisher says, *"I am a carpenter and find that the Foley Filer is a great help to me. I keep my saws in perfect condition and no time lost. It sure puts a good clean edge on them and they run perfectly true."*

Make Money Filing for Others

Other carpenters will be glad to have you file their saws for them in your spare time. You can make enough EXTRA MONEY to pay for your machine in a short time. R. Kerby says, *"I have filed for a number of carpenters and they all say that their saws run better than they ever did before."*

Send Coupon for Complete Information If you want the finest cutting saws you have ever used, file them on the Foley. Send for complete information and our FREE PLAN which will tell you how you can make EXTRA MONEY in your spare time.

FOLEY SAW TOOL CO., INC.
477 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Send me complete information and your FREE PLAN telling me how I can keep my saws sharp and make EXTRA MONEY with the Foley.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....State .....

TRIMPAK

Carton-Packed Interior Trim

Carpenters Liked this Money-Making Suggestion

Recently we suggested to readers of The Carpenter that when other work was slow they solicit remodeling work from home owners, particularly the replacing of their old-fashioned trim with up-to-date TrimPak, since the trim is not a part of the structure of the house and is easily removed. Carpenters in widely separated parts of the country wrote us, expressing much interest in the plan, and a determination to go after such work.

There is no doubt that a carpenter could keep busy doing modernizing work in old homes, and make excellent profits for himself over the regular scale. TrimPak gives you a definite entering wedge to talk to the home-owner about. Why not make a list of things you could do, and a list of people to call on, and the next time work is slack, try out this idea for yourself? We'll be glad to offer suggestions.

TRIMPAK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK
Highest Grade
INTERIOR FINISH

Each piece of TrimPak is shipped one inch longer than required, and the carpenter does the cutting and fitting on the job.

TRIMPAK CORPORATION

44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

If you need any special information about TrimPak, ask your lumber dealer or use the coupon below.

TRIMPAK CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send complete information on TrimPak as advertised in the Carpenter, May issue.

Name .....

Address .....

Thousands Are Buying

TREMONT Pure Iron CUT NAILS

ARMCO

Packed In **5 lb.** Canvas Bags

Here are the reasons for the immediate acceptance of these remarkable new nails and why they are recommended by shingle manufacturers:

Rust Resisting—
made of ARMCO pure ingot iron, these nail will hold solidly in place and last as long as the wood lasts.

Holding Power—
Cut nails have 72.8% more holding power than wire nails.

Easy to Handle—
being packed in 5 lb. canvas bags, 20 to the keg, there is no need to measure out loose nails when starting on a job—just throw a few bags in your car. Before you start to work, fill your apron and bring along a couple of extra bags to finish the job.

Ask your dealer for TREMONT ARMCO Cut Nails in bags or in 100 lbs. bulk, or write direct to us.

Shingle Nails	Clapboard Nails
Roofing Nails	Boat Nails
Spikes	Special Nails

Also the famous Tremont Hardened Steel Nails.

TREMONT NAIL CO.

Established 1819

Wareham, Mass.

30 Years of Leadership

STYLE No. 21

A rugged work shirt cut like a dress shirt. TubTesT woven Chambray, with either two laundered stiff collars or two soft collars to match. Style No. 37 in fine pin stripe.

SIGNAL Shirts have always been noted for high quality and durable service. They have held the position of leadership among working men because of honesty in manufacture and value.

Signal Shirts are stylish and dressy in cut and patterns. There are a full variety of styles—with soft attached collar, with two detachable laundered collars, and with two detachable soft collars. Regardless of the style you prefer you can "dress up" for work in a long-wearing Signal.

NOTICE: Ask to see the Special SIGNAL Mechanics' Collar Attached No. 157. Full cut, fine blue Chambray cloth, $1

SIGNAL SHIRT COMPANY
RACINE, WISCONSIN

Less Kickback

Make This ESTWING Test

Strike a hard blow on a spike into a plank with an ordinary hammer and then an ESTWING. Notice the short, easy swing and sure strike of the better balanced ESTWING.

Entire hammer forged from *one piece* of tool steel, with comfortable leather-covered handle that affords a sure grip, with no sting.

Estwing Mfg. Co.
Rockford . . . . Illinois

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of the Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Util-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra

LINCOLN-SHLUETER FLOOR MCHY. CO.,
230 West Grand Avenue (Dept. C-5)
Chicago, Illinois.

Please tell me how I can have my own business—and make more money—with the Improved Schlueter. I'd like to have details of Easy Payment Plan.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

Don't Let it Pass this time!

WITH a chance to have your own business—more money, all the things that "more" money will buy—**don't let that coupon pass.** It is so easy to tear off and costs only 2c to mail.

Get Your Share

Carpenters are making real money—and they're independent—in business for themselves with the Improved Schlueter. It's easy to get started. You can have the Improved Schlueter for less than $100 down. And, as long as there are floors, you will make money with your

Improved Schlueter

We'll tell you why the Schlueter is "the greatest of all floor surfacers. We'll show you how hundreds of others are getting their share of floor surfacing profits with the Schlueter. Start getting *your share.* Mail that coupon today.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

CARPENTERS WANTED for SPARE TIME WORK

Do you know that carpenters everywhere have found the installation of ALLMETAL Weatherstrip an ideal side line? For them, each otherwise idle hour is another opportunity for weatherstrip profit.

All indications point to 1929 as being the greatest metal weatherstrip year ever known. If you are a good mechanic, you too can install ALLMETAL Weatherstrip and secure your share of spare time profits.

Let us tell you how.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

Allmetal Weatherstrip Co.
227 West Illinois Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send samples and information.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

$1,000 Couldn't do it—

$1,000 couldn't buy a finer hammer or hatchet than Germantown Master Builder. These dependable tools have been leaders for 75 years. Perfectly balanced. Will last for years and years.

If your dealer doesn't handle Germantown Master Builder tools. write for Catalog.

Griffith Tool Works
Philadelphia
Pa.

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

Hammering away for 75 years.

Build it better with Gyplap

BUILD your outer walls as you will, your house will be a better house if sheathed with Gyplap. Use of this modern sheathing material means:

Resistance to heat and cold offered by Gyplap's thick core of gypsum.

Added protection against fire; Gyplap does not burn, ignite nor transmit flame.

The Gyplap tongue-and-groove joint which reinforces the material itself as a barrier to wind and weather.

Added strength and rigidity. Gyplap provides a remarkably stout bracing for the wood frame.

The work will be easier, too, with Gyplap in the new handy size, 24 in. by eight feet. It goes up quickly with less nailing.

Let us send you a desk size, sample sheet of Gyplap with full information about this modern sheathing. Just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4E, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4E, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

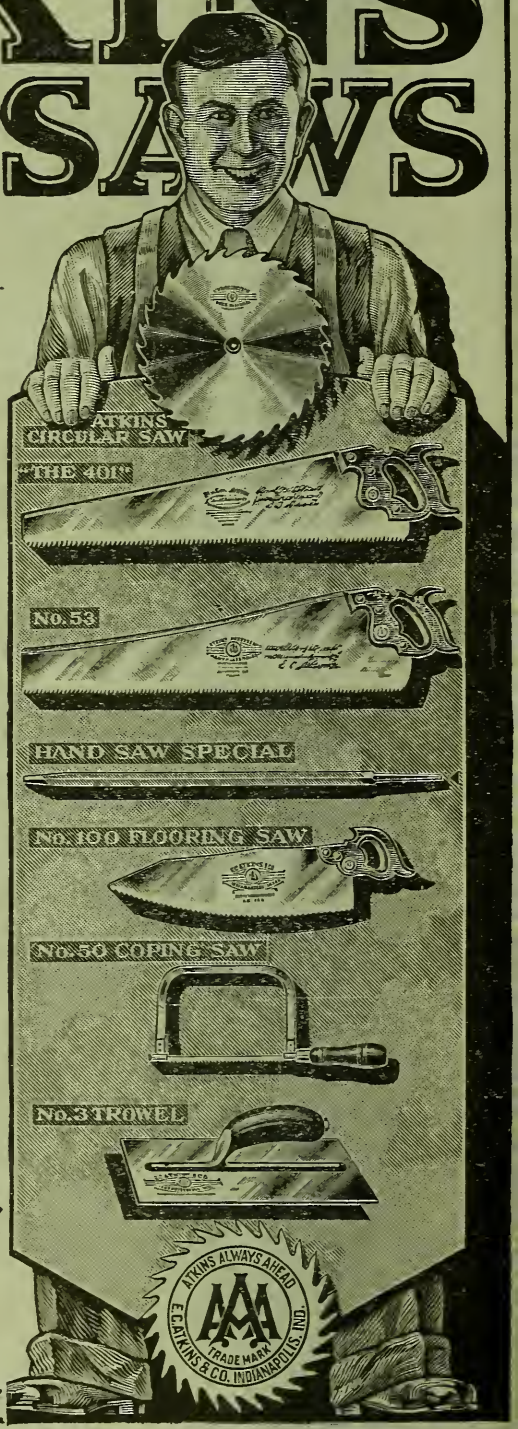
Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Finest On Earth

Mr. Happy Man says:—"The thinking, reasoning, analyzing mechanic knows the real worth of trade marked products, such as ATKINS SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools, Specialties, and Plastering Trowels."

SILVER STEEL stands out as the hall mark for the best saws, tools, and trowels that brains and skill have developed, and besides they command a price based on their value.



GET THIS SAW SENSE!

Send for our New SAW SENSE book and read the big features in the manufacture of Atkins products, then you will know the points that make them favorites with all mechanics.

SPECIAL—Enclose a quarter for nail apron and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

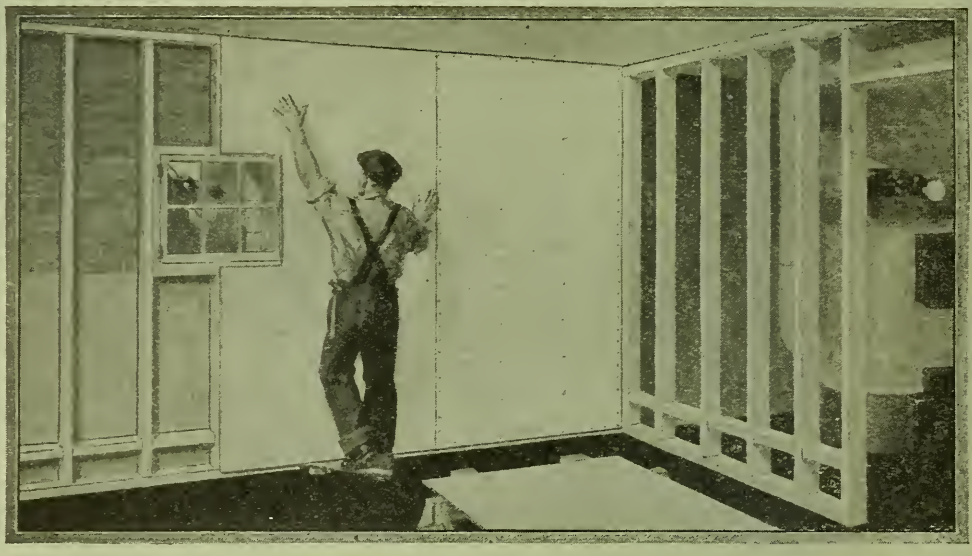
Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLIX—No. 6.

JUNE, 1929



Your alteration jobs

...done easily, satisfactorily, and with profit

Carpenters agree that nothing quite compares with quick-working, fireproof Sheetrock for alteration and repair work.

Sheetrock comes in convenient lengths, saws and nails like lumber, does not break in handling, and goes up rapidly. The job is done in minimum time, with minimum labor, and at *low* cost.

The job is an *excellent* one, too. Sheetrock's tough fiber surfaces and stout core of gypsum produce a rigid, sturdy, non-warping wall construction. In addition, its *patented folded square edges* provide extra nailing strength, and form snug-fitting, smooth joints for beautiful decoration.

Sheetrock advertising has inspired thousands of home owners to add new rooms, partition off others, to reline others . . . making work and money for the carpenter.

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 4A, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd.
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ontario
Sole Canadian Distributors

SHEETROCK

U.S.G.

THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

ACCO No. 8 SASH CHAIN

costs less per window

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is the best window suspension material obtainable. It outwears and outlasts. It will not stretch, shrink, fray, tear or rot. It gives many years of trouble-free service, and *costs less to install!*

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain costs more per foot *but costs less per window* so that the material saving alone more than offsets the difference in cost. There is also a big saving in labor cost.

Material saving

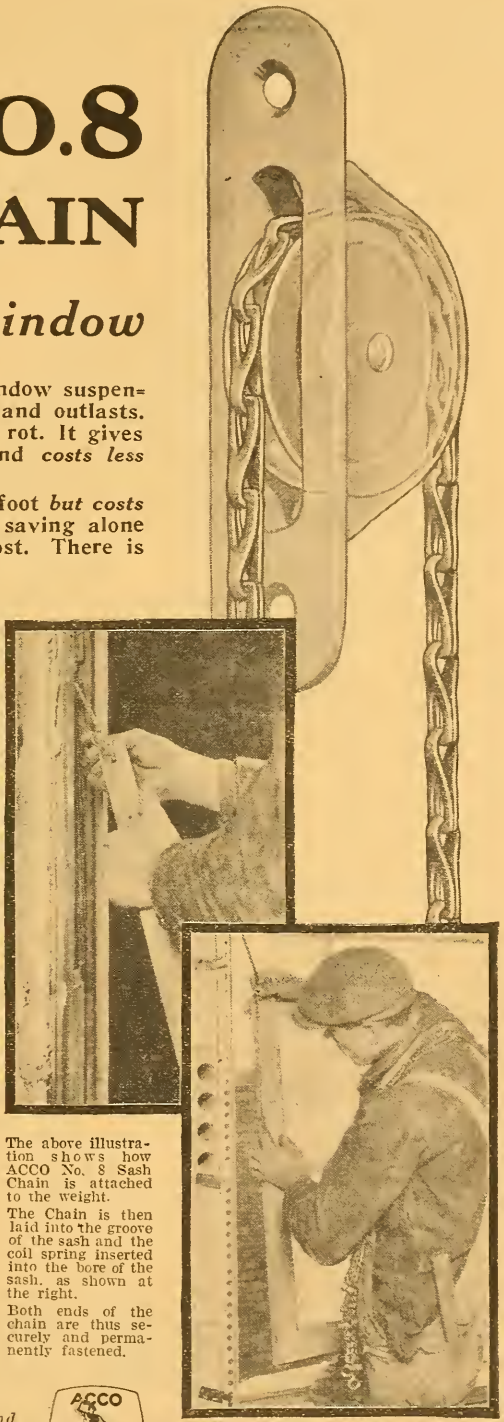
With cord, there are eight knots per window, which means a waste of four or five feet of material. With ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain simple attachments are used instead of wasteful knots and not one inch of material is wasted.

This means that 100 feet of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain will hang on an average 2 more windows than cord; seven windows per 100 feet with chain as against 5 windows with cord.

Labor saving

A coil spring is first slipped into the end link of the chain. The other end of the chain is then fed over the pulley; it drops into the casing of its own weight—no "carpenter's mouse" is needed.

The weight is hooked to the other end of the chain, and the coil spring inserted into the sash, as shown in the photos at the right.



The above illustration shows how ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is attached to the weight.

The Chain is then laid into the groove of the sash and the coil spring inserted into the bore of the sash, as shown at the right.

Both ends of the chain are thus securely and permanently fastened.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates over any cord pulley

It is not necessary to install special pulleys. ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is made to operate perfectly over ordinary cord pulleys. Ask your hardware or builders' supply dealer for ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

World's Largest Manufacturer of Welded and Weldless Chains

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY INC.
IN BUSINESS FOR YOUR SAFETY

SIMONDS

SAWS FILES KNIVES STEEL

SIMONDS Saws have so much greater wearability—so much longer life—so much more value—that the country's leading manufacturers of electric hand saws and portable rigs, now supply Simonds Saws in order to insure the performance of their products. When ordering your next "electric" or portable rig, specify Simonds "60" for economy.

SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL COMPANY

"The Saw Makers" Fitchburg, Mass. *Established 1832*

BRANCH OFFICES AND SERVICE SHOPS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

If you are now operating a machine–portable or electric hand–replace that unsatisfactory saw with a Simonds "60" blade. You'll save money and time and do a smoother job of cutting.

Ask for SIMONDS "SIXTY"

FREE BLUE PRINTS

AND FREE BOOK "HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"
SHOW YOU THE WAY TO

9 BIG PAY JOBS

1. Building Superintendent—$5,000 to $12,000.
2. Building Inspector—$4,800 to $8,000.
3. Appraiser—$6,000 to $10,000.
4. Material Buyer—$5,000 to $7,500.
5. Material Salesman—$5,000 to $12,000.
6. Building Estimator—$6,000 to $10,000.
7. Real Estate Expert—$5,500 to $12,000.
8. Construction Foreman—$4,500 to $8,500.
9. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—$5,000 to $12,000.

Find Out How Easy It Is to Make $4,500 to $12,000 a Year

Learn to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can now train to make $4,500 to $12,000 a year! My FREE Book, "How To Read Blue Prints" discoses all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print reading. Another big Book, also FREE, gives you some startling facts about the 9 best jobs in America—jobs open only to Builders who can read Blue Prints and supervise others. Don't send one penny. Pay no C. O. D. just mail the coupon at once.

NO longer need any ambitious carpenter spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Plan Reading. For now a quick, sure, PRACTICAL method has been perfected that has made thousands of building tradesmen Blue Print Experts in a surpringly short time.

LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

This is no ordinary "School course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many complete sets of real Blue Prints just as they are used by the contractor—these plans alone would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architect. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you. They show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the secret of quick, accurate Estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you for the first time many inside facts and money methods used by the "Giants" of the building industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts building tradesmen into $4,500 to $12,000 a year jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.

If You Live Nearby
Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You can now get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough. Act today!

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. G102, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

SUCCEED LIKE THESE MEN

See what this training has done for others. Bartholomew, Cal., became a contractor and made over 300 per cent more money his first year. Dickerson, R. I., increased his salary over 700 per cent in 12 months. Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at a 100 per cent increase. Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased over 200 per cent and I now have more contracting work than I can do."

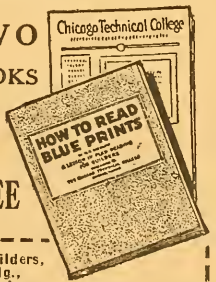
AMAZING OPPORTUNITY

You men who work with your tools in the building trades are the "backbone" of the building industry. You make good money now. But why be satisfied with just a scale wage? Why not get a bigger share of the seven billion dollars that will be spent this year in new construction? Why not fit yourself in a few short weeks for your choice of any one of the 9 steady, big-pay jobs that are open everywhere. Decide now to step into $4,500 to $12,000 a year and up, just as others have done.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints. Get my fascinating book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Examine my other big book that gives the remarkable facts about the 9 best jobs in America. Don't send me one penny. Pay no C. O. D. It's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today.—RIGHT NOW!

TWO BOOKS also FREE



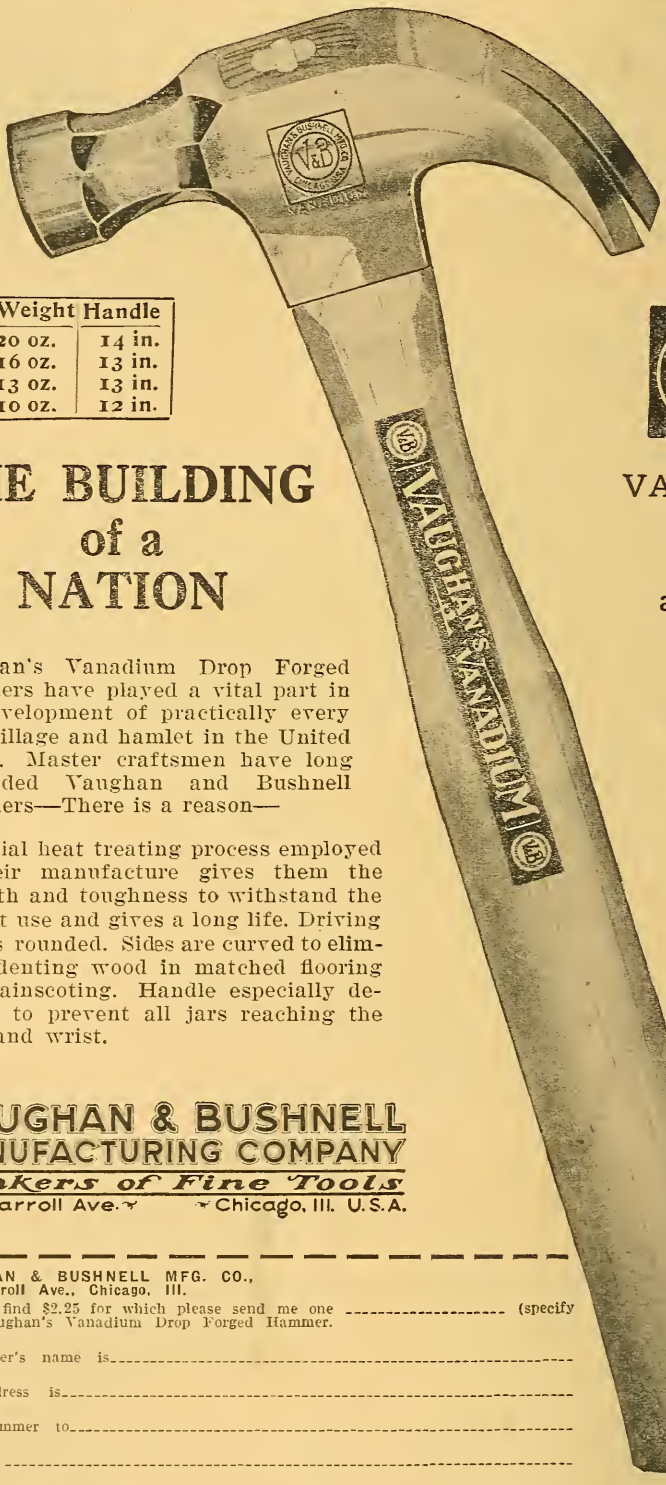
Chicago Technical School for Builders, Dept. G-102 Chicago Tech. Bldg., 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me your FREE Blue Prints and 2 Big books. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesmen will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____



Weight	Handle
20 oz.	14 in.
16 oz.	13 in.
13 oz.	13 in.
10 oz.	12 in.

THE BUILDING of a NATION

Vaughan's Vanadium Drop Forged Hammers have played a vital part in the development of practically every city, village and hamlet in the United States. Master craftsmen have long demanded Vaughan and Bushnell Hammers—There is a reason—

A special heat treating process employed in their manufacture gives them the strength and toughness to withstand the hardest use and gives a long life. Driving face is rounded. Sides are curved to eliminate denting wood in matched flooring and wainscoting. Handle especially designed to prevent all jars reaching the hand and wrist.

V&B

VAUGHAN'S TOOLS insure an easier day's work

Vaughan patented expansion wedge adds 900 pounds to the holding on power of the head.

Wax hole in end of handle provides storage for a ball of wax.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. ▾ ▾ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO.,
2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $2.25 for which please send me one ---------- (specify size) Vaughan's Vanadium Drop Forged Hammer.

My Dealer's name is----------

His Address is----------

Ship Hammer to----------

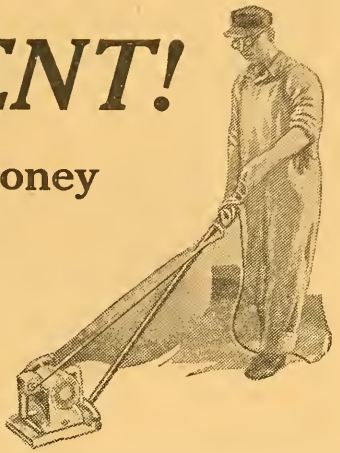
Address ----------

City and State----------

IT'S DIFFERENT!

The CLARKE Makes You Money

Never any "Lay-offs"—Never any uncertainties in the CLARKE Floor Finishing business, FlorKraftsmanship. Every building, old and new, needs your services—and the owners will pay you $25 to $75 a day!



Here's your chance. You can start in this business with small capital. You can be the boss. Many is the carpenter who has done this—they own more of this world's goods—they are earning an independent income with their Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

This wonderful machine works on a new but time-tested principle—correct speed takes the place of weight! That's why the CLARKE does any sanding job at such little cost to you.

You've seen other fellows struggling all day with the big, old-time sanders—back-breakers that take a crew of men and truck to haul them—that eat up all the profits with special wiring and big power bills—that slide over the work, and dodge the little places, the closets, the hallways, etc.

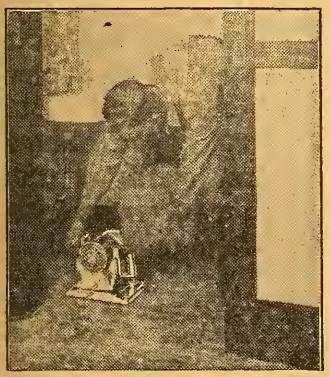
But the CLARKE is as different as day is from night. You **carry** the CLARKE to the work **with one hand!** Actually weighs only 31 pounds!

Its not a whopper in size and weight—and how it **does** turn the work out! Puts beautiful, flawless, glassy-smooth finish on 800 to 2000 square feet of flooring a day! Makes old floors shining **new** at the rate of 300 to 1000 square feet in eight hours. And get this straight! The CLARKE does a **complete** job—in the big areas—in the little places like the closets and hallways—sands up so close to the base-board, the quarter-round practically covers what's left! Hardly any hand scraping at all. If you should have a counter, a table, or interior trim to smooth up—just take off the floor handle and pick it up in your hand. It then weighs only 22 pounds, and you can do the finest cabinet finish.

The CLARKE puts and keeps the money in your pocket. Runs off any light socket—no special wiring or big power bills. Saves on sand-paper—and saves **you!** About as easy to run as a vacuum cleaner—and just as dustless. The powerful vacuum keeps the air clean, and the surroundings spic and span.

The longer you wait, the more money you are losing. Get the things you want—money, reputation, success—in a business of your own. For your own good get all the facts Now! They're yours for the asking. DON'T DELAY!

MAIL THE COUPON



CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.
Dept. C-36,
3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

For twelve years Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

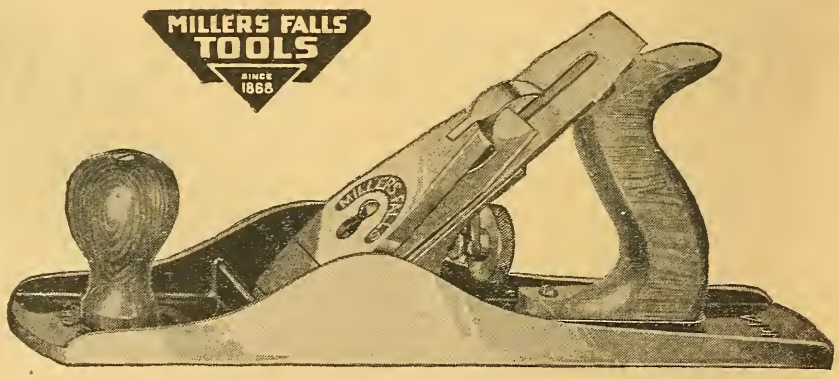
Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-36, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send the facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander—No obligation on my part.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

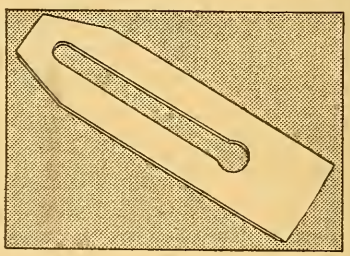


FULL CUTTING TIME

Less Sharpening with the *New* MILLERS FALLS PLANES

The secret's in the long life cutting edge - an edge that gives you full cutting time on the job, that needs less sharpening and reconditioning, that makes your work easier and better. The steel used in this improved cutting edge is tempered by a new electrical process that insures uniformity and longer life.

Think of owning a plane that never chatters or slips. Millers Falls Planes have done away with chattering by means of a 3-point bearing of the lever cap. Bottoms and frogs are all cast-iron with the weaker parts extra reinforced to guard against breakage. They're a delight to work with - these new planes - smooth cutting, exact balance, comfortable grip, with no chatter and able to stand a lifetime of hard use.



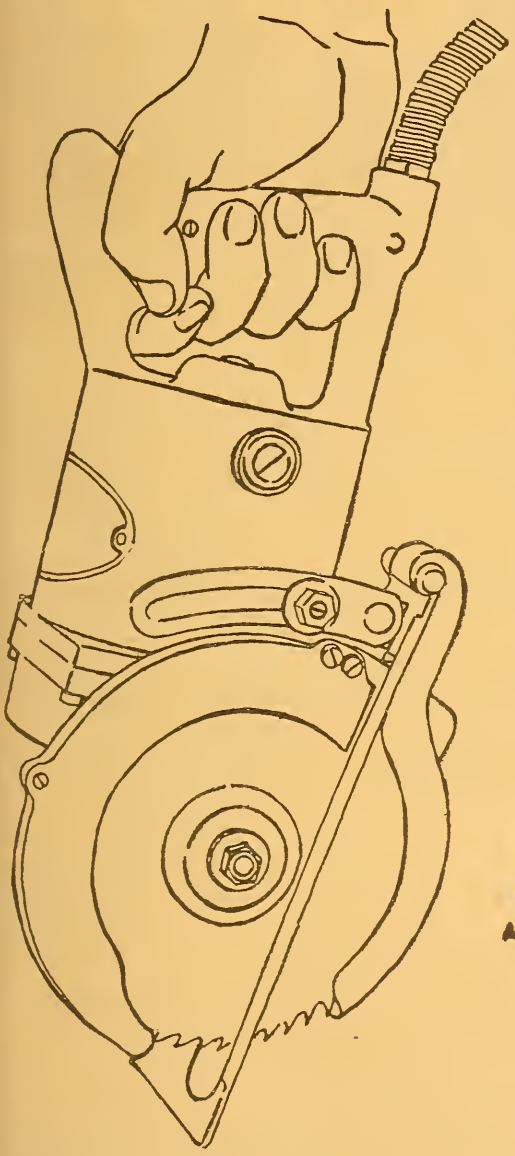
Try one out and note the difference. The line covers every need - Sizes 7 to 24 inches, smooth and corrugated bottoms in bench planes, 21 block plane models. You'll find them at your dealers.

By the way, have you sent for your copy of the new catalog yet? It's free, you know, and shows a wide range of useful tools. Write today.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

NEW YORK: 28 Warren St. MILLERS FALLS, MASS. CHICAGO: 9 S. Clinton St.

THE PIONEER SAW



SKILSAW is recognized by the carpenters of America as the electric hand saw that puts—ZIP—SPEED—in their sawing. They all know that SKILSAW was the first of its kind

THAT MADE SAWING

a "cinch" for the carpenter. All he has to do is to—plug into a socket—place SKILSAW on the work—"turn on the juice"—guide it along the line for a few seconds—and the wood is cut—and how! You'd have to run it yourself to really see why it's so

EASY FOR THE

carpenter to use SKILSAW. Light in weight, easy to handle and operate—you can saw for hours and you'll never tire. And speed and power—it has plenty of both! Fastest and most powerful saw per lb. and per dollar—a demonstration will prove that to any

CARPENTER

who "knows his electric hand saws". SKILSAW is made in FOUR sizes—cutting capacities 0" to 4½—weighing 10 to 34 lbs. You should see SKILSAW in action—see it rip, cross-cut, groove, mitre and bevel. Try it yourself—get the "feel of it"—in that way you'll realize that carpenters have a good reason to prefer

SKILSAW

Write today for a demonstration. Even tho you are not ready to buy, you should get acquainted with this wonderful tool. No obligation.

Just fill out the coupon below and mail it today to

SKILSAW INC
3311 Elston Ave., Chicago, Illinois

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE..... No. 69.

Made for the carpenter who likes his job

4-Square Lumber was produced for the man who likes to do a job well. It is fine lumber—clean lumber—a pleasure to work with. Good craftsmanship deserves good lumber.

Suggest 4-Square to the contractor.

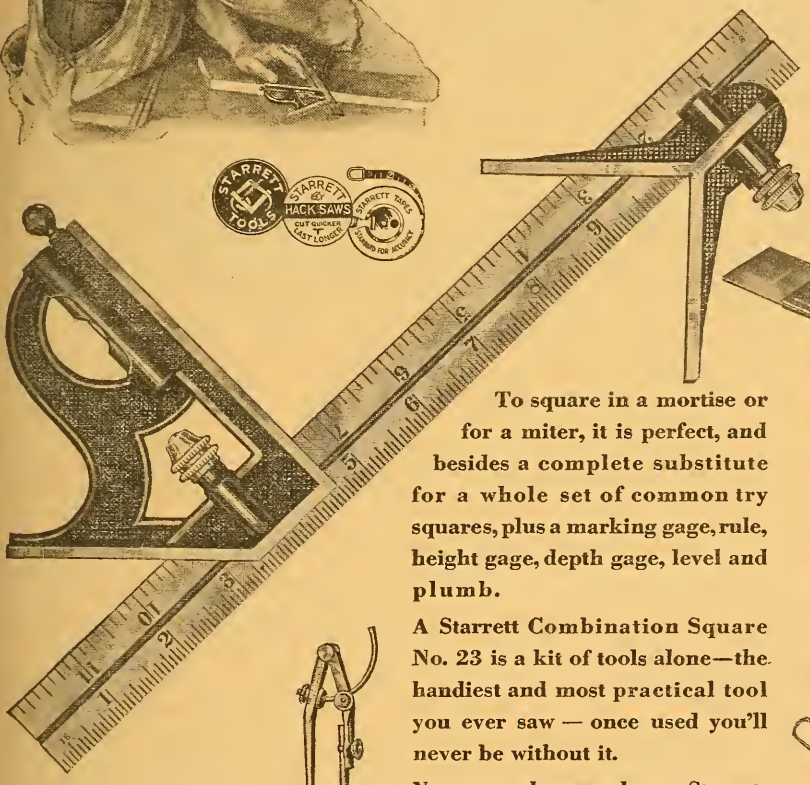
WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Weyerhaenser Sales Co., *Distributors*, Spokane, Washington. *District Offices:* Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

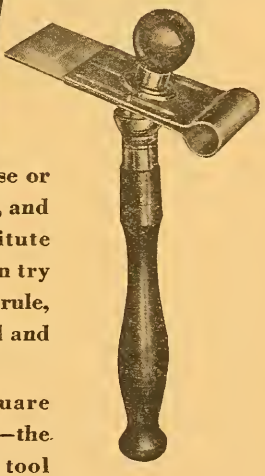
4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

On every job you can use a Starrett Combination Square No. 23



Starrett Scraper No. 181

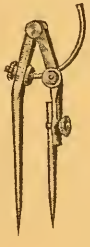


To square in a mortise or for a miter, it is perfect, and besides a complete substitute for a whole set of common try squares, plus a marking gage, rule, height gage, depth gage, level and plumb.

A Starrett Combination Square No. 23 is a kit of tools alone—the handiest and most practical tool you ever saw — once used you'll never be without it.

You can al vays rely on Starrett Tools.

Send for the Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" which describes and illustrates over 2500 Starrett Tools. Free on request.



Starrett Dividers No. 92

Starrett Steel Tape No. 530

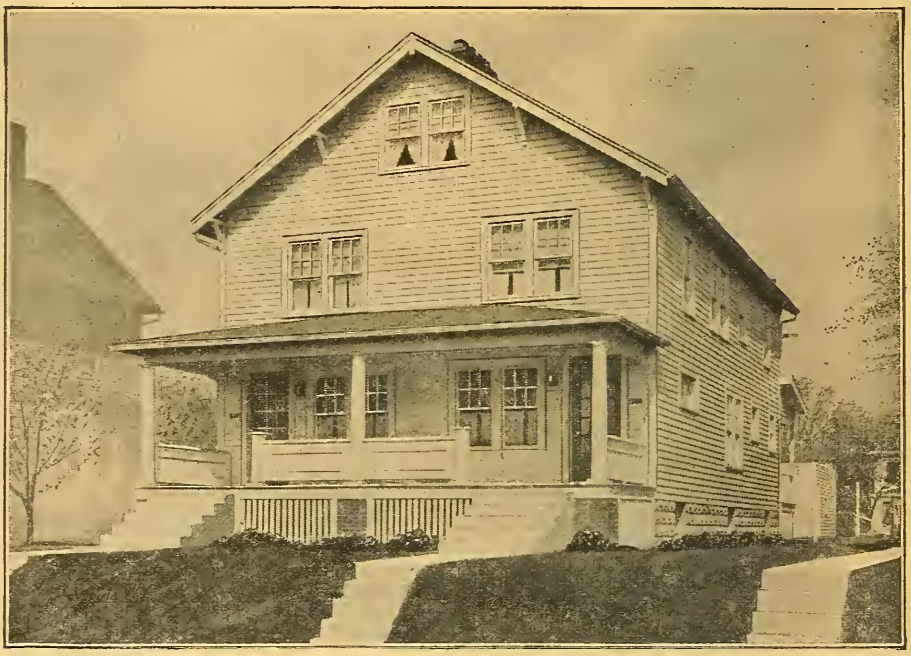
Starrett Level No. 132

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy

ATHOL, MASS. U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools



Charles Hauck, Columbus, Ohio, carpenter, used Masonite in this double house for sheathing and as a plaster base. He also used it in the parting wall to make it soundproof.

This *all-wood insulation* never spoiled a saw

Every carpenter has pet tools, old friends who have served him well. They are tools which will never be harmed by cutting Masonite Structural Insulation, for Masonite is all wood.

But ease of cutting and protection to tools is but one reason for building and remodeling with Masonite. It makes warm friends as it builds warm houses. It leads to new jobs because it does jobs better. And it builds as it insulates because it is *structural* insulation.

Encourage home owners to remodel and build with Masonite. It means new comfort for them—new jobs for you.

Write today for free samples of Masonite Structural Insulation, Masonite Insulating Lath, Masonite Presdwood and the book of specifications.

PRESDWOOD FOR PANELING

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 798, 111 W. Washington St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

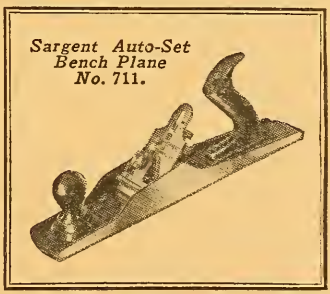
C 1929, M. C.

Constructed according to your specifications

THE new Sargent aluminum framing square is scaled with absolute accuracy for all lengths of common rafters, hip, valley, jack and cripple rafters. Markings are tested and they must stay true in use. All scales can be read easily. The non-rusting surface is treated so that it will not reflect light. These squares weigh only 14 ounces and are easy to use. Sargent standard framing squares are made also in steel.

The Sargent Auto-Set— *the modern bench plane*

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane is made solid throughout. By a new principle of plane construction the cutter, of chromium steel, is held rigidly all the way down to the heel. No matter to what severe use you put it, the Auto-Set will cut smoothly and evenly and without a chatter or waver. Sargent also makes old-style bench planes, all of the usual high standard of Sargent excellence. Write for our free booklets.



Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane No. 711.

SARGENT

TOOLS AND HARDWARE

SARGENT & COMPANY
55 Water Street, New Haven, Connecticut.
Please send me without cost the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name _____

Address _____

AMBLER ASBESTOS "WALTILE"S

WALTILE

is made by the makers of

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

which since 1905 have set the standard of excellence in the fire-proof roofing field.

Offers profitable work for Carpenters

AMBLER Asbestos "WALTILE" is made of Asbestos fibre and Portland cement, compressed under tremendous pressure into sheets of uniform thickness (32″ x 48″) weighing 22 pounds each.

By a special process it is given a permanent highly glazed surface, and is available in the following colors: white, cream, smoke, black, pink, Apple green and Nankin blue.

It is applied readily by nailing to studding in new construction, or by cementing to old plaster walls using "WALTILE" Plastic Compound, which we furnish. "WALTILE" is scored 4″ x 4″, 8″ x 8″ or 16″ x 16″, to give a tile effect. Cap moulding, corner strips and base boards are also supplied.

It is stain-proof, fireproof, durable, easy to clean, and much less costly than tinted Ceramic tiling. It meets the vogue for decorative interiors. Dark rooms are made cheery through its use.

National advertising which started in February has brought a host of inquiries, and has created the need for carpenters to apply it.

Here is a chance for you to become the WALTILE expert of your community. Write for prices and full description.

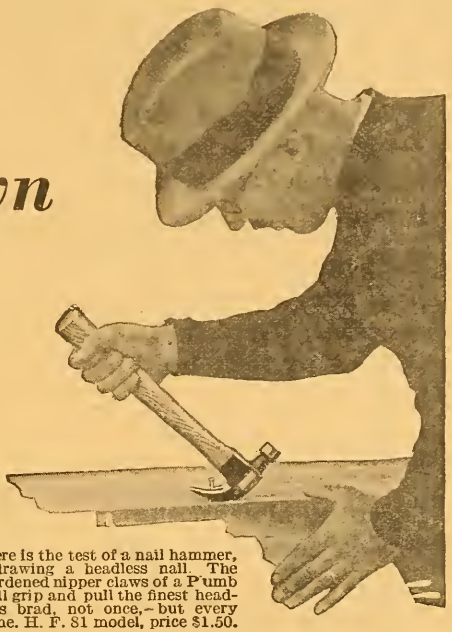
ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

AMBLER PENNA.

Branches

Boston	Detroit	Pittsburgh
Buffalo	Minneapolis	St. Louis
Chicago	New York	Wilkes-Barre
Cleveland	Philadelphia	Washington

TOOLS *that you are proud to own*



Here is the test of a nail hammer, —drawing a headless nail. The hardened nipper claws of a Plumb will grip and pull the finest headless brad, not once,—but every time. H. F. 81 model, price $1.50.

In the carpenter shop, on the building job,—everywhere, carpenters who demand *the most* of a tool use Plumb.

It takes more than mere tempering and forging and shaping a handle to win their approval.

And Plumb gives more: A tool that is scientifically designed for its particular job; a tool that is balanced till it works like a part of your arm.

Hatchets of specially selected steel, hardened and tempered to hold a *shaving* edge.

The razor-keen edge of a Plumb Hatchet "bites in"; saves your strength; gets work done. No. 2652, $1.60.

Nail hammers that drive a nail accurately or draw the slimmest, headless brad.

Every tool equipped with that exclusive Plumb patent—the Take-Up Wedge which tightens a handle, when it loosens, just by a turn of the screw.

Finished with rust-proof Black Head and soil-proof Red Handle of strength-tested hickory—ready for a lifetime of service.

It is the *extra* value that won leadership for Plumb,—those added touches in a tool that make it a joy to use.

Your hardware merchant is a tool specialist. Ask him to show you Plumb Tools.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Phila., U.S.A.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

You cut *true to the line* with the *thin, yet stiff*, Disston Saws

EVERY one of the Hand Saws in the entirely new Disston line is thin . . . yet stiff.

Each cuts true to the line, cuts faster, runs smoother. The teeth are shaped to take hold better, bite deeper, and retain their keen edges longer.

Disston, always the world's leader, is the first to make hand saws so thin, *yet stiff*. Saws thin, but not limber to make your work easier.

These thinner, lighter blades are made possible only by Disston Steel and Disston True-Taper Grinding. Disston Steel takes a tougher temper, with the proper stiffness, and Disston True-Taper Grinding removes all unnecessary weight. This improved grinding graduates uniformly from the cutting edge to the back and from the handle to the point. The tooth edge is of the same thickness from end to end.

Six Advantages

1—Lighter Blades
—for easier cutting

2—Narrower Blades
—save strength

3—True-Taper Grind
—for faster cutting

4—Thin, yet Stiff
—for true running

5—New Handles
-give better balance

6—Disston Steel
—stays sharp longer

Ask Your Dealer

to show you the new Disston Hand Saws. They will run with less set . . . cut faster . . . cut easier . . . stay sharp longer, than any other hand saws made. Try them . . . and prove it.

Seven lightweight (Ship pattern) and eight Regular pattern (Standard width) saws for you to choose from. All more beautiful, more efficient, than ever before.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLIX—No. 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1929

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

I Venerate A Carpenter

I venerate a carpenter.
It always seems to me
There is about his ancient trade
An air of sanctity.

The saw is honest and the plane
An honorable tool;
The earnest augur sinks a shaft
Exact and beautiful.

And fair wood and very kind
To answer each request . . .
The one so happy at his tool
Takes songs out of his breast.

The while, his purpose in his hands,
He marks the hammer's beat.
The little eager shavings run
Like tidings down the street.

And it is brighter where he works
For his ecstatic zeal,
The gospel of his good intent—
I always seem to feel

A kind of tender fear for him,
So splendid and so shy . . .
I venerate a carpenter—
God knows why!

—Amanda Benjamin Hall in *The Commonweal.*

MANAGEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

SCIENCE and invention have demonstrated the fact that very little, if anything, material or serviceable in human life remains static. Fluidity, adjustment and readjustment characterize the movement of civilization from one peak of achievement in human progress to a higher and still higher point. There is a constant shifting in usages and customs as science and invention perfect newer and more attractive methods which make for human and social comfort and convenience. Processes and mechanisms which seem to be comparatively new are rendered obsolete through subsequent discoveries, improvements and inventions. Styles and customs change standards of living and modes of transportation and communication change. Instead of clinging tenaciously to that which is old and tried we seek to find that which is new and better adapted to our times.

The changes which have taken place in industry and industrial processes have been so rapid and startling as to challenge our imagination. We cannot adequately appreciate the fact that we of this generation have been associated with an industrial revolution. We become conscious of this fact only when we make comparison of the past with the present, comparing the age of steam with the age of electricity and the needs of primitive existence with the needs of modern life and its minimum requirements.

The introduction of machinery into industry has produced a profound effect upon our economic and social life. It has served to reduce production costs and simultaneously to increase the productivity of working men and women. It has brought about mass production, standardization in output and specialization as a substitute for individual skill and training. Human drudgery has been relieved, social well-being has been advanced. Knowledge has been more widely disseminated. Wider opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure and recreation have been created. Great stimulation has been given to research and study and the requirements of mechanical invention and the standards of human life and living have been brought to a higher level. Spiritual values have been enhanced in correspondence to the enhancement of material values.

Working men and women represented by the American Federation of Labor possess a full sense of appreciation of all the benefits and blessings which have come to the human race through the mechanization of industry. In the early stages of machine introduction and expansion many workers viewed with apprehension the effect which machinery would have upon their opportunities to secure and maintain steady employment. Job security is a matter of grave concern to every wage earner and his family. Life, living, happiness and home depend upon it. Feelings of personal interest led to sporadic opposition, in some localities, to the introduction of machinery. However, the American Federation of Labor never assumed such an attitude. The great mass of working people has come to understand that machinery in industry represents a logical development in human progress and that its further introduction and use is essential to industrial success and to the establishment and maintenance of industrial supremacy.

Because there seems to be a distorted idea prevailing in the minds of some regarding the attitude of the American Federation of Labor with reference to the use of machinery in industry, its officers and representatives have, on numerous occasions, stated that the American labor movement welcomes the installation and extension of the use of machinery in industry. American working men and women have adjusted themselves to this phase of industrial development and are adjusting themselves to the changes which have taken place as machinery has been substituted for hand labor and hand service. In fact, it is this human element in industry which has contributed very greatly to the success of the wide-spread use of industrial machinery.

As compared with the labor movements in many other countries, the American Federation of Labor has taken

a most advanced position in its acceptance of this great industrial change which has come upon us. Although the Organized Labor movements of some of these countries, to which I have referred, have set themselves in opposition to the introduction and use of mechanical processes in industry, because of the widespread unemployment which ensued, the American labor movement has accepted it, has adjusted itself to it and will be found cooperating with management in the extended and efficient use of mechanical technique and mechanical improvement.

Machine production, both in quantity and quality, has been made possible very largely through the efficiency and skill of the workers who operate the machines. From the economic point of view, however, working people insist that they shall share equitably in the benefits which accrue from the introduction and use of machinery. These benefits may be classified as higher wages and enlarged opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure and recreation.

The American Federation of Labor insists that it would be highly unfair and unjust for owners and management to appropriate to themselves all the benefits which come through the use of machinery and power.

Obviously, the efficiency and productivity of working people are increased through the enlarged and extended use of machinery. Common justice demands that the wages of the workers shall increase in acordance with their increasing power of production. In a corresponding way the hours of labor can be reduced so that the great mass of working people may enjoy higher wages, short workdays and shorter work weeks through the introduction and installation of machinery and power.

Turning briefly to a consideration of serious social and economic problems which have grown out of the introduction of machinery and power, we find first and chief among them all the problems of machine displacement. Persons who have served years of apprenticeship and additional years as skilled, trained workers have found the skill and training which they acquired rendered valueless and ineffective. Furthermore, through machine displacement they have been forced into unemployment and to seek new opportunities for service in newer industries where their acquired skill and training is of no value whatsoever. Actors, musicians, artists, telegraph operators, in addition to other skilled workers, have been displaced through the introduction of machinery.

For instance, a power-operated machine used in the manufacture of men's clothing, operated by not more than two persons displaces two hundred skilled clothing cutters.

Up to this time more than three thousand musicians have been displaced through the introduction of movie-tone and mechanical music. Human displacement of the kind and character enumerated is going on constantly as new machines are installed and others already in operation are improved and made more efficient.

How is society going to meet the serious situation which will ultimately be created through the continuation of machine displacement? We are justified in believing that there will be a further expansion of the use of machinery and power and that it is quite impossible for us to appraise the extent to which machinery will be used in mass production and in industry generally. Thus far those who have been displaced through the introduction of machinery have secured employment in the newer industries which have grown up during the last two decades. This process will no doubt continue until we reach the limit of industrial absorption. Assuming that a point will be reached eventually what preparation, if any, shall we make in order to deal with the problem of technological unemployment in a scientific, humane and just way? How can we help skilled and unskilled workers during the period of transition which they are bound to meet when they are thrown out of employment through the operation of machine displacement to the period when they find new employment?

We cannot create an army of unemployed and maintain prosperity. Every worker is a consumer but when workers are suffering from unemployment they cannot purchase and consume. It is, therefore, to the interest of industry that the mass of working people shall be employed so that the purchasing and consuming power of America's greatest market may be established and maintained at a maximum capacity.

It is the opinion of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor that the question of machine displacement should be considered by governmental authorities and a plan formulated by which substantial aid and assistance can be extended to those who have been displaced by machinery in securing new employment suitable to their qualifications and abilities. An agency could be created by the Federal Government for the purpose of assembling information regarding opportunities for employment, the location and demands of new industries and opportunities for men of special skill and training to secure employment. No private agency could function properly in dealing with a question of this kind. For that reason only the Government could act and could create an agency which would be a clearing house of information for displaced workers.

Further installation of industrial, mechanical equipment is inevitable. No person with vision and understanding would attempt to stop it. I repeat, Labor welcomes it. We would not stop it if we could. While this mechanizing process is continuing the human element in industry must be protected and its interests must be preserved. Machines may produce commodities but they do not consume them. A market must be created and maintained for the use and consumption of the goods and manufactured articles which machine-equipped industry produces if a steady balance is to be maintained between the forces of production and consumption. This can be done by developing the purchasing power of the consuming masses to its maximum capacity.

Every person is a potential consumer but only those who possess a purchasing power are active consumers. The jobless cannot buy. As unemployment increases the opportunities for the sale of manufactured goods decreases. Expanding unemployment means a contracting consuming market. Here is the basis of Labor's concern and anxiety over the problem of technological unemployment caused by machine displacement. We wish to arouse interest in a plan or plans which will serve to cushion wage earners moving from machine displaced positions to other jobs for which they are by training, skill and ability, best suited.

Every person willing and able should be accorded an opportunity to secure employment. There should be no army of unemployed or human scrap heap in America. A jobless class in the cities and towns of the nation constitutes a menace to society. None of these dire consequences will follow the installation of machinery in industry if, while such installation is going on, we see to it that the purchasing and consuming power of all the people is built up and maintained upon a basis corresponding with the productive capacity of industry. This is an objective possible of attainment, noble in purpose and worthy of all human endeavor. If we have the vision and possess the courage and will to achieve we can realize it.

THE CARPENTER'S INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY

(By Hugh K. Taylor, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association)

THE responsibility of the carpenter for the durability and general satisfaction of the structure that he erects is increasing as time progresses and industry progresses with time.

The carpenter, in other words, is something more than "just a carpenter" —a man who, with hammer, saw and some nails, is expected to do nothing more than put together materials assembled for a house, barn or some other structure. His physical labor on the job is only a part of the duty that he is called upon to fulfill. His brain—his knowledge of materials and their uses—is requisitioned quite as much as his muscles when he is employed to build something. His responsibility is considerably more than sawing boards evenly and driving nails "straight and true."

Nor does his responsibility end when the last board is sawed and the last nail driven—for then begins his part of the responsibility for the satisfaction or dissatisfaction which the structure gives its owner, upon which may rest his reputation as a carpenter.

Recognizing his responsibility, the quality of the materials that he puts into a structure is a matter of much con-

cern to the carpenter. He knows that he can't do a good job with poor materials, but frequently finds it difficult to convince a stubborn customer of that fact. The carpenter knows no building material so thoroughly as he knows lumber. He knows its various species and grades, and if he could but impart the essentials of his knowledge of lumber to those for whom he builds their satisfaction would be increased, his responsibility would be lessened and the scope of his reputation as a good carpenter enlarged.

A method of imparting practical knowledge of lumber and its uses to the public is being put into effect by the leading lumber manufacturers of all regions and species through their national organization—the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. That method does not attempt to impart to the public the technical knowledge of lumber that the carpenter possesses. Its purpose is (1) to free the public mind of the age-old belief that "lumber is just lumber;" (2) to supplement that belief or opinion with the fact that there is a grade of lumber for every building purpose; (3) to impress the fact upon the public mind that there is no better all-purpose building material than lumber of various grades, and (4) that lumber can now be bought and used with the same degree of confidence with which one buys any other product of recognized quality.

If that is accomplished through the method being put into effect by dependable lumber manufacturers all over the United States, through their National Association, it is reasonable to assume that the carpenters of this country will be benefitted accordingly. Those benefits should be and doubtless are so obvious to them as to need no explanation.

The method being employed by lumber manufacturers to accomplish the results previously mentioned is the grade marking and trade marking of lumber made in conformity with American Lumber Standards. Carpenters know those Standards as well as they know lumber grades and sizes. Without marking, however, they are not always sure of getting the grades they want, the ones best adapted to specific uses and which they can confidently recommend to those for whom they are building. Grade and trade-marking of lumber removes all doubts upon those points; prevents needless arguments with dealers and customers, and gives assurance of quality in construction.

Further assurance of the quality of lumber grade and trade-marked by the great Regional Lumber Manufacturers' Associations is given by the appearance with those marks of the National-Tree Symbol. This Symbol, in the form of a little tree with the letter "N" in its top, financially guarantees the correctness of the Regional Association marks to the lumber dealer, who in turn can extend the guaranty to the consumer. The carpenter can use it with assurance that the structure which he builds will give full satisfaction to its owner if he employs ordinary skill in its use. Unmarked American Standard Lumber will continue to be obtainable, but the National-Tree Symbol will be the best evidence of the wisdom of his selection of lumber for various purposes that the carpenter can find.

THE UNION LABEL

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor)

THE question has often arisen in my mind as to why all classes of employers fraternize with workers in all kinds of societies or associations on an equal footing, but when these same workers join a labor organization they are immediately classified as undesirables.

The answer to this question is that nothing is so stubbornly resisted as an attempt to organize into effective trade unions, yet it is the organized workers that mean so much to industrial stability and prosperity.

Unless labor is powerful enough to be respected, the workers are doomed to toil under unfair and unjust conditions. Without unions industrial democracy, as intepreted by the trade agreement, is impossible. And without democracy in industry, and that is where it counts the most, there is no such thing as complete democracy in America.

Only through the trade union can the wage earner have a voice in determining conditions of labor and obtain the discipline needed for self-government. Those who are opposing the unions may think they are fighting its alleged errors, but what they really are fighting against is democracy in industry.

In their desire to crush and eliminate the trade unions from industry, they forget that the business they are so zealously defending is wholly dependent upon the purchase and consuming power of the workers. Low wages and long days or weeks of labor, usually found in unorganized industries, are not conducive of progress, prosperity, education or social betterment.

Show me a community where active, virile trade unions do not exist, and there I will show you the major portion of the population without education, ambition or hope for the better things of life. Where trade unions are strong, well officered and intelligently directed, you will find progress, prosperity and community welfare at the highest possible standard.

Practically every advance made by the workers has been pioneered by the trade unions. Free schools and text books, better homes, protective factory laws, elimination of child labor, equal pay for equal work by women in industry, compensation for injury or death, health and sanitary laws, are all directly traceable to trade union activity.

The organized workers is the only group in our country that helps all other groups when they make advances. If it is higher wages or a shorter work week, the manuafcturer and the retailer benefit by increased purchase power of the workers. Even the non-unionists gets a relative increase or improvement in his conditions without any effort on his part.

At a very low estimate, the Organized Labor forces of our country have a purchasing power of five billions of dollars annually. If perchance a twenty percent country-wide reduction in the wages of these workers could be effected by those who are hostile to us, it would simply mean a contraction of purchase power of one billion dollars.

With this contraction of purchase power, it would also mean bank failures, closing down of factories and retail stores, and worse than all of these, untold physical suffering of the vast army of the unemployed.

This unemployment condition would lead to the keenest possible competition for the jobs still left, with further reductions of wages to add to the already abnormal condition and further stagnation of business.

The only deduction to be made from this short-sighted policy is to recognize that the Labor Movement is here to stay and that it is a stabilizer of business, progress and prosperity.

The two husky children of the Trade Union Movement, the Trade Agreement and the Union Label, should receive the hearty cooperation and support of all fair minded citizens. The Trade Agreement stands for peace, justice and fair dealing in industry while the Union Label attached to any article, is a guarantee that it was produced in America, under our boasted American standard of living, as America is the only country in the world where the Union Label is the hallmark of industrial democracy.

Those who believe in the great American principle of fair play, whether they belong to a Labor Union or not, should use their power of purchase to strengthen the hands of the organized workers in the great struggle they are making to bring about a better day for all who toil. Use your American dollars to purchase American made goods bearing the Union Label. By doing this you will be giving a rebuke to the exploiter of child, sweatshop and convict labor and encouraging real American employers to continue their friendly relations with the organized toilers.

The progress, happiness and social advancement of the toilers depend upon their right and power of organization. Any hope for future improvement in the condition of the workers rests upon the loyalty of the whole Labor Movement and the intelligent cooperation of the purchasing public. Labor's powers and energies are directed and must be continued towards the unification and solidarity of the workers. The cry for democracy in industry, for better wages, shorter work days or weeks, must not be a voice in the wilderness, asking for peace and justice, and receiving abuse, vilification and injustice, tyranny and oppression.

It must be recognized that the Labor Movement as represented by the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor is a force for good and until injustice and inhumanity are driven from the industrial field, and the rights of those least able to defend themselves have been established for all time, in this fair land of ours, which has been dedicated to democracy, our work must be carried on.

Like our predecessors in this great humanitarian movement, while seeking to solve the immediate problems with which we are confronted, we always have in mind the welfare of the generations to come. The child of today is the man of tomorrow and if parents are forced to live under conditions which prevent the normal and healthy development of these children, we cannot hope that the coming generations will be an improvement on ours. This thought and idea is best expressed in a poem entitled:

Trade Union Philosophy

An old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening, cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed at twilight dim—
The sullen stream had no fear for him.
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to stem the tide.
"Old Man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your time with building here.
Your journey will end with the closing day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide
You never again will pass this way—
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"
The builder lifted his old grey head,
"Good friend in the way I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
This stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him."

HOUSES IN ABYSSINIA

Where Change Is Not Encouraged—Earthen Floors Tiles as Interior Decoration

(By George Cecil)

CIRCULAR HUTS

FROM the European standpoint of civilization the Abyssinian house is a most uncomfortable, and horribly insanitary, habitation. It has, however, served the Abyssinian very well for countless decades, while the circular huts (in which the poorer class lives) are preferred by their owners to the more pretentious edifices of the wealthy agriculturists and other well-to-do persons. In Abyssinia the natives are more or less contented with what they have, a form of philosophy which may be commended to most Western people.

Unchanging habits, customs, and tastes, also have something to do with the state of affairs architectural.

Champion Thatchers

The circular house, though built of stone, is a very rough and ready affair, while it is thatched with rushes. The thatching is carried out with considerable skill, the roof invariably being rainproof, ropes and rushes, or straw, keeping the thatch in its place. The rains, by the way, are very heavy; and at certain seasons scarcely a day passes that the roof is not put to a severe test. Sometimes the circular house is constructed of posts and straw, a thick hedge surrounding it, the inner wall being plastered with a mixture of mud and chopped straw. Chimneys are not considered necessary, and at night a few puppies, kids, and other obnoxious pets are allowed to mingle their snores with those of the family. The dreadful atmosphere beggars description.

There are rectangular, square, and oblong houses, the last-named consisting of two parallel walls, the ends of which meet in a semi-circle. These, too, are thatched; but the two-storied, flat-roofed variety does not furnish employment for the thatcher. Sometimes the owner

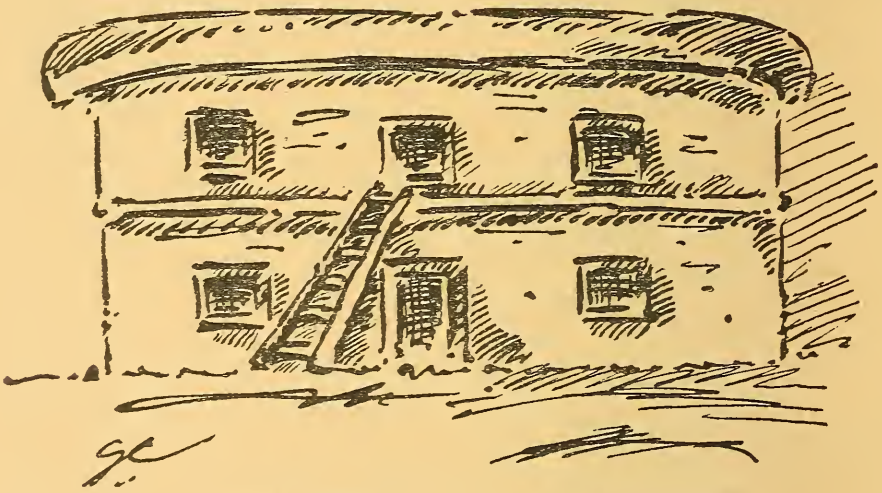
of a two-story house, finding the accommodation insufficient for the needs of his ever-increasing family, adds a story. The Abyssinians are, it may be noted, a patriarchal race, large families being encouraged. The sons and daughters, however, are utilized by the head of the establishment to look after the flocks and to till the land, taking the place of laborers, in fact. And those who shirk their duties do not care to make the attempt a second time, for the Abyssinian parent, having sound ideas upon the subject of filial obedience, does not scruple to chastise his progeny into a state of more or less cheerful submission. "Obey or be beaten" is the principle upon which slackers go about their work.

walls dividing the four rooms support the roof, and upon them are hung firearms, clothing, cooking utensils, and so forth, there being scarcely any receptacles. Indeed, tools, beds and tables are all that the Abyssinian allows himself in the way of furniture, and of these there are but few.

The floors (of earth beaten very hard) are raised; the glassless windows have shutters; and rushes—which harbor myriads of fleas and bugs—serve as carpets and rugs.

Low Ceilings and Outside Staircases

Lofty rooms are not favored by the Abyssinians, eight feet being the most to which they aspire, while in the rooms



The double story flat-roofed house, with curved extremities

Thus do they save their skins.

Clay In Place Of Mortar

He who can afford it builds himself several circular houses, the erections being surrounded by a stone wall, while a proportion of the space is devoted to an enclosure for the cattle, and a garden. There also is a shed with a raised floor of beaten earth, upon which the grain is prepared for cooking, while the women of the establishment congregate there in the intervals of performing the household duties. Some of these houses are as much as forty feet in diameter, being furnished with two doors and several windows. Clay takes the place of mortar; but it is so well kneaded that there is seldom any sign of a draught. The

of the upper story a person of good height can hardly stand upright. The two floors are connected by an outside staircase, which terminates in a small terrace and a door. A raised divan of beaten earth runs round the room, and on it the younger sleepers spread their mats of dirty sheep's wool, all available space on the floor being taken up, seniores priores by the beds of the elders. A wealthy Abyssinian, however, aims at a certain amount of comfort by allotting several houses to his family and dependents. The rafters and tiles are decorated with colored cloth; Persian carpets cover the floor; the window-openings, extending to the height of the room, let in a fair supply of that very desirable thing, fresh air. 'Tis needed.

Dug-Outs

In contrast to these houses are the "dug-outs" to be met with in certain parts of Abyssinia. A hole, six or eight feet by five, is dug in the ground, being encircled by a wall of sun-baked bricks, to which a thatched roof is added. The floor is beaten hard, and it forms the resting-place of the whole family, who manage to survive a total lack of ventilation.

Sometimes the builder finishes off his work by crowning the apex of the roof with a piece of native pottery; and in rare instances a few tiles are let into the inner walls. But, as a rule, even the simplest attempt at decoration is discouraged.

THE TIME-KEEPER

(By H. H. Siegele)

EVERY large concern, where there are many persons employed, is equipped with a modern time-clock. This time-clock, as we choose to call it, is usually located at a very conspicuous place, and the employes on coming to their place of employment, immediately go to this clock and register their coming; and in much the same manner, when leaving, they again visit this clock and register their going. In this way the time of every employe is kept on record up to the fraction of a minute, and the management, at any time, can look over the record of any or all of its employes, whenever it chooses to do so. Whether or not these modern time-clocks have been employed by any of our large construction companies, we do not know, but we are sure that their use, if they are being used, in this particular field of industry, is very limited. However, the time will never come when the building industry will have no use for the time-keeper.

The time-keeper, more than anyone else, learns to know every person employed on the job; because he must keep a record of the names of the employes, as well as the amount of time they work. Not all jobs have an official time-keeper, but every job has someone who keeps the time, and whoever keeps the time is acting in the capacity of time-keeper. On the smaller jobs the foreman is often also the time-keeper. Sometimes, too, the superintendent or the contractor himself does this work; usually on residences, and on the smaller jobs of heavy construction. But the time-keeper we are idealizing in this story, is the one, who book in hand, goes over the job at regular intervals making note of the presence or absence of those whose names he finds on the pay-roll; and when a new man comes to work, enters his name on the book.

A workman's time is his greatest asset, and the man who robs him of that, is as guilty of stealing as the man who robs a bank or a grocery store. On the other hand, when a man works for an employer, he should give honest service-value for the compensation he receives. That there are two sides to this time question, can not be denied, and we shall give instances, in order, to illustrate both sides.

That old hold-over from the pre-union times, of expecting the workman to work before and after working hours, in order to give good measure, is still found on some jobs in these modern times. We do not mean by this that a workman should drop everything at the very moment he hears the whistle blow, not at all; there are usually some little things that should be taken care of before leaving one's work, but what we do mean is, that working from ten to thirty minutes before and after regular working hours, and doing it regularly, that a man coming to work a few minutes before working hours will be considered late; or, if perchance, he should leave the job immediately after the whistle blows, it will be looked upon as quitting before quitting time. These cases are not as prevalent as they used to be, but nevertheless, they still exist, and should be blotted out as soon as possible. We give an instance of this, which came to us from a reliable source: A contractor, in order to work this stunt, hired one of his men as a sort of a "pace maker." This man received extra pay, with the understanding that he was to start to work with a "Whoop! Hoo-rah! . . . Come on boys!" spirit, about a half hour before time to go to work. And when the time came to

quit, the work was to be so interesting to him that, when the whistle blew he forgot all about it, or didn't hear it at all . . . The stunt worked, too, because he was looked upon as a sort of an unofficial straw-boss. Afterwards he boasted, that the rest of the gang were so "scared of their jobs," that none would lay down his tools, before he himself did. . . . And then he laughed, mockingly. We could give other similar instances, but the point has been brought out, and so we will pass on to the other side.

"Soldiering" on the job, or using another common expression "laying down" on the job, will probably be practiced as long as there are jobs on which men are employed. But the employer has a remedy for this, by taking such men off the pay-roll. Yet, in order to be fair, he must first learn definitely who those fellows are, so as not to discharge an innocent man. The wide-awake foreman together with the superintendent, can usually remedy such a situation. Cases of "hiding out" on the job, for shorter or longer periods of time, are not uncommon. Stories came to us, during the building of the cantonments, when out country was engaged in the World War, that perhaps seldom take place in times of peace. Fellows would "check out" in the morning, "hide out" through the day and "check in" in the evening, and at the end of the week they drew a week's wages, having done but little, if any, work during the whole week. Another story that came to us was to the effect that some fellows used, besides their own names several assumed names: "Checked out" at different lines under different names, and "checked in" in the evening in the same way, thus when the week was up they drew, not only one, but several pay envelopes. Whether or not these stories were entirely true, we, of course, do not know; but they are plausible, viewing them in the light of war-time conditions. However, we are using them here, simply as illustrations, in order to show how valuable, in many instances, is the service of a time-keeper.

Many carpenters, and we think it is a good practice, keep a record of every hour's time they put in, and in this way they are able to tell at any time, whether or not the time-keeper has kept their time correctly. Besides, they know exactly how much time they have worked, not only for the last year, but for years past. These men, while they are mechanics, are at the same time, individual time-keepers.

SOUTHERN MILL HANDS NEW TO INDUSTRY PAID LOW WAGES

(By N. C. W. C. Dept. of Social Action)

BACK of the new labor troubles in the southern textiles mills, which have been marked by strikes of the unorganized, attempts at organization and indictments for kidnapping labor officials, is a story of low wages, long hours and fast machine work among a people new to industrial life and fresh from the typical early American farm of the hills.

The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics gave the bare facts of the hours they work and the wage they get in its study of cotton mills last year. The figures are similar to those in the rayon mills in which a part of the trouble has taken place.

In Alabama they worked an average of over nine hours a day. The men made an average of $14.58 a week and the women $11.88. In Georgia they worked a little longer and they made an average of around a dollar a week more.

In North Carolina they worked a few minutes less a day than in Georgia and made about a dollar and half more a week. In South Carolina their hours were still a little more than nine hours a day and their average was $15.46 for men and $12.32 for women.—more than in Alabama but a little less than in Georgia or in North Carolina.

A nine hour day, an average wage of men by states from something less than $15.00 a week to something less than $18.00, and an average wage of women by states from something less than $12.00 a week to something less than $15.00 are the main lines of this part of their working life.

The southern mill hands are native southerners come from the farms in the hills and the brush to enter the mills and

live in the mill villages. They are old-time Americans and they have lived for a century in the backwaters of American life. With the industrialization of the South they have left their clearings and patches and have gone to work in the factories.

On their farms they had grown nearly everything they needed; a small money crop had given them the chance to buy a few things from the store. They handled little money in the course of a year and what they had was precious beyond its usual worth.

Wages week by week attracted them. City life drew many. They left the farm with all the primitive American virtues and faults, creatures of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century American mountain and hill frontier, independent, patient under difficulties and fiery when aroused. They entered a new kind of life to live in town on more money than they had ever before dreamed of handling but not with much more food and certainly with less elbow room, less independence and with more of some comforts and fewer of others.

When before they worked long hours in spells out in the open air and then had time to loaf, now they work an average of nine hours a day steadily every day in heated lint-breathing air. In recent years and months the new machines and the efficiency experts have set them to faster, harder tasks.

They were unorganized and on their farms in the hills they had had little experience with organizing. They have themselves resisted organizing and the mill owners and local business men have played upon their perjudices to keep them from listening to the organizers who came among them. In the last couple of years a new tack has been taken though with little success. Recent events may tell of a change.

THE NEW "DEAD-LINE"

(By Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor)

INCREASING attention has recently been focused upon the growing tendency among employers not to employ workmen above the age of forty. This new "dead-line" of employment has been developing very rapidly during the past few years. In a number of industries when the working force is reduced the men above forty years of age are usually let out and never taken back. When more workers are needed younger men receive first consideration. Thus the unemployment problem is accentuated and extended to include men still in their prime.

This discrimination is being supplemented by compulsory physical examinations and tests and only those of exceptional physical condition and aptitude are given the right of way. The process of elimination and selection does not end there. It applies likewise against workmen with larger families. If a man who has four children seeks employment he is denied employment because of the "risk" involved. Should he be killed during his employment the insurance carrier will have more to pay than in the case of a single man.

In some industrial communities these restrictive and selective employment policies have developed to really serious proportions. They are wholly anti-social in character. They unfairly and unjustly throw the burden of care of these older and less physically capable men upon industries not following these practices and upon the community as a whole.

Those engaged in following this employment policy undoubtedly present what they believe to be a plausible answer. Yet the fact remains that this restrictive employment practice is founded almost, if not entirely, upon the selfish desire to exploit man power exclusively at its greatest efficiency, secure lower rates for compensation and group life, sick and accident insurance, and at the same time enlarge the employers' control over workmen.

The development of a "dead-line" at forty years of age is not confined to private employment. It extends into national, state, and municipal employment. This discrimination is being practiced in public employment against mature workers through civil service rules. This development calls for a new revaluation and reconstruction of our civil service

rules if governments are to end the game of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

While these selective and restrictive employment policies are making more difficult of solution the unemployment problems, and are adding heavy burdens and uncertainties to the life of the wage earners in their advancing years it is seriously questioned if industry really gains by such inhumane practices. After all, a man at forty is in many cases the most desirable type of workman. His larger experience and training add to his value as a worker and family responsibilities assumed make him a more steady worker.

Employer insurance, sick benefits, and retirement allowances all tend to make it of immediate profit to employers to weed out the older workers. However, what industry may thus profit in the immediate reduction of paternalistic costs is ultimately more than set off by a gradual reduction in production results and added costs to meet the new requirements of the people of the state made necessary by such anti-social practices. It must be apparent that if the development of social insurance is permitted to create a distinctly anti-social phenomena as one of its leading by-products that industry will be required by the state and through the state to provide for the care and attention of those it has forced to the scrap-heap and whom it will not provide for in any other way.

The situation thus being developed is one not alone of grave concern to the workers and to the communities in which they live. It is a subject of increasing importance to industry itself, and unless righted will ultimately come to plague industry.

If we are to continue as a nation wherein all shall have equal opportunity to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness then every man must have an equal chance and no law, system or procedure should permit a discrimination so unjust and unfair as is embraced in the restrictive and selective employment policies now being pursued in some industries and ever widening in scope and character.

HISTORIC FLORIDA

THE 110th anniversary of the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000 was a significant event in Florida, February 22nd.

On that date 110 years ago John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State under President James Madison, received a distinguished caller at his office—Luis de Onis, minister plenipotentiary from Spain. During the course of their conversation, which followed long drawn out negotiations, they signed the treaty whereby Spain ceded the district of Florida, which then included parts of Georgia and Alabama.

For two centuries prior to the purchase, Florida's history was replete with romance and bravery. No state in the Union had been more sought for nor fought over. Its parent flag was changed ten times. The territory belonged to Spain, to France, Great Britain, the Confederacy and last to the United States.

Its known history dates back beyond that of any other part of the continent. In 1497 Sebastian Cabot reported sailing along its shores, but did not attempt to found a settlement, according to historians. Juan Ponce de Leon landed first in 1513 seeking the Fountain of Youth near St. Augustine. He returned in 1521 with plans for development but was wounded by Indians and died soon afterward in Cuba. Panfilo de Narvaez landed first on the west coast near Tampa, 1527, but died there. Hernando de Soto landed near Pensacola in 1539 and met death near the Mississippi river.

Then came a succession of explorers who placed colonies at various places with various success. The list includes many illustrious names—Jean Ribault, the Hugenot, Sir Francis Drake, English mariner; Pedro Mendez, Spanish explorer; De Luna y Arellano, the Mexican; De Gourges, De Laudonniere, French patriots and others.

War between themselves and with the Indians kept the invaders under arms for two centuries before this country bought the state and the dream of peaceful colonization was shattered by the Seminole wars and the war between the states. It was not until 1880 when Gov. William D. Bloxham sold a vast tract of land in South Florida for 25 cents an acre that any real development was accomplished.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

The Need for More Equitable and Regularly Adopted Compensation

(By John Gray, L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

ALL laws that may be passed are not always just and righteous, nor does the form of the law always sanction and justify any act that causes suffering without good reason. Laws should be founded on justice and operated humanely. The duty of a government is to promote equality and secure adequate provisions for penalty when injury is occasioned by the willful misconduct of either an employer or an employe.

Six State Workmen's Compensation laws, representing 20 percent of the population of the country, provide that no compensation shall be allowed for injury or death due to an employe's misconduct or negligence. If an employe is injured by reason of the willful misconduct or negligence of an employer or his managing representative, such employer shall be liable for compensation, and the amount of compensation is increased in three of the group of six laws, viz., California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, varying from 15 to 100 percent.

Willful negligence on the part of the employe is stressed in 32 workmen's compensation laws, representing 50 percent of the population of the country, specifically providing that no compensation shall be allowed for the injury or death due to an employe's willful misconduct or negligence; and no provisions have been specifically made to secure compensation when the injury has been occasioned by the misconduct or negligence of the employer or his agent.

Under such conditions just and adequate compensation for injured workers manifestly cannot uniformly be attained. The State of New York is one of the group of 32 laws in which no penalty for willful misconduct of an employer obtains, while by reason of the willful misconduct of an employer the Massachusetts law provides for double compensation.

The methods of promptly obtaining justice must be adapted to the needs of the present day.

INDUSTRIAL BLINDNESS

(By Lewis H. Carris, Director, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness)

THOUSANDS of cases of seriously defective vision among working men and women could be prevented by remedying faulty illumination in industry and thus avoiding the consequent eye strain to workers. Thousands of industrial accidents also could be prevented by better lighting in the plant. It is obvious that no person can do his work efficiently unless he can see what he is doing, clearly and comfortably; yet this fundamental principle of industrial hygiene and business efficiency is violated in thousands of factories and offices every day. As a result, the worker suffers from eye strain or from one or more of the many disorders which have their root in eye strain, and industry suffers from decreased production, increased spoilage and errors, increased personal injuries and compensation costs, and lowered plant morale.

The proper lighting of factories and other work places, however, is really more important from the humanitarian standpoint of conservation of vision and prevention of blindness than from the purely economic point of view. Although many corporations spend large sums of money in safety work and thus contribute toward the campaign for the prevention of blindness through prevention of accidents generally, yet insufficient attention is given by business men to the problems of illumination on which depend the existence or the absence of constant eye strain.

The growth of industry in general and particularly the development of new types of machinery and its application to ever increasing numbers of processes increase continually the number of eye accident hazards to be guarded against; these hazards are decreased to a considerable extent by proper and sufficient illumination. Modern methods of mass

production with their emphasis on speed often require continuous eye strain for hours. This eye strain, continued over considerable periods of time, may result in a permanent impairment of vision with the inevitable consequences of increased accident hazard and deterioration of the quality of the product. Then, too, the twenty-four hour plant is becoming more and more common. This means that two out of three eight hour shifts must work most of the time with artificial lighting.

This high pressure of modern industry requires closer attention to the health of the worker, especially the condition of his eyes. The employe who trys to do accurate work under poor light suffers from nervous and muscular fatigue because of constant eye strain, and such fatigue is a great predisposing cause of many diseases. Four of the twelve great cranial nerves are devoted to sight, and the bad effect upon the whole human mental and physical machine which may result from continued irritation of these nerves may be readily appreciated.

Unfortunately, eyestrain causes no direct pain until it becomes severe. You must take your warning from other things—headache, backache, indigestion, dizziness and so forth—things which people do not naturally associate with their eyes. And that, probably, is the reason why so many people let their eye trouble go into serious stages before they do anything about it. If a cut finger didn't bleed or hurt, most people would let it go till it began to stiffen with infection before they would take care of it, because they consider pain adequate warning, and cuts usually get well by themselves.

If one were to say to the average employer today, "One out of every two employes in your shops, offices, and stores cannot see clearly what he is doing," the employer would be astounded, or he would simply refuse to believe the statement unless it were supported by the records of examinations by physicians or oculists. And yet this statement is not only true, but extremely conservative, except for the comparatively few establishments in which the eyes of every employe have been examined and those of subnormal vision corrected by the use of glasses or by medical or surgical treatment. Some of the larger and more progressive industries have in recent years begun to examine the eyes of all employes and of all applicants for employment.

The close connection between proper or improper illumination in a plant—or in an entire industry—and the eye sight of its employes can be observed, for instance, in the garment trades of New York City. An examination of the eyes of 10,000 garment workers disclosed that approximately 75 percent of them suffer from defective vision. This seems like an unusually large percentage, but the reason is made clear by investigation of lighting conditions in the 6,000 garment workshops in New York City. After such an investigation it was estimated that not more than 10 percent of these shops had adequate daylight in their working quarters. In justice to the employers, however, it should be pointed out that part of the blame was due to faulty building construction.

Insufficient or inefficient light is common in a great many other trades as well. In many shops the natural light is cut down one quarter simply because the windows are not washed regularly. It would be fortunate for mankind if all work could be done under adequate daylight illumination, the ideal light for the eyes, and every effort should be made to use daylight for as much of the time as possible. In addition to large window areas, equipped with awnings or shades, skylights should be provided wherever feasible. These window spaces should be washed regularly. Where artificial illumination is used, responsibility for renewing electric bulbs when they are needed should be fixed upon a specific individual in the plant.

While it is true that a scientific measurement of light and the determination of proper installations can finally be made only by the illuminating engineer, nevertheless in practice much of the illuminating equipment of our factories, mills and other work places is installed and maintained without such supervision.

The application of common sense will make it possible for any factory executive to discover for himself many of the faults of the lighting system in his plants, where such exist. A survey of the natural and artificial lighting of any place of work should take into account the following factors: arrangement of

windows and skylights for maximum natural light; arrangements of desks, machines, and work benches so that employes do not face windows; avoidance of shadows, especially at the operating points of machines; selection of a lighting system and equipment requiring a minimum of local lights; illumination for out-of-the-way corners where valves, switches, stairs, etc., are located; and facilities for cleaning lights and reflectors with a minimum of inconvenience or accident hazard.

It is possible for the layman to measure accurately the amount of illumination which exists in any given work conditions by the use of the foot-candle meter, a simple moderately priced instrument designed for practical use where a large photo-meter and trained operator are not available. The simple directions which accompany the instrument enable the operator with a little practice to measure foot-candles accurately enough for most practical purposes. In many cities a foot-candle meter may be borrowed for a day or two from the local gas or electric lighting company. It is wise policy in any industrial establishment of reasonable size to obtain one of these instruments and to train someone to check up at regular intervals on the actual efficiency of the lighting system in use in various workrooms.

JUBILEE OR MEMORIAL

THE Washington State Labor News published in Seattle, Wash., in its issue of May 10th, 1929 under the above caption says:

"Last month the communist international celebrated its 10th anniversary. The communist press in Russia and leaders of the communist international related their great accomplishments during its existence and the splendid chances for a world revolution in the near future.

"When the Bolsheviki captured the government in Russia in November 1917, the apostle of communism, Nikolai Lenin, prophesied a world revolution within six months. Later on, Zinoviev, the then chairman of the communist international, postponed the revolution for three years longer. Last year, Bucharin, another leader of the party, made a further postponement of the world revolution for a few decades. Now at the tenth anniversary celebration the communist leaders were proclaiming that capitalism is comparatively stronger.

"The truth of the matter is that during the last 10 years the "World Revolution" suffered one defeat after another. In the year 1919 the first revolutionary General Strike in France, called by the communists was defeated. In 1922, the Onward March organized by the communists to march to Ruhr in Germany was a miserable failure. In 1923 the attempted communists uprising in Germany met with defeat. The same fate was shared by the uprisings in Poland and Esthonia.

"Whenever and wherever the communists agitators were considered of a serious nature it was not only repressed, but it was met with a dictatorship and the loss of all the liberties previously enjoyed. Witness the establishment of dictators in Hungary, Italy, Spain and Bulgaria.

"We are now witnessing the dissolving process of the communist international all over Europe. One of the chief heroes of the revolution, the right hand of Lenin and one of the founders of the communist third international, Leon Trotsky, is now calling upon the faithful to organize a fourth international to combat the third.

"Millions of dollars were spent by Moscow to help the Nationalists in Turkey and in China, but with what results. The jails of Turkey are filled with communists and we can still remember the recent wholesale executions in China.

"There is only one accomplishment to the credit of the communists, if credit that be. They have succeeded in demoralizing and weakening a number of trade unions both in Europe and here, but even these questionable victories are disappearing and the workers are no longer paying any attention to the paid emissaries of the third communist international.

"Not an anniversary celebration, but rather a memorial service should be held by the communist party."

IF THE FLAG COULD SPEAK

(By Selden Carlyle Adams, National Education Association)

BENEATH my folds soldiers have fought in defense of their passion for liberty, and under the inspiration of my symbolism statesmen have built a Republic dedicated to the ideal of the sovereign rights of free citizens. I have seen the growth of a model system of public schools seeking to offer a fair start in life to every boy and girl. I have encouraged the scientist in his search for truth, the merchant in his contribution to human wealth, and the laborer in his toil to provide for human comfort. For a century and a half the sons and daughters of Europe and Asia have looked upon me as the emblem of hope and opportunity.

But with all that glorious history there are moments when the breezes cease to blow and I must droop in shame at the knowledge that in the great land I represent, the bodies and spirits of little children are being broken in mines, factories, and mills; that corruption has found its way even into the municipal halls of my great cities; that in the hearts of some citizens sheltered by me there abides a spirit of hate for fellowmen; that I have not been permitted to play a part of larger usefulness in the work of benefitting all mankind regardless of nation, creed, or color.

What of my future? It rests with my sovereign citizens, and in them have I placed my trust that the day may come when I shall wave over a million schoolhouses all providing equal opportunities for the guided growth of childhood; over federal institutions in which there will abide a genuine concern for the safety and prosperity of the whole world; over factories where the rights of mankind will be upheld; over halls of business dedicated to unselfishness; and over Churches truly consecrated to the loftiest ideals of Christian brotherhood!

IN FREEDOM'S NAME

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Kansas wrote the following editorial when Governor Allen of Kansas, a friend of White, was trying to put White in jail because White, in his paper, had expressed sympathy with striking railway shopmen.

"TO AN ANXIOUS FRIEND"

"You tell me that law is above freedom of utterance, and I reply that you can have no wise laws nor free enforcement of wise laws unless there is freedom of expression of the wisdom of the people—and, alas, their folly with it. But if there is freedom, folly will die of its own poison and the wisdom will survive. That is the history of the race. It is the proof of man's kinship with God.

"You say that freedom of utterance is not for time of stress, and I reply with the sad truth that only in times of stress is freedom of utterance in danger. No one questions it in calm days, because it is not needed. And the reverse is true also.

"Only when free utterance is suppressed is it needed, and when it is needed it is most vital to justice. Peace is good. But if you are interested in peace through force and without free discussion —that is to say, free utterance decently and in order—your interest in justice is slight.

"And peace without justice is tyranny, no matter how you may sugar coat it with expediency. This state today is in more danger from suppression than from violence, because in the end suppression leads to violence; indeed, is the child of suppression. Whoever pleads for justice helps to keep the peace, and whoever tramples upon the plea for justice, temperately made in the name of peace, only outrages peace and kills something fine in the heart of man which God put there when He got our manhood. When that is killed, brute meets brute on each side of the line.

"So, dear friend, put fear out of your heart. This nation will survive, this state will prosper, the orderly business of life will go forward if only men can speak in whatever way given them to utter what their hearts hold—by voice, by postal card, by letter, or by press. Reason never has failed men. Only force and repression have made the wrecks in the world."

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

DESTINY is a peculiar thing. It works in such peculiar ways. If anyone had told me ten years ago that President Hutcheson would appoint me as the official scribe for the Home Pages in the Carpenter, I would have laughed and said, "You are crazy, I will never have to go to that Home." First, because I was against the proposition, and secondly, I did not think I would have to. Anyhow, here I am, a guest, and the only thing I asked in accepting this honor was the freedom of my thoughts and pen and the privilege of assuming a nom de plume, all of which the General President readily granted, so with readers' indulgence, I will ramble along from time to time, describing in my humble way things of interest as I see them in Lakeland, as well as the incidents surrounding our daily lives in the Home.

From conversations with my Buddies, I found the circumstances surrounding their coming here were very much the same as mine, so I see no reason why I should not tell my own story rather than use theirs. Eight years ago, I awoke to the fact that I was on my way down the other side of the Hill, my partner fell sick and the Good Lord saw fit to take her away, "May she ever rest in Peace." The succeeding years made it hard for me, my family drifted apart and at last I found myself alone. I have no English at my command to describe what **alone** means to a Union man over sixty years of age. Work was hard to get and when I did land a job I only lasted a few days, and in some instances, only a few hours. Last fall, for the first time in my life, the landlady knocked at my door and I had to stall her off, as I did not have the money to pay my room rent. I had always been independent and I can't describe the feelings that incident left in me. After much thought, I walked to the District office and asked all kinds of questions about this Home, some were answered to my satisfaction while others could not be answered, but our Secretary said, "Hutch is a big fellow and you can bet he will have things right down there," and then he said—"you have been a good Union man for thirty-two years and you are over sixty-five years of age, so why don't you go up to the Local Union and make application for admittance to the Home and get the benefit of what you are entitled to." His advice caused me a few sleepless nights but next meeting night found me fixing it up with the Business Agent to send in an application. The next move was a trip to the Doctor who in turn told me I was not as good a man as I used to be. He also said Florida was good for something, which I later learned meant old age. Ten days later, I got a notice to report in Lakeland on March 14th. The Local Union made me a very nice appropriation from the Contingent Fund as well as provide my railroad ticket and sleeper. When I said good-bye to the boys, it was snowing hard and real cold and needless to say, it was with mixed feelings I stepped aboard that train. A fellow traveler asked where I was going and I told him, he said, "You sure are a lucky boy, I was down yonder a few weeks ago and it is the greatest place I have ever seen." That helped to perk my feelings up and I started to get anxious about getting here. I got into Jacksonville in the early evening and a fine lady from the Travelers' Aid saw to it that my bag was taken care of and directed me to a restaurant, where I got a good meal for fifty cents. When I returned, she talked to me until train time and got a darkie to put me on the right car. I could not sleep, in fact it was hardly worth while, as I arrived in Lakeland at 5:00 in the morning. I got off on a rather dimly lighted platform, a little bewildered, when I was met with the cheery salutation of "Good Morning Brother, are you heading to your Home?" This gentleman introduced himself as the Superintendent and with him was a darkie in a neat uniform with "Carpenters' Home" on his cap. All he seemed able to say was, "Yus suh." I was asked to follow him while the Superintendent went in search of another fellow. A few minutes later, he re-

turned with another Brother from the wild and woolly West. We hopped aboard a new bus and at the end of a three mile drive, I got the first glimpse of the entrance to the grounds and I got quite a thrill as we rode under the Arch, but this was only to be followed by a greater one. As we wound our way up the driveway, there stood my new Home, in all its majestic splendor, swa thed in the rays of the rising sun that seemed to turn it into a palace of gold. Before me lay a well kept lawn with palms and other types of trees, shrubs and flowers that I had never seen before. I could hardly believe my eyes, and to think that only a few hours before I had left the old town in a blinding snowstorm. Before I awoke to the reality of it all, the Boss said, "Well, here we are Boys," and out we got. In a few minutes he had us in a room and suggested that we flip a coin for the choice of the two beds and closets. We agreed, and I lost, but when I got time to look around, there was no choice, everything was the same but it was just his way of making us feel good about things.

Right on the dot at 7:00 o'clock, he took us into breakfast, Oh Boy! it was some breakfast—the fruit, hot cakes, sausage and coffee were all that any man could desire. At 9:00 o'clock I met Dr. Griffin. His examination was a thorough one and I kind of think he was checking up on the Doctor that examined me at home. Anyhow, he said I was none the worse for my trip and there was only a slight difference in the two examinations. If my suspicions are right, it is a good thing to check up, for it is only to protect us all from things the other doctor may have missed. Nothing further was required of me that day and I was at liberty to do as I pleased.

The boys from the various parts of the country began to arrive and they in turn were received and assigned to rooms in the same manner I was. Everything working as if it was an every day occurrence. The whole thing reminded me very much of going on a new job, everyone sizing the other fellow up and just a little bit slow to get acquainted. The General President was sure a busy fellow shaking hands, talking first with one fellow and then the other, always able to find some fellow in our Local that we knew and it made us feel good to know that he knew someone we knew.

At supper, we all sat down together to a real spread of fried chicken, fritters, desert and coffee. The General President welcomed us with the following well chosen remarks:

"As your General President, I wish to extend you a welcome to your new Home and wish you a long life to enjoy the many features that are provided for your comfort here. To assure perpetuation of the beauty and economic future of this Home, it is essential to adopt a set of simple rules which will be necessary that all strictly adhere to, by so doing, we will perform our part in maintaining a co-operative spirit and hygienic standard which will promote the welfare and happiness of all concerned."

He then read the rules and regulations, which are as follows:

1. Reveille—Not later than 6:30 A. M.
2. Completion of toilet by 6:50 A. M.
3. Breakfast—7:00 A. M. to 7:30 A. M.
4. Personal effects in order by 8:30 A. M.
5. Opportunity of interviewing Management 9:00 A. M.
6. Necessary Medical attention 9:00 A. M.
7. Weekly town passes issued 10:00 A. M.
8. Luncheon—12:30 P. M. to 1:00 P. M.
9. Reception of Visitors 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.
10. Supper—6:00 to 6:30 P. M.
11. Retire not later than 10:00 P. M.
12. Monopoly of games, property or location is not permissible.
13. No games are permitted in bed rooms.
14. Conversations in Reading Rooms are not allowed.
15. No visitors permitted in the Building on Sunday.
16. Smoking in bed prohibited.
17. All Doctor's orders must be carried out in every detail.

18. Controversy with employees is not permissible.
19. Inattention on the part of any employee must be reported at the office.
20. Religious and political argument is forbidden.

Violation of the aforesaid Rules is punishable by curtailment of liberties by the resident official.

All contingencies arising, not covered by Rules and Regulations will be decided by the Home Authority pending clarification by the General President. You will agree with me that they will not be hard to keep, but the last two paragraphs give the resident authority a lot of power should the occasion arise and as far as I can learn everyone here is satisfied with them. The General President further informed us that the office staff would help us with our correspondence if our hand was too shaky to write and implored us to make a pal and confidant of the Superintendent. It is needless to say by this time a great many of you have had a sample of the letter writing ability of Miss Chris.

Our first supper together was a huge success. The ice was broken and we all adjourned to smoke the President's cigars in the spacious lounge. As the early hours of the evening slipped by, I sat in the comfortable red leather chairs and mused of the days that have gone by, wishing in perfect contentment that some of my pals had lived long enough to see the reward that you members made possible for an old fellow who never had his card in his boots.

The soft radio music helped the Sand Man and I had to retire. As I lay on the best mattress I have ever slept on and for the first time in many moons, I fell asleep wondering if it was all a dream.

(To be continued)

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

The other night down on the pier, the conversation shifted from fish to fishing and a Pal of mine told this humdinger:

"When I was working in St. Petersburg, I used to go down to the pier and one day I saw a fellow catch a balloon fish. As he started to land it, down swooped a pelican and grabbed fish, hook, line and sinker. The fish realizing its terrible position, just inflated itself and blew the pelican into a thousand pieces. Of course the fisherman got back his hook, line and sinker."

Step up, Tom, you are at the top of the class.

* * *

It is funny to listen to some fellows lay down their ideas of the rules of croquet. Anyhow the game is still going on by the printed set of rules.

* * *

Some of you fountain pen artists better be careful when writing to your Labor papers. My advice is stick to what you know to be facts in the case. Someone is liable to call you on it.

* * *

Say, Boy! You learned more about personal hygiene in that two minute talk with the Boss than you ever knew before. My advice to you is don't wait to be told, take a bath.

* * *

Say John, are you sure the flowers you brought Miss Hattie grew outside of the lady's fence?

* * *

A citizen of the world arrived in our midst. If I recall, some of them kind of citizens were thrown out of the last Convention. The rest of us chaps are citizens of the United States and Canada, and so are you my good friend.

* * *

I am told that two of our associates had their minds set on being the first to get shaved in the new barber shop. It is too bad they couldn't both get their desire. My advice is "don't crowd, take your time," the other fellow is just as much entitled to any honor as you.

Selfishness is an exposure of the inner self.

* * *

The first aim of education is not scholarship but manhood.

* * *

Conceit, is blissful and energetic endeavor of ignorance.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1929

New Move By Reds—Old Program Fails

COMMUNISTS must re-organize their Trade Union Educational League. says one of the "red" strategists. writing in the official organ of the league.

The brethren are informed that this "boring-from within" weapon has "completely fallen down," and the situation is "intolerable."

A call is made for the reorganization of the league to be known as Trade Union Unity League, which will openly attempt to organize left-wing unions. Under the old system the league cautiously applied a revolutionary "penetrating" policy among trade unionists.

A convention has been called for June 1st and 2nd, 1929 to be held in Cleveland. Ohio when the new organization will be launched. It will still be the Trade Union Educational League under another name. It will still be the left-wing of the workers (communist) party of America.

It is claimed that a responsible leadership of the T. U. U. L. must be established. The usual call for funds has been made. as the strategist indicates that the Trade Union Education League has become shop worn as a money getter and a new system is necessary.

Our members are warned to have nothing to do with this outfit with which we are all familiar, which will now attempt to masquerade under a new name, Trade Union Unity League.

The Human Element In Safety Program

SAFETY for the craftsmen in the building industry has, in recent years, been given considerable attention, with the result that much progress has been made toward eliminating many of the dangerous hazards which daily confronted the average building mechanic.

Accidents, some of them fatal, still occur daily, however, and will continue to occur, as long as the human element, the mechanic himself, fails to appreciate the dangers and probable results for himself and his dependents.

Safety is an industrial problem that has existed since first one man started working for another, and in the last analysis it boils down to a problem of education. Effective safety measures depend largely upon reaching the individual workman and making him think more of himself and his job. The building mechanic who daily takes risks endangering himself and his fellow workmen. with an utter disregard for the safety appliances and devices placed on the job for his protection cannot hope to escape an accident. Sooner or later, he is injured. perhaps killed. but if he does live. it is then too late to think of safety. This man on a job is a menace, not only to himself, but to every other man, who

must work with him. His carelessness and thoughtlessness often result in injury to others, before he himself pays the penalty for his folly.

That such a man does continue his dangerous practices is a direct reflection upon the contractor, superintendent, foreman or whoever is in charge of the job. Foremen, especially, could do more than anyone else, to encourage safety. A good foreman has a real interest in his men. Safety isn't a question of the foreman saying, "Don't do that," or "cussing" a man out who bungles or hits his thumb with a hammer. The foreman should consider it his privilege as well as his duty to give his men high ideals, to teach them, not only their individual responsibilities, but to give them a fair appreciation of the rights of their fellow workmen, and above all, teach them to see in their jobs, the best friend they have in the world. Too often, foremen fail to see an accident in the making; they fail to see a workman doing something today, which their experience should tell them will, if repeated, sooner or later result in an injury. The practice should be stopped before—not after the injury occurs.

Another real obstacle which has impeded progress along safety lines is the disinclination of many men to give the subject careful thought and study. In this case we are face to face with the objection on the part of so many men to any effort so laborious as thinking seriously about anything.

So many angles enter into a discussion of this character that it is extremely difficult to point a finger at any one of them with the accusation: "Here is the cause of accidents." However we would like to add a few words about one of the contributing causes that helps to swell the total number of accidents. We refer to those contractors who insist upon the speed-up method of production, whose avarice and greed for profits prompts them to sacrifice the lives and limbs of their employes, in order to get a maximum of work done in a minimum of time. No humanitarian pleas will sway this type of employer from his speed-up practices. His methods must be curbed however, through legislation, if necessary, otherwise if possible. One sure way of making him change his ways is through his pocket-book. When he finds he must pay for accidents on his jobs, he will then have more consideration for the men who work for him.

Needless accidents can and must be eliminated in our industrial life if we are to add to the happiness of the homes throughout the land. Education of the workers to the dangers and hazards of their particular jobs together with the cooperation of employers will go a long way toward remedying this evil.

Industrial Profits

A NEW way of looking at the distribution of profits in industry has been expressed in an editorial in "Nation's Business," the journal of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It reviews how in the old days, industry was composed of capital and labor, how capital viewed labor, as a commodity, to be bought at the market price, like materials and machines. Capital, then assumed the attitude that inasmuch as it took all risks and accepted losses, it was entitled to take all profits.

Later management was added to the dual industry of capital and labor and we now think of industry as three-fold. Capital still assumed the same old attitude by saying, "You, labor; and you, management, have had your wages; the risk was mine, the gains should also be mine."

But management is now beginning to demand a share of the profits, and rightly so, for without capable management and efficient labor, there would be no profits. Management and labor are therefore justly entitled to a fair share of the profits that their ingenuity and skill have made possible.

The editorial advances this idea, "Perhaps we shall see a day when capital, not labor and management, shall have a fixed wage, and profits will go to management and labor."

Labor has always contended that it was entitled to a fair share of the profits of industry, and now that management is advancing its demands, it does seem that capital will at least be forced to do something about it. Obviously, capital needs both labor and management to create profits.

A mule can't pull while he's kicking and he can't kick while he's pulling. Neither can you.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Travelling Members Attention

The wide-spread publicity given the Federal building program has attracted a large number of carpenters to Washington, D. C., who find upon their arrival that while some of the work is under way, a large percentage of the contemplated buildings are not likely to start within the next three years due to the fact that the appropriations made for their erection cover a period of ten years. Rec. Sec. George Underwood, L. U. No. 132 advises that many members have been idle for eight months and future prospects aren't very encouraging due to the fact that six building crafts, are negotiating new trade movements. All carpenters are therefore requested to stay away from Washington, D. C. until further notice.

* * *

Work is scarce in Lancaster, Pa., and many men are walking the streets, advises Rec. Sec. I. S. Walker, L. U. No. 59. Travelling members are urged to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Many men are out of work in Des Moines, Iowa, despite reports that there is an abundance of work going up, advises Fin. Sec. William L. Witter, L. U. No. 106. Steer clear of that locality.

* * *

Newspaper reports that there is a large amount of work in Harrisburg, Pa. are false and misleading, advises Rec. Sec. Henry G. Larsen, L. U. No. 287. Many men are idle therefore all carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is a surplus of carpenters in Ithaca, N. Y., advises Rec. Sec. L. E. Moore, L. U. No. 603. Work is slack and future prospects aren't very encouraging, therefore all carpenters are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

A lock-out of practically all of the building trades, including the carpenters is in effect in Lorain, Ohio, advises Rec. Sec. John A. Wright, L. U. No. 705. This situation is the result of the con-

tractors composing the Builders' Exchange refusing to accept new agreements raising the wage scales $1 per day. All carpenters are requested to disregard advertisements stating carpenters are wanted in Lorain, and to stay away from that locality until the dispute has ben settled.

* * *

Lakeworth, Fla., has an oversupply of carpenters, two men for every job, according to Sec. Alec J. Lewis, L. U. No. 1308. All carpenters are asked to disregard all newspaper notices that men are needed there and give the locality a wide berth.

* * *

More than half of the carpenters in Lubbock, Texas are idle reports Rec. Sec. D. J. Lowery, L. U. No. 1884. Give that locality a wide berth.

Cleveland Apprentice School Commencement

The fifth commencement of the Building Trades Department of the Cleveland Trade School was held May 9, 1929. About 150 graduates representing six building trades—bricklaying, carpentry, electrical work, painting, plumbing and stone-cutting — received diplomas.

Splendid addresses dealing with apprenticeship and trade education were delivered by John P. Frey of Washington, D. C., Member, Permanent Committee on Education, American Federation of Labor, and Secretary-Treasurer Metal Trades Department; Dwight L. Hoopingarner, of New York City, Executive, American Construction Council; and Charles Lake, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio. Howard L. Briggs, Director of Vocational Education, Cleveland Board of Education, acted as Chairman. Rev. Louis C. Wright, Ph. D., Pastor, Epworth-Euclid Church, Cleveland, delivered the invocation. The diplomas and medals were presented by M. D. Jones, Principal, Cleveland Trade School; and the Patrick Henry Junior High School Orchestra furnished the music.

Seven medals, contributed by the Builders' Exchange of Cleveland, were awarded, one to each trade, including the sheet metal trade, to the boy who showed the most progress in school, the greatest mechanical ability and theoretical knowledge, as well as the best attendance record. These medals are to be contributed annually.

Shawnee, Okla., Auxilary Entertains Oklahoma City, Okla., Auxiliary

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 292, Shawnee, Okla., recently was hostess to the members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 511, Oklahoma City, Okla.

After a brief business meeting, presided over by Mrs. E. D. Cameron, president of L. A. No. 292, and during which several interesting speakers were heard, a social and entertainment program were enjoyed.

The affair proved very successful and was voted one of the most pleasant in the history of the organizations.

Hempstead, L. I. Auxliary Celebrates First Anniversary

On April 15th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 206, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. celebrated its first anniversary with a banquet, followed by a varied entertainment program.

The affair was a complete success and a good time was had by all. The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Alexandria, Va. Ladies' Auxiliary Hold Valentine Party

On Feb. 15th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 115, Alexandria, Va., entertained the members of L. U. No. 1665, their families and friends with a Valentine party.

The entertainment consisted of a varied musical and vaudeville program after which refreshments were served.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

DEATH ROLL

CHRISTOFER CHRIST—L. U. No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.

S. G. CUNNINGHAM—L. U. No. 63, Bloomington, Ill.

CURTIS C. HALL— L. U. No. 586, Sacramento, Cal.

HENRY KLENK—L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

EDWARD L. MARTIN, Sr.—L. U. No. 1893, Savannah, Ga.

Celotex for shea
Means

We work with you to promote this type of construction

THE Celotex Company and carpenters have one great interest in common—frame construction.

More frame construction means more steady, profitable work for carpenters. And it provides the ideal construction for the use of Celotex.

Celotex national advertisements help you by constantly recommending frame construction, promoting steady work for carpenters everywhere, and giving the best means of meeting the demand of home insulation.

Besides, they sell the idea of remodeling old rooms, lining attics, garages and sun porches with Celotex. These extra jobs keep you busy between contract work.

You know how easy Celotex is to handle—how strong and rigid a wall it makes . . . how it shuts out summer heat and winter cold. It comes to yc in boards 7-16" thick, 4' wide, from to 12' long (or "double-thick", measu ing $\frac{7}{8}$"). It saws without splitting. It a fine material to work with.

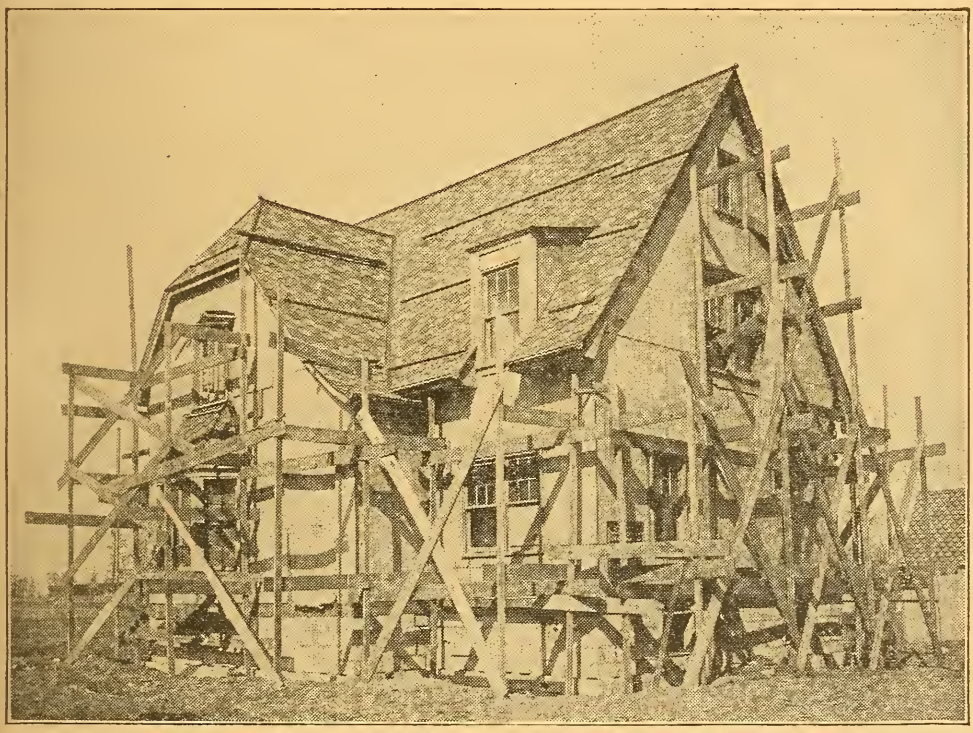
Ask your local lumber dealer, write to us, for a copy of "Year'Rou Comfort and Fuel Saving in Eve Home". It will tell you how Celote is used in frame construction.

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company, Chicago, Illinois

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 N. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois
Mills: New Orleans, La.
Branch Sales Offices in many principal citi
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada:
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal

Now Double-Thick Celotex—a stronger, thicker board made four feet wide, and from 7' to 12' long, $\frac{7}{8}$" thick.

ıing
ıore Frame Houses



Here is a residence in Milwaukee, built by W. E. McDermott showing how Celotex, used as sheathing, adds bracing strength to walls.

. . . . .

Celotex insulation makes frame houses comfortable winter and summer—protects them from all extremes of temperature.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From A Resident At The Home

The excerpts printed below were taken from a letter written by Brother Jake Bowers, a member of L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, to Secretary Walter Mapes of Cuyahoga County District Council, Cleveland. Secretary Mapes forwarded the letter to us for publication in our Journal.

* * *

Walter J. Mapes, Secretary,
Cuyahoga County District Council,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This beautiful Sunday morning, I will try and write you a few lines. There are lots of thing I would like to tell you but do not know how to go about it. I had a letter yesterday from Brewster and he told me that you had met our Manager. He is a good Manager and everybody likes him. No one could say anything against him—all the help here are good and will do anything for us.

Well, I got the biggest surprise of my life here. I did not expect to get the treatment that we get here in the Home. I do not regret the over 48 years that I spent in No. 11 as I have received a good reward for what I have done. There are lots of carpenters if they would have stuck to the Organization would now have the best Home in the world. Nothing to do but keep neat and clean was what our General President told us the first night that I was here.

I do not regret coming here, the weather is fine—good and warm and the food that we get is the best that can be had. No two meals the same, clean napkins every meal, and the rooms and beds are just as clean as can be made. The Housekeeper is the best lady you ever met—pure southern, always in a good humor and will talk everytime that she meets us. The young lady in the office cannot be duplicated anywhere.

Oranges, the best in the world—when we pull them off the trees we eat oranges until we can hardly look an orange tree in the face. That is what Brother Dick Southwell from No. 27, Toronto, Canada said. He is the older member here, in the Organization about 46 years. He served on a tabulating committee one time at the General Office.

I hardly know what more to write. I feel better than I have for a long time and would not leave here for anything. It was pretty hard to leave my folks but they do not need to worry about me.

I think I will close by hoping that all are well and in good health. My best regards to all the boys. The Doctor told me the other morning he did not need to ask me how I was as he could tell by my look. He is a good Doctor and comes here every morning.

Jake Bowers,
Lakeland, Fla. Carpenters' Home.

An Ineligible Member Discusses The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been very much interested in our Home and the Pension which I hope will soon be a reality.

It seems, by the writings of some of the young members, that they feel that the old timers are getting all the benefits and they, the paying with little prospects of becoming beneficiaries. We do not at all times reap just exactly what we sow, and the members of this organization are continully reaping the benefits of the work done by brother members.

There has been so much said about the old timers, in our Journal that I would like to add a few remarks in regard to their position as to benefits of Home and Pension for the enlightenment of the younger brothers who may think they are not getting an equal chance.

Getting up in years myself, I will state briefly my position regarding same, believing there are many other members

in a similar position. I joined the Brotherhood first in 1888 at the age of sixteen, and have always belonged to a Local if there was one where I worked. Circumstances were such that I have rejoined, I think four times, the last time being about eleven years ago, and I am fifty-seven years old now. Who has the best chance of becoming a beneficiary, the young brother with his life before him and the Home before him to remind him to keep his dues paid, that his membership be continuous, or the old member who has lived his time and was not particular about a continuous membership? Some may think they were not good Union men. There are in my Local now semi-beneficiary and honorary members that have always belonged to a Local if there was one where they worked, and are Union men at heart. Not being particular to keep their membership continuous is the reason for their position as to benefits now.

I wish to show that not all old timers will get the benefit of the Home; yet most of them have belonged long enough to have part in the establishing of it from its beginning, but have little or no chance at all of becoming beneficiaries. Just how many are in this postion I do not know, and presume they cannot be considered as to benefits. Let the young member who is dissatisfied think about that. I am not dissatisfied, just out of luck, that is all. I voted for it and am glad of it, and if I may answer for those who are in the above stated postion as to benefits, they will go down the line just as our forefathers of the craft did, striving to better conditions for themselves and their fellow workmen, leaving the fruits to the coming generations of carpenters.

I wish to express myself in regard to the institution. When the Home and Pension fund was started, I thought the carpenters had made a wonderful and wise decision; and when the Home was completed I thought it the grandest achievement imaginable, and am of the same mind now. I look on it as an institution built for, and mostly used by the coming generations of brother members, and why not? There must be a beginning to everything; and let me here commend the General Officers who have managed the propostion so well. Someone has said they have had a he-man's job, and I believe that is the kind of men we have for our officers. They have done the best they could in every detail, and it lacks but little of being perfect. This proposition is in its infancy, and the law of nature is to crawl before walking.

Brothers, let's have the Pension for those who are so situated that they would rather not go to the Home, yet need aid. It is said that this institution is not a charitable one. Be that as it may, it will keep our old down and out member from requiring much charity, and feel that he has paid for his benefit. None of us want to be subjects for charity. That is the reason for building the Home and having a Pension. Yet who in our organization is not charitable? There is no human being, rich or poor who does not receive charity of some kind every day. We like to call it something else. Read what the Good Book says about charity.

Our institution is not called a charitable institution because it is limited to a certain way of becoming eligible, and only for those who attain to that point, which I am not condemning. No, there must be an indiscriminate law regulating this institution, and I can see no better plan than the one we have to start with. The one important point that I wish to impress all members with is, if they want the institution to attain to its greatest benefit they must be chariable to it and it will do its work.

I have tried to show that there will be many old time members who will not live long enough to get benefits, just as there will be some young members who will not live to benefit age. So let us be satisfied and go forward together. I hope sometime that every loyal member who needs benefits will have it. It takes time to reach the peak of perfection.

Wilford B. McMillon, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 375. Pensacola, Fla.

Brother Donahoe Defends His Stand

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to reply to the criticism of Brother C. H. Adams of L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., of my article in the March issue of "The Carpenter." It does not deserve a reply, but for the dishonest juggling with words to befog the issue and create a prejuduce by crying selfish. I am not arguing from a selfish standpoint, as I hope I will never need the benefit of the Home. Even if I was I would make no apoligies for demanding

what I paid for and can force through the courts if necessary.

I am not boob enough to sit supinely by and see men given special consideration they are not entitled to, while others more deserving are denied their just and lawful rights. He says that my statements are ridiculously at variance with the facts; that I am criticising the Home and Pension. He knows that is a willful misstatement. I am criticizing nothing but the thirty year membership as a qualification of eligibility to the Home and Pension.

I base my criticism on an article in the December 1928 issue of "The Carpenter," describing the Home wherein Secretary Duffy reviews the history of the efforts to establish the Home, back as far as 1898. The Atlanta Convention in 1902 endorsed the Pension and per capita tax. The two propositions were submitted to a referendum; "the Pension was overwhelmingly endorsed but the per capita tax was so deeply buried it could not be seen." Who voted on these propositions 27 years ago, but the thirty year members of today?

Brother Adams thinks they should be lauded for so generously endorsing the Pension (but should not be criticized for refusing to be taxed) sure; some people are generous with other people's money. They all wanted the Home and Pension but they could wait till someone else provided the means to establish them.

He says "no one can justly claim this defeat was by the vote of the old members; who else voted 27 years ago but the thirty year members of today or their elders? He certainly proved his alibi. If the cap didn't fit him he shouldn't wear it. But apparently it fit so close it hurt and he could not suppress a howl. He closes with some very beautiful sentiments. But beautiful sentiments don't build Homes nor pay Pensions, unless they are accompanied by cash contributions.

D. T. Donahoe,
L. U. No. 264. Milwaukee, Wis.

"Labor Omnia Vincit"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am like the optimistic man who fell from the top of a skyscraper downtown, and as he passed each floor, one by one, cried out "All is well so far." I wonder where I am going to get the next job and wonder when I get one, how long it is going to last. In the perplexities and complexes of the average carpenter's life is a repetition of passing advents.

In Toronto we are in a peculiar position as to the condition of ourselves by having a group of old hangers-on, the remnants of the old Amalgamated Society of Great Britain, who have set themselves up as patriots of dissension in naming themselves "The National Carpenters of Canada." We have been unable to reach an agreement with the Builders' Exchange, owing to the tactics thus adopted by those opposed to the Brotherhood of Carpenters. "United we stand, divided we fall."

We have fallen short in receiving $4.40 in our pay envelope. We should have had a 10c increase, making $1.10 per hour. The building program for April exceeded $3,000,000 and I may state approximately there have been more of our brothers unemployed than any month all winter.

If you are thinking of coming to Toronto, write Brother Chas. Moad, Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Church Street, Toronto, and by doing so you will be helping yourself, and the number who are waiting in the line.

The National Union of Canada is but an epoch of antiquated philosophies. International intercourse is conceived in liberty by the conquest of the air and many other modern inventions coming through the horizon of modern thought. The technique of new ideas in the building industry and many more outside trades has increased the unemployment to such an extent that here in Canada, the Provincial or "State" Governments, along with Ottawa are considering the advisability of a measure to relieve those who are unfortunate, such as seasonable workers and mechanics in the winter time.

The Government has acknowledged the part time workers are entitled to some consideration in having unemployed and sick benefits. The hours of labor should be a controlling factor to assist the individual to more permanent work.

The initiation of a universal 40-hour five day work week, to be under the boss and two days to do our own free will. This is in the form of evolution in many cities at the present time. A sur-

vey of the procedure, discussion and the attitude toward ourselves in building up our local business should be made attractive by being promptly on time, orderly in discussion and eliminating personal grievances, speaking of the question at all times for the organization. How often have we stood up when those gracious words were said. "To be charitable in judgment and assist our brothers at all times." Let us not make a phrase of it. Put life into it, and act it on the job, that you may find a brother further on the way to Trade Unionism.

We can rise no higher than what is within ourselves and we are the gauge and thermometer of our own destiny in life. As an illustration of this a water gauge of a boiler is eagerly watched by a stoker. It indicates the pressure that is behind it, and it behooves our membership to enlighten themselves of the condition to attain the influential quality and mechanical association, by reading "The Carpenter." The craft problems in it are a treat for those who grasp at higher knowledge in the art of the trade.

In Toronto we are fortunate in having an example of our motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit." It expresses the power of labor. The many fine buildings attribute to the crafts, the skill and the resourcefulness of all classes.

Brothers if it is within your reach on the 23rd of August to the 7th of September, the gate admission is 25c. I refer you to the greatest annual exhibition in the world. To each individual industry a day is given. It takes many people to mould a world and many instruments to make a symphony, in all its simplicity and beauty. Our Motto. "Labor Conquers All Things."

William Duncan,
L. U. No. 27. Toronto, Canada.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 122

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been reading and enjoying the correspondence pages of "The Carpenter" very much and like to hear from our sister organizations. We did not hold a bazaar this year but had a dollar sale. The orders came in so fast it kept all busy to keep the orders filled. A card party was held April 8th and a motion picture and one act play was given April 24th, the cast being members of No. 122. We had wonderful cooperation with the Theatrical Stage Union, and Movie Picture Union and Local 61.

We recently completed a membership drive adding 31 members to our list. We have on hand a beautiful hand made quilt we are raffling off. In these various ways we keep our members interested. We are very proud of our degree team of sixteen ladies, who look so nice in their white uniforms and blue ties. We would be glad to hear from any of the Auxiliaries and exchange ideas, for the good of our order.

Mrs. Grace Wills, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 122. Kansas City, Mo.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Dallas E. Williams, a carpenter who left Petersburg, Va., in 1918 and was last heard from in Newport News, Va., in Oct. 1918. He is described as being 51 years of age, 6 feet tall, blue eyes and bald-headed. When last seen he weighed approximately 200 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communciate with Frank Griffin, 348 Spencer Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Clique

What is the Clique? It's a body of men
Who attend every meeting, not just now and then;
Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick—
These are men that the grouch calls the Clique.

Who don't make a farce of that sacred word Brother;
Who believe in the motto, 'Help One Another';
Who never resort to a dishonest trick—
These are the men that some call the Clique.

The men who are seldom back in their dues,
And who from the meeting do not carry news;
Who attend to the duties and visit the sick—
These are the men the crank calls the Clique.

We all should be proud of members like these;
They may call them the Clique or whatever they please,
They never attempt any duties to dodge—
These are the Clique that runs most every lodge.

But there are some people who always find fault,
And most of this kind are not worth their salt;
They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick—
They like to put all of the work on the Clique.

—Exchange.

To organize, is to create a state of force and power.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XV

A carpenter could not get along very well without tools. It can also be said, that without material, a carpenter is helpless, so far as accomplishing tangible results are concerned. These two remarks bring us to our subject for this lesson. . . . . To be frank, we do not know whether that which we are to deal with here, should be classed as tools or material . . . They are neither, and at the same time, they are both. Knots . . . or, "Useful Knots," as found in the "Handbook for Boys" published by "Boy Scouts of America," to which publication we are indebted for much that we shall say in this lesson, and for all of the illustrations.

Ropes and cords are used very extensively by builders, and especially by carpenters. The rope is more often used as a tool, while the cord is used in many cases as material. Wherever ropes or cords are used, it almost always follows that some kind of a knot must be used to fasten them, either to other cords or ropes, or to some material or object. This being true, it is very important that every carpenter early in his apprenticeship should obtain as much knowledge about knots and how to make them, as he can.

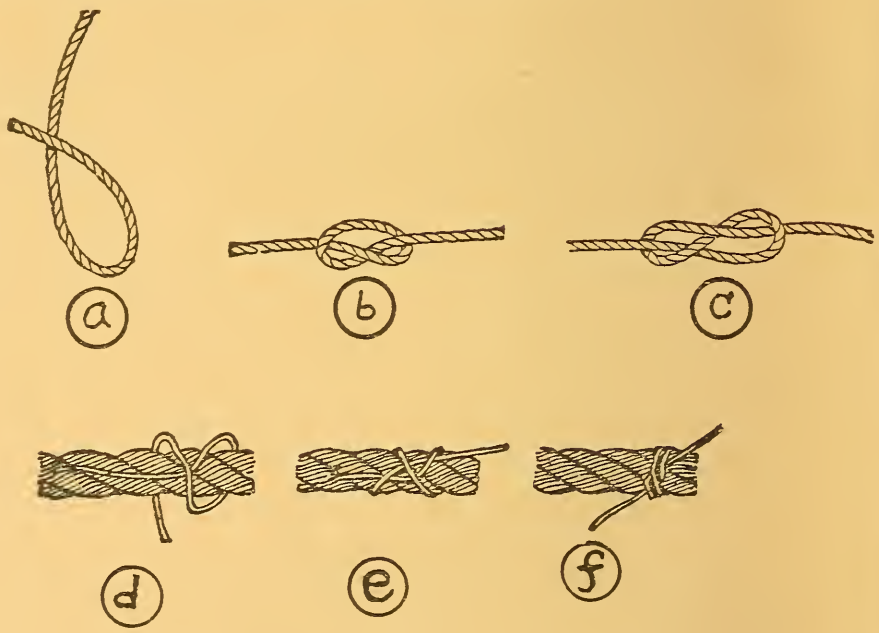


Fig. 91

A knot, in order to be considered good, must have three qualities; namely, that of being quickly tied, that of holding when tied, and that of being easy to untie. Likewise, there are three distinct parts to a rope when it is tied; that is, the long unused part, called the standing part; the loop formed whenever the rope is turned back, called the bight (see Fig. 91, a), and the part used in leading, called the end.

Fig. 91, b, shows what is called, the overhand knot; while at c, is shown the figure-of-eight knot. These knots are used to keep a rope or cord from pulling

through a pulley or an opening, or to give a better hand-hold. At d, e, and f

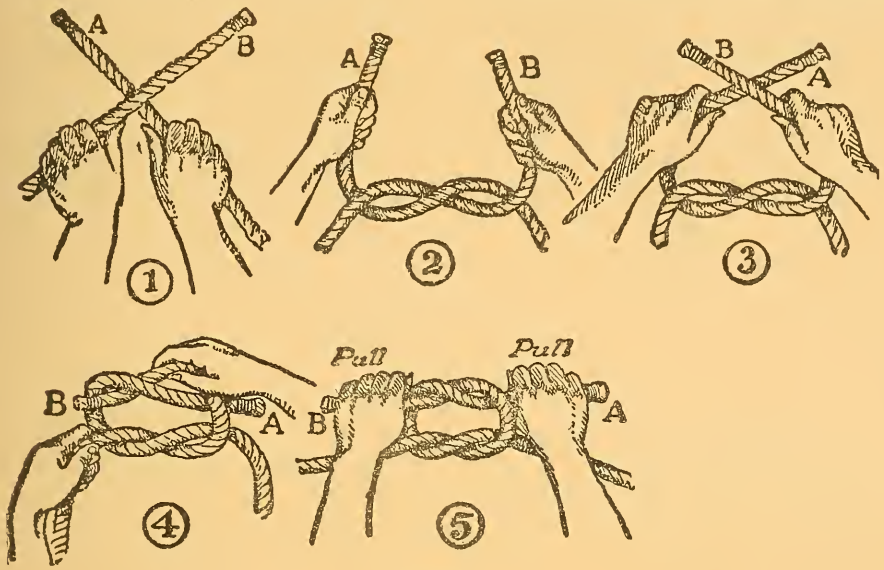


Fig. 92

are shown the three stages of making a simple temporary whipping for the ends

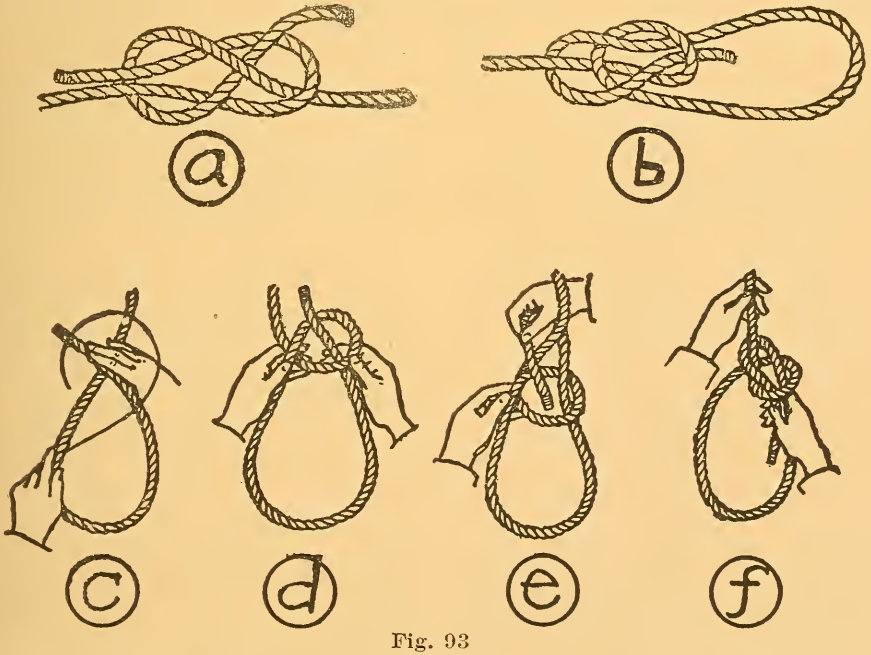


Fig. 93

of ropes or cords to keep them from unraveling.

Fig. 92, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, show five stages in the making of a reef, or a square knot. This knot is used for tying two ropes or cords together. It never slips or jams, and is easy to untie. Another knot used in tying two ropes together is called the sheet-band knot, see Fig. 93, a. Fig. 93, b, shows the bowline knot. This knot is used by many carpenters in fastening cords to window

weights. The noose that is shown by the illustration does not jam or slip. It is also used for lowering or lifting persons who have been injured, or persons who have been trapped by fires in burning buildings. (Ropes, cords and knots are very useful in rescue work and in first aid work. This should be borne in mind by the reader, since we are going to deal with this work, especially that pertaining to first aid, in our next lesson.) How to tie the bowline knot is shown in its respective orders by c, d, e and f Fig. 93.

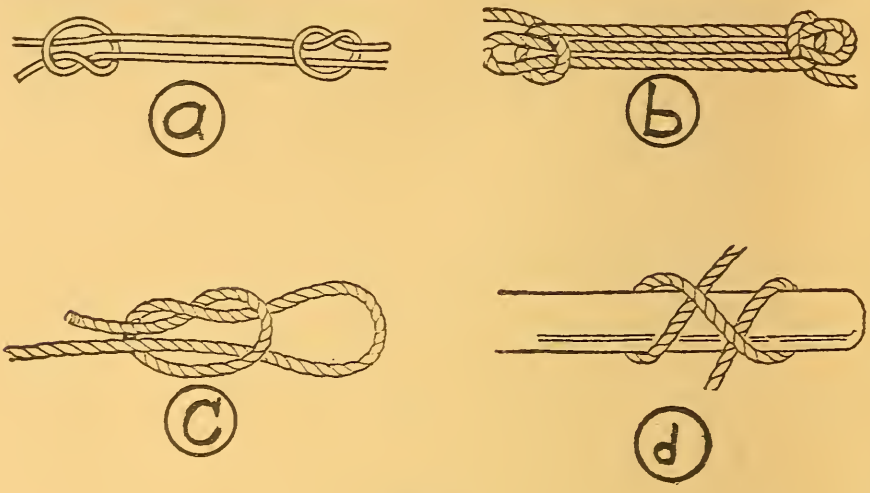


Fig. 94

The fisherman's knot is shown by Fig. 94, a. This knot does not slip and is easily untied by pulling the two short ends. At b, is shown the sheepshank knot. It is used for shortening ropes, by gathering up the amount to be shortened, then making a half-hitch at each of the bends as shown. A slip, or running knot is shown at c. The harder this knot is pulled the tighter it becomes. And at d, is shown a clove-hitch knot. It is used to fasten one pole to another in fitting up scaffolding; this knot holds snugly; and is not likely to slip laterally.

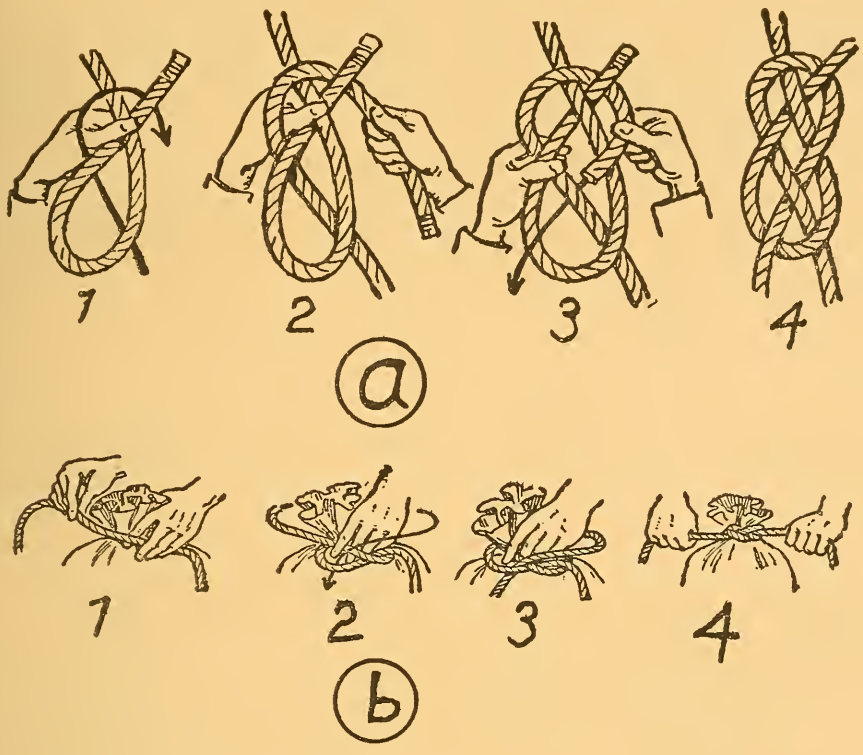
Fig. 95, a, shows a timber-hitch knot. This knot is used for fastening ropes to timbers, and is often used by carpenters and builders. At b, is shown two half-hitches. This knot is useful because it is easily made and will not slip under any strain.

Fig. 96, a, 1, 2, 3 and 4, shows how to make the carrick-bend knot. It is used for fastening two ropes together. And at b, 1, 2, 3 and 4, is shown how to make the miller's knot. At c; 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shown four ways of making rope halters.

Fig. 95

Fig. 97, a, 1 and 2, shows pipe-hitch knots. At b, 1 and 2, is shown the stevedore knot and how to make it. This is an end knot.

Fig. 98, a, 1 and 2, shows the barrel-hitch knot and how to make it; and at b, is shown the girth-hitch knot; while at c, 1, 2 and 3, is shown the binder-twine-bend knot and how to make it. At d is shown the lariat loop, and at e,


1
2
3
4
a
1
2
3
4
b

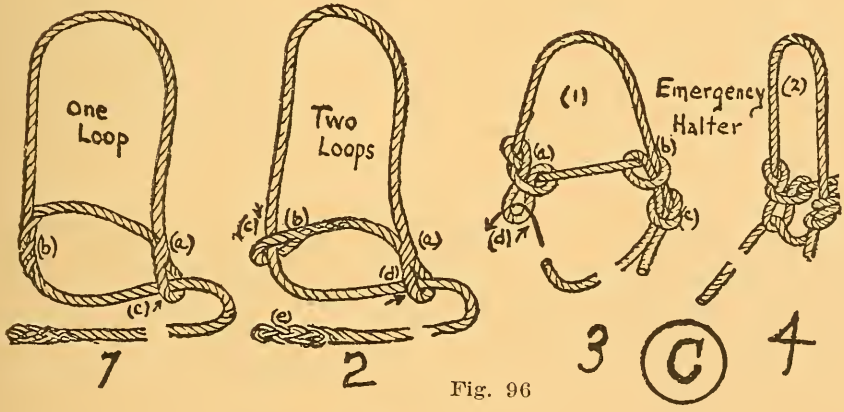

One Loop
(a)
(b)
(c)
1
Two Loops
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
2
(1)
Emergency Halter
(2)
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
3
c
4

Fig. 96

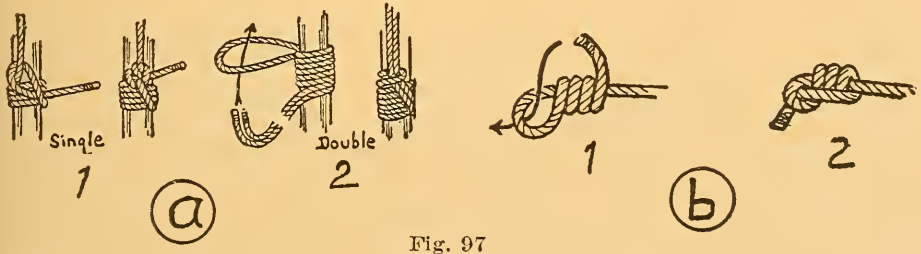

Single
1
a
Double
2
1
b
2

Fig. 97

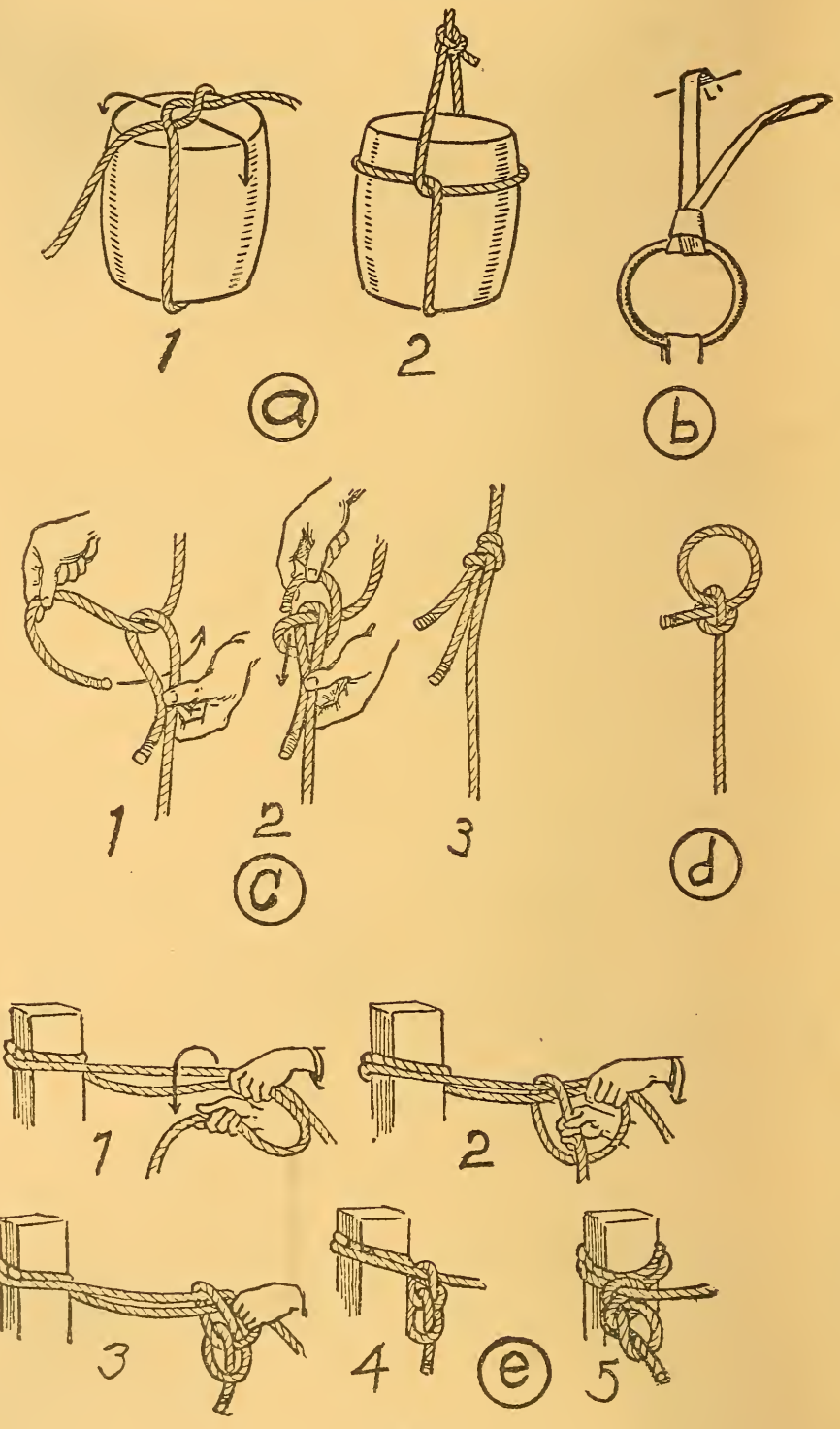


Fig. 98

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, is shown the hitching-tie knot and how to make it.

Fig. 99, a, 1 and 2, shows one way of whipping the end of a rope or cord; and b, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, shows another way; while c, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, gives perhaps the most substantial way of whipping a rope.

Fig. 100, gives the names of and shows forty-nine different knots.

Fig. 101 takes the mind back even beyond the time when ropes and cords, as we have today, were used. From the very dawn of human intelligence men have found it necessary to fasten things together. Vines, tree bark, branches, as well as strips of animal hides and leather have served mankind, before the advent of ropes, as well as afterwards and up to the present time. But ropes, cords,

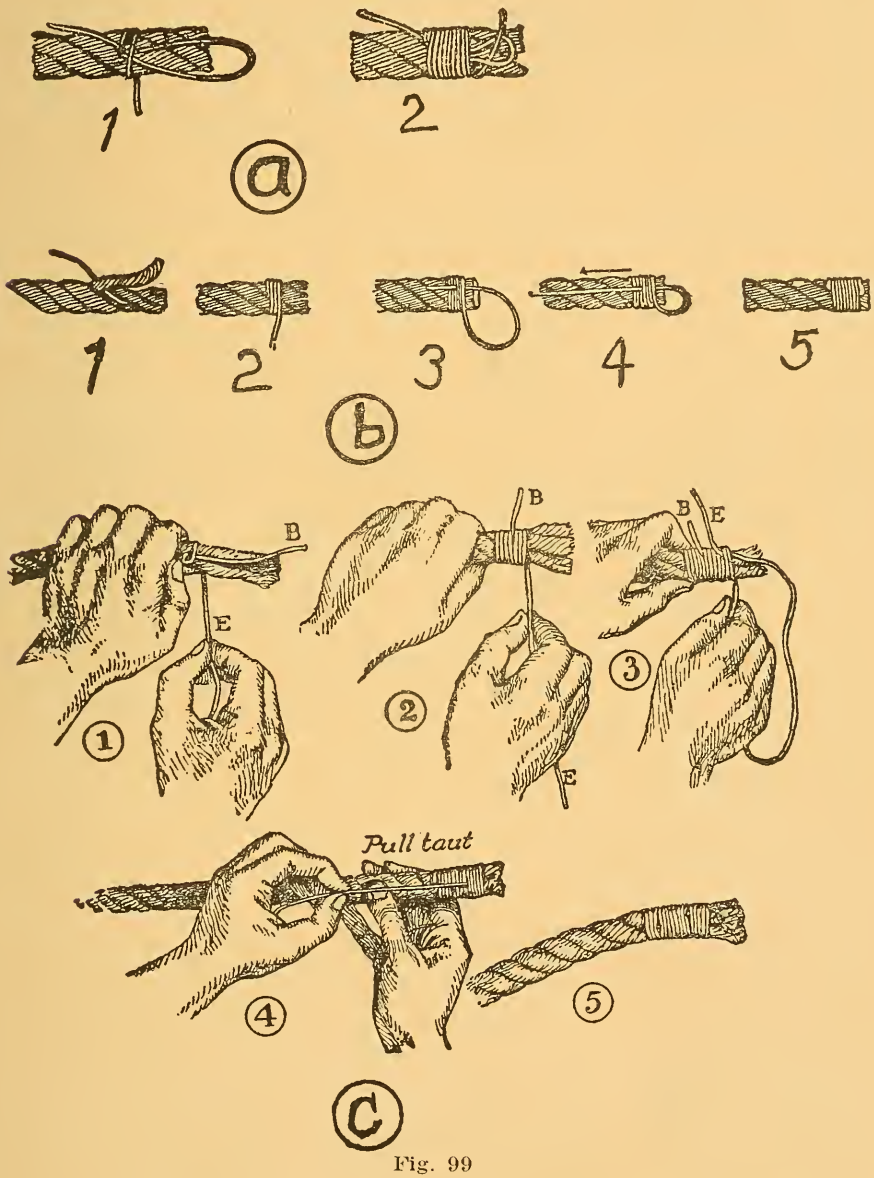


Fig. 99

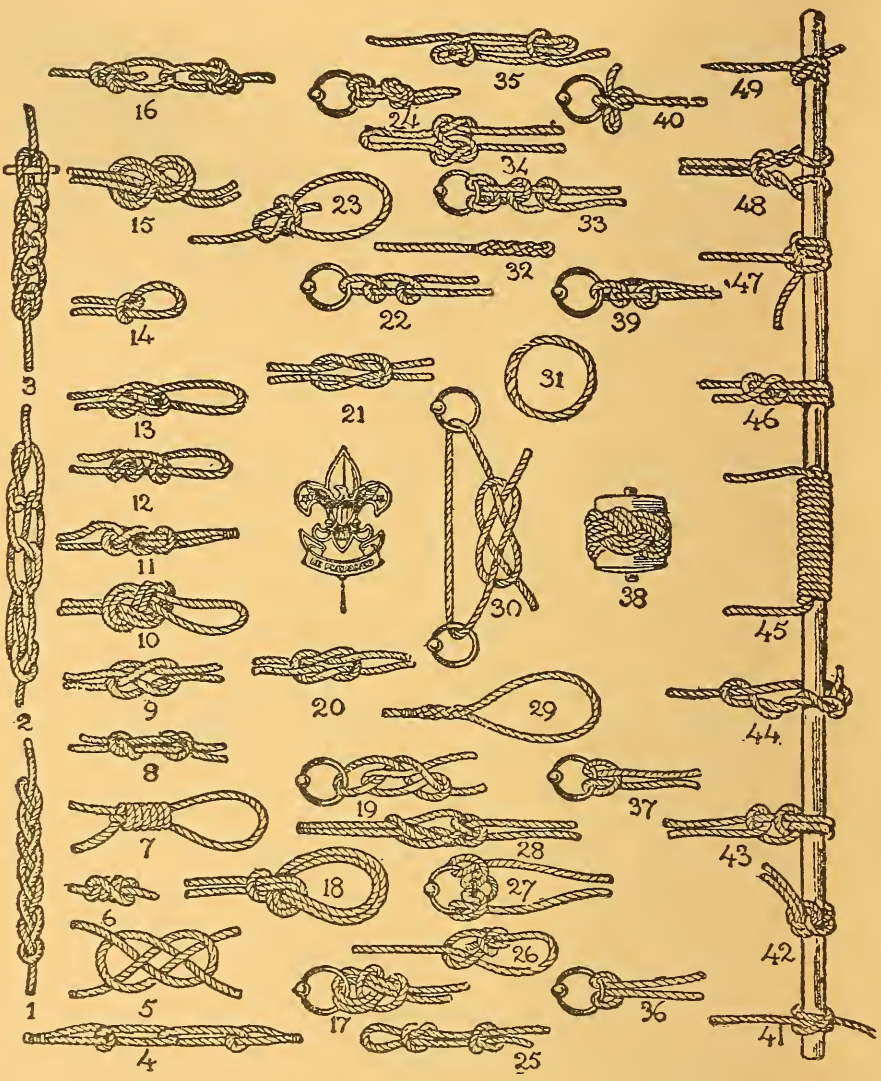


Fig. 100

1. Twist Knot.
2. Double Chain
3. Chain Knot
4. Hawser Bend
5. Carrick Bend
6. Overhand Knot
7. Hangman's Knot
8. Fisherman's Knot
9. Sheet Bend
10. Flemish Eye Knot
11. Sheet Bend Secured
12. Midshipman's Hit
13. Weaver's Knot
14. Ship Knot
15. Flemish Knot
16. Bowline Knots
17. Larks-head Double
18. Bowline on Bight
19. Capstan Knot
20. Granny Knot
21. Square or Reef
22. Two half hitches
23. Bowline
24. Larks-head
25. Fisherman's Eye
26. Running Bowline
27. Larks-head Treble
28. Bending rope to
29. Eye Splice
30. Gunner's Knot
31. Grommet Splice
32. Back Splice
33. Sailor's Knot
34. Shamrock Knot
35. Sheepshank
36. Larks-head
37. Larks-head (x)
38. Turk's head
39. Sailor's Knot
40. Slip Knot
41. Clove Hitch
42. Running Knot
43. Fisherman's Band
44. Timber Hitch
45. Whipping
46. Rolling Hitch
47. Topsail Halliard Bend
48. Racking Hitch
49. Magnus Hitch

twines and even threads are our more modern means of fastening things together. In camping, on board ship, in lumber camps, about cranes and derricks and pulleys, indeed even as belts in factories and workshops, ropes and cords are in constant use. Farmers use ropes and cords in many ways. Sewing is done with threads, which in a certain sense, are cords. The very garments that we wear daily are made up of threads, woven together. The carpenter's overalls is made of threads, and so is his nail apron.

Common hemp is the fibre most often used for rope though cotton ropes are more flexible and very durable. Manila hemp is used for stiff heavy ropes.

Fig. 101

Sisal from central America is extensively used, especially in binder twine. Indian jute is also used, because of its cheapness. Threads and cords are usually made from fibres found in the leaves or stems of plants, or from animal wools.

The steps in making a rope, briefly, are these:

The fibres are combed; a few fibres twisted together to right, form yarn; then a few yarns twisted together to left, form a strand. Three strands twisted together to right, form a hawser; hawsers twisted together to left, form a cable.

A rope one-inch thick, may have as many as 300 individual threads in it, and the friction of the threads against each other gives the rope its holding qualities.

The apprentice should, not only read and study this lesson, but he should take a rope or cord and practice the making, first of the knots most useful to his trade, and then as many of the others as he can.

THE STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON XVIII

HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS

The main characteristics of hip and valley rafters as well as their relation to common rafters was thoroughly explained in the previous lesson. It will be well for the student to review the preceeding lessons before attempting to study the present chapter since the study of the hip rafter is more complicated than that of the common rafter and therefore will require a closer application.

Since the peculiarities of the hip and valley rafters are identical we will hereafter refer to the hip rafter only, with the understanding that what is said about the hip rafter is also true with reference to the valley rafter with a very few minor exceptions which will be taken care of when going into details.

It should be clearly understood that this treatise on the Steel Square was intended principally for the training of the practical builder in the fundamental uses of the Steel Square as applied to his daily work. When he becomes proficient in the application of this instrument to the solution of the general problems that he may be confronted with, the study of the numerous details in roof framing will be gradually introduced thus materially increasing his knowledge of the instrument without unduly burdening his mind with too many subjects at one time.

A comparison between the hip and common rafters is shown in Fig. 70 where a roof is represented having on one end a gable and on the other end a hip construction. This is a roof plan and therefore all members appear in a horizontal plane, i. e., if we were looking straight down.

Detail 1 represents the enlarged portion of the hip roof end where the hip rafters meet with the ridge board and common rafters. Detail 2 shows extreme point of the gable end where the com-

mon rafters frame into the ridge board. It will be noted that while the common rafters frame in ridge board the hip rafters must have in addition to the plumb cut also two side cuts in order to properly fit in between the common rafters and into the ridge.

FINDING LENGTH OF HIP RAFTERS

The methods used in finding the length of hip rafters are similar to those described in the previous lessons for common rafters. It should also be noted that these lengths are always calculated in connection with the common rafters of the same roof, i. e. the values of the common rafters are taken as a basis for figuring the lengths of the hip and valley rafters. Therefore it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is very essential that the student form a clearly formulated idea in his mind as to the properties of rafters such as run, rise, length per foot run and total rise and the relations that exist between these values of common rafters and those of hip and valley rafters. These relations were plainly illustrated in Fig. 68 and 69 and the perusal of these diagrams will assist the student very materially in assimilating the material that is formulated below and covering the various methods employed in finding the length of hip and valley rafters.

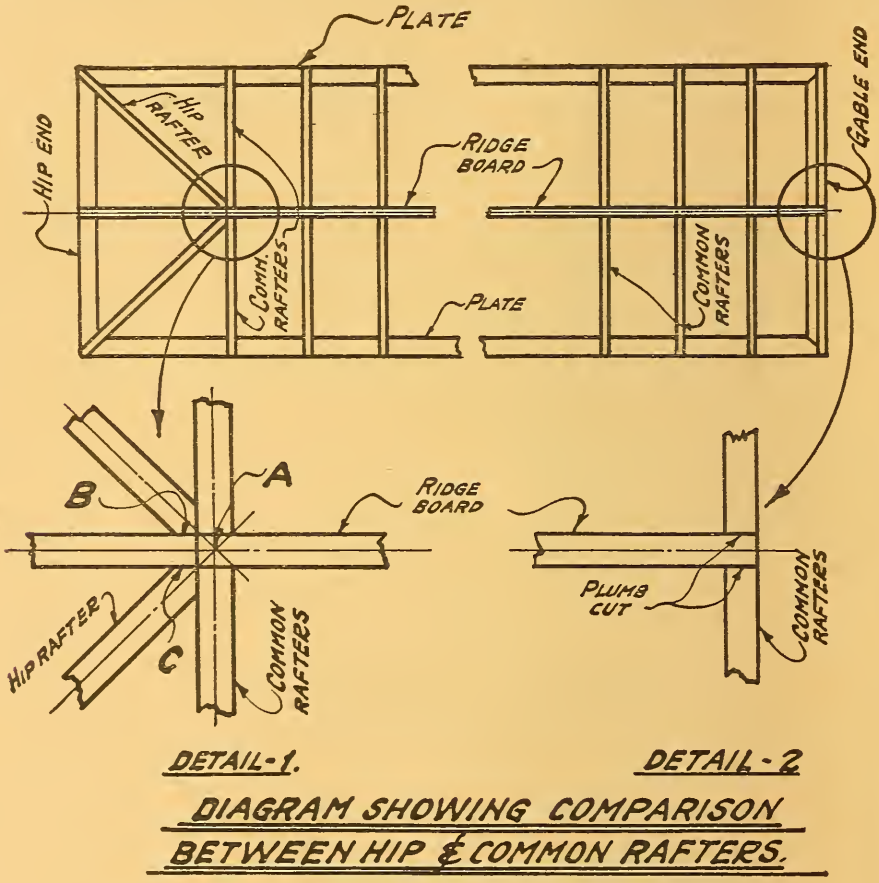


Fig. 70

We will consider a hip roof of a building 20 feet wide and having one third pitch or a rise of 8 inches per foot as shown in Fig. 71.

Method 1. This is one of the most common methods in use and is known as the "Length per foot run method." In calculating the length fo hip rafters by this method the "foot run" of the common rafter is taken as a basis.

The diagram in Fig. 72 represents the hip rafter as the diagonal of a square prism or box. The dimensions of this prism correspond to those given in our problem.

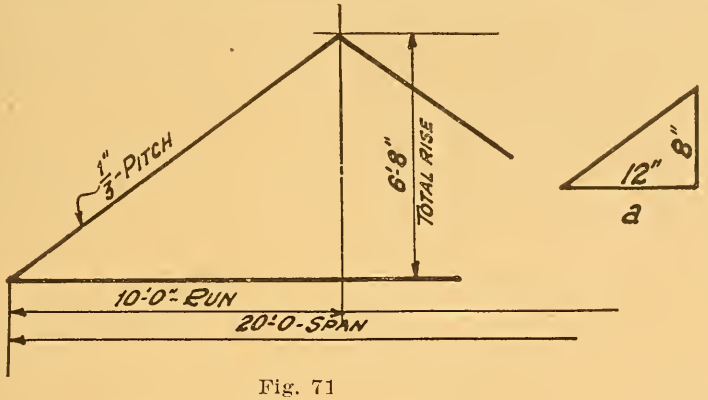


Fig. 71

In the previous lessons it was explained that the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose sides are 12 inches each equals to 16.97 inches—or commonly taken as 17 inches. Fig. 72-a.

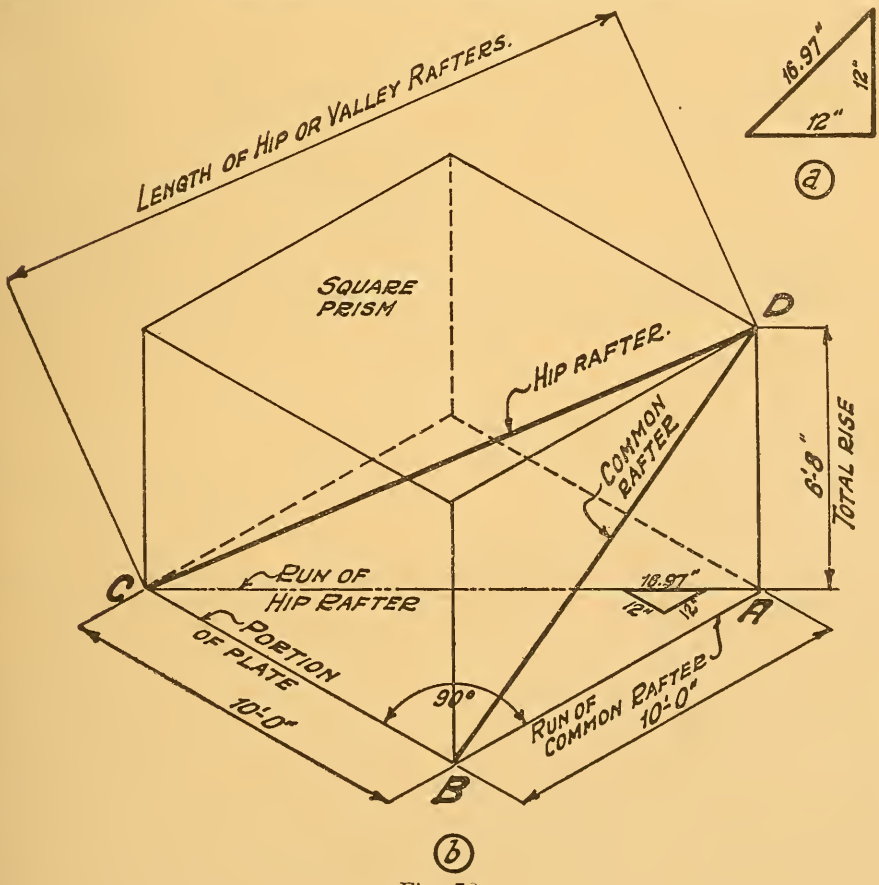


Fig. 72

It may be seen from the illustration that the run of the hip rafter is the hy-

potenuse of a triangle whose sides are the run of the common rafter and that length of the plate extending from the corner of the building to the first common rafter.

If we should take only 1 foot of run and 1 foot length of plate we will have a right triangle whose sides are each 12 inches long and whose hypotenuse is 17 inches.

The long side or hypotenuse in this small triangle is a portion of the run of the hip rafter corresponding to one foot run of common rafter. Therefore the run of hip is always 17 inches for every foot run of common rafter.

We also know that the hip rafter has the same rise as the common rafter, consequently the rise for each 17 inches of run of hip is the same as the rise per foot run of common rafter.

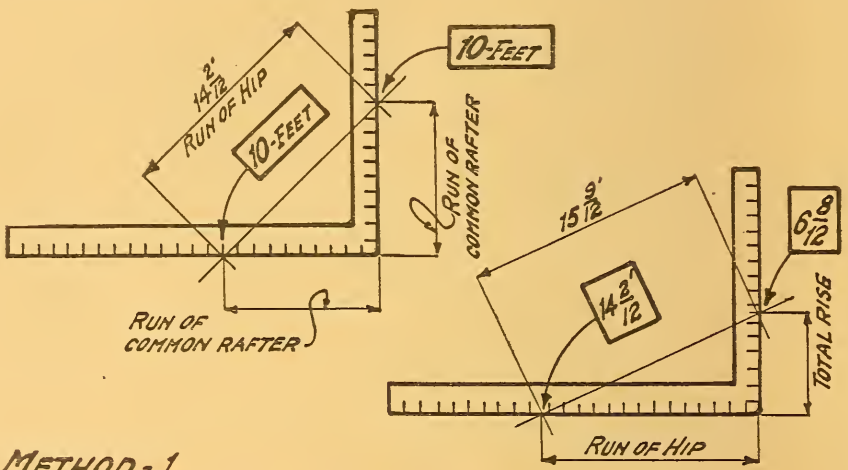
Since one foot of run of common rafter is equivalent to 17 inches run of hip rafter, in order to find the total run of hip it is necessary to lay off on blade and tongue 10" and measure across with a rule.

Referring to Fig. 73 we find this distance to be 14 and two twelfths of an inch. Taking inches as feet the run of hip rafter will equal 14 feet and 2 inches.

Now to find the length of the hip rafter lay off 14 feet 2 inches on the blade and the total rise 6 feet 8 inches on the tongue and measure across these two points. This distance will be found to be 15 and 9 twelfths of an inch or 15 feet and 9 inches. It will be well to memorize the following rule which is applied to the above method:

Rule. In order to find the length of a hip or valley rafter lay off the run of the hip on the blade and the total rise of the roof on the tongue and measure across these points. The length of the rafter will be expressed in feet and inches.

Other methods dealing with the subject of hip and valley rafters will be explained in the next lesson.



METHOD-1.
FINDING LENGTH OF HIP RAFTERS.

FIG. 73.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 5

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay-out jack rafter No. 13 with the steel square and fence and cut accurately to the lines.

[Note.] The rafters should fit in their respective places after sawing. No fitting with a plane or chisel is permitted. For practice purposes use size of stock recommended. Jack rafters No.

10, 11 and 12 are laid out exactly in the same manner as jack rafter No. 13, except that the run changes for each rafter.

II—Trade Terms:

Review previous units.

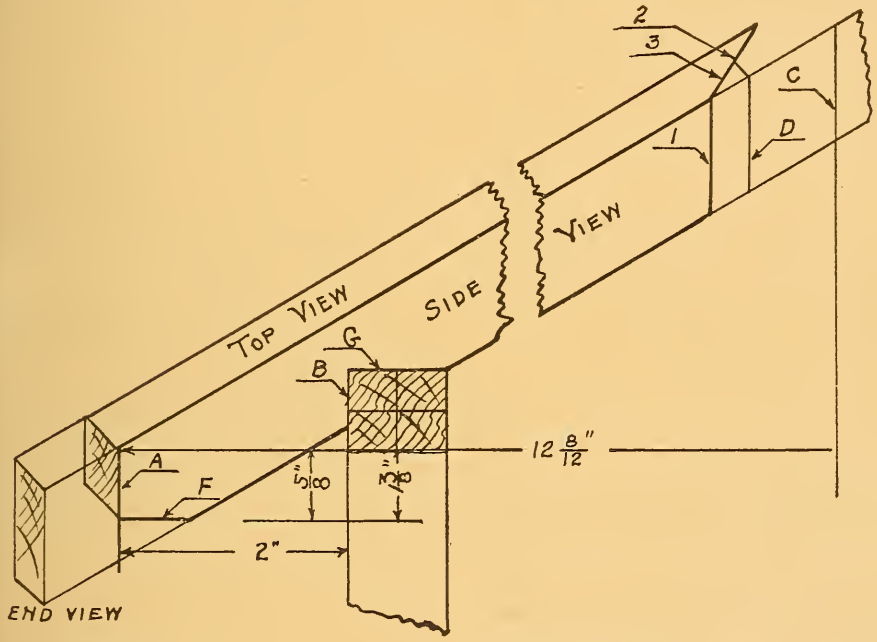
III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.
2—Materials required.
1—Review previous units.
2—22 lineal feet ⅜" x ⅞".

2—Set the fence and square to 7½" on the tongue and 12" run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts.

3—With the top edge of the stock to be used for the rafter toward the operator, press the fence firmly against the top edge, beginning at the extreme right with the tongue toward the left, mark the first plumb line (A) or facia line, drawing.

4—Measure the run of jack rafter No.



Key To Drawing.
A—Facia Line.
B—Wall Line.
C—Extreme length of jack to center of hip.
D—Cutting length of jack on center line.
F—Plancher Level.
G—Plate Level.
1-2-3—Cheek cut against the hip rafter.

IV—Specifications:

Projection, 2".
Facia, ⅝".
Pitch, 7½" rise in one foot.
Plancher level to plate level, 1⅜".
Jack rafters ⅜" x ⅞".
Hip rafters ¾" x 1¼".
Rafters spaced 2" on centers.
Runs to be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing.

V—Operations:

1—Determine rise in inches per foot run using the following formula.

Total rise in inches divided by run in feet equals rise in inches per foot run.

10 x 12 divided by 16 equals 7½" rise in inches per foot run.

13 on the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing, measuring from the facia line to the center line of hip A or 12 8-12".

5—Slide the fence and square along, pressing it firmly against the top edge of the rafter and measure on a level line from facia line (A), the run of jack rafter No. 13 or 12 8-12" and produce plumb line (C), the extreme length of the jack to the center of hip A, drawing.

6—Draw a full size section of jack rafter No. 13 on the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing, as shown in drawing. At the intersection of the outside edges of both rafters, square a line across the top edge of the jack cutting the center line as at (1). This gives three points on the center line (C), (D) and (1) that will be

used in determining the length and cheek cut for jack rafter No. 13.

7—Determine the cutting length of the jack on the center line by measuring forward on a level line from plumb line (C), one half the diagonal thickness of the hip measured on the center line of the jack rafter or (C-D), drawing, and produce plumb line (D), drawing.

8—Square plumb line (D) across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center as at (2), drawing.

9—To detemine the cheek cut so that the jack rafter will fit against the side of the hip rafter at the proper angle, measure forward on a level line from plumb line (D), drawing, the distance (D-1), drawing, and produce plumb line (1), drawing.

10—Draw top cut (3), drawing, from plumb line (1) through center point (2).

11—Begin again at facia line (A) and measure in on a level line, the width of the projection, 2", and produce wall line (B) completing all plumb lines.

12—Measure down on facia line (A) from the top edge of the rafter the width of the facia, 5/8" and produce plancher level (F).

13—Measure up on a plumb line from plancher level (F), 1 3/8" and produce plate level (G), drawing.

14—Cut on line (A) for the facia, on line (F) for the plancher level, on lines (G and B) for the birdsmouth and on plumb line (1) and top cut (3) for the cheek cut against the side of hip A.

15—Cut two pair (right and left hand) this length.

16—Number for identification (No. 13) to correspond with the lay-out.

17—Layout the following jack rafters in the same manner changing the measurement of the run. The various runs must be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing. Jack No. 10, 3 2-12", No. 11, 6 4-12", No. 12, 9 6-12".

VI—Questions:

1—Review previous units.

VII—References:

1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing—R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Eye

(By H. H. Siegele)

The value of the human eye is inestimable. It leads to more avenues of happiness than any other of the human organs. And yet it is one of the most delicate, if not the most delicate organ that is found in the human body. A carpenter must have good eyesight in order to do first class work. While we have heard of blind men working at carpentry, we feel sure that such cases are rare, and could not be called successful, if compared with the work of skillful carpenters who are blessed with the boon of good eyesight.

Nature has given the eye protection; the lid, the lashes and eye-brows. These, under complete natural conditions, would perhaps protect the eye against most of

the dangers coming to the eye in a natural way. But civilization has brought with it modern ways of living, and hence the eye is exposed to many more and even greater dangers than it was in primitive times. Carpentry contributes a number of these dangers to the eye; among them are: Flying nails—we have personally known two carpenters who lost the sight of one eye through this danger. Flying chips of both steel and wood. Just a few years ago in our home town, a carpenter lost the sight of one eye by a flying chip of steel. No doubt, many of our readers know of similar instances; however, we have mentioned these two as a matter of warning. Too often we forget that there is any real danger surrounding us when we are working and everything goes well, and so it is good to be reminded in this way.

Perhaps one of the most annoying little things that can happen to the eye, is that of some foreign matter accidentally coming into it. It may be a very small particle of grit, cinder, sawdust or something else equally as annoying. To remove such annoying substances from the eye without adding to the pain, take a piece of human hair and fasten it to a tooth pick, match or something similar that will answer the purpose, in the manner shown by the illustration. With such a hair-loop any loose foreign matter can easily be removed from the eye.

SIDE CUTS HIP AND VALLEY

PLUMB	BASE	SIDE	CUT	INCHES.
4	17	12	12 3/8	17.472
5	17	12	12 9/16	17.712
6	17	12	12 11/16	18.024
7	17	12	12 7/8	18.384
8	17	12	13 1/8	18.792
9	17	12	13 7/16	19.248
10	17	12	14	19.728
11	17	12	14 3/16	20.256
12	17	12	14 11/16	20.808
13	17	12	15 1/8	21.384
14	17	12	15 1/2	22.008
15	17	12	15 15/16	22.656
16	17	12	16 9/16	23.352
17	17	12	16 3/4	24.048
18	17	12	17 5/16	24.744

REDUCED EQUIVALENTS

JACKS — HYPOTHENUSE

PLUMB	BASE	SIDE	CUT	INCHES
4	12	12	12 5/8	12.648
5	12	12	13	13.008
6	12	12	13 7/16	13.416
7	12	12	13 7/8	13.896
8	12	12	14 7/16	14.424
9	12	12	15	13.000
10	12	12	15 5/8	15.624
11	12	12	16 1/4	16.272
12	12	12	16 31/32	16.968
13	12	12	17 11/16	17.688
14	12	12	18 7/16	18.432
15	12	12	19 1/4	19.200
16	12	12	20	19.992
17	12	12	20 13/16	20.808
18	12	12	21 5/8	21.624
SAW	SAW		SAW	

CUTS FOR ROOF SHEATING. JACK RAFTERS AND SAME PATCH.

TO SQUARE A BUILDING EMPLOY ANY NUMBER + ITSELF, X .707 = HYPOTHENUSE.

(Copyright)

THE RAPID RAFTER CALCULATOR

(By Otto L. Engstrom)

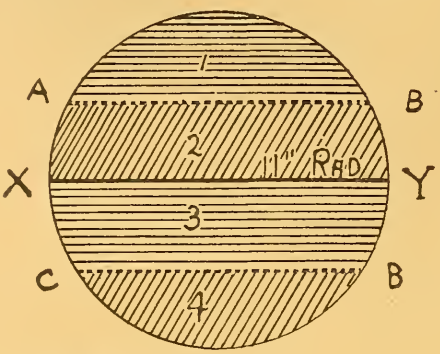
Side Cuts Hip and Valley Rafters

To find plumb, base and side cuts for jack rafters follow the vertical lines in above column and note the word "saw" below the column. Example. Side-cut for a 4-12 pitch set square to 12-12⅝ mark on the 12⅝" side. This "cut" fits against the hip of corresponding pitch.

The side cut for hip and valley is extracted the same way. The last column marked inches is the diagonal, or, hypothenuse of right angled-triangle in a one foot run. Hypothenuse of 12-12 is 17 or real close 16.968 but for convenience, it is called "17". Thus, we employ 17 as "base" number on a hip or valley being a diagonal rafter. A framing square is 16" times 24" for convenience 17 is reduced to 12 on on the sidecut scale. Note "reduced equivalents."

A Radius Problem

Herewith is a practical problem I have not solved and would appreciate the assistance of our fellow brothers' solutions.



Find Lengths of A B and C D.
Find Areas of 1-2-3-4.

Given a circle with 11" radius to be divided into four equal areas. Also find the length of each division.

(To be solved mathematically.)

Jos. E. Truncellito,
L. U. No. 299. Union City, N. J.

Find The Cubic Content

The problems and solutions of them are interesting, I have been following them for a long time. Most of them are very good practical ones, but some are out of line, only puzzles.

I would like to submit one, that I have failed to notice published before, and it is not a puzzle, but a practical problem.

Find the cubic contents (solidity or volume) of a spherical segment, whose diameter of the base is 13′ 8″ and height 9′- 3″. Also find the area of the curved surface, (base excluded).

Ivar Tujunen,
L. U. No. 1657. Corona, L. I., N. Y.

Porch Inclosing Information Wanted

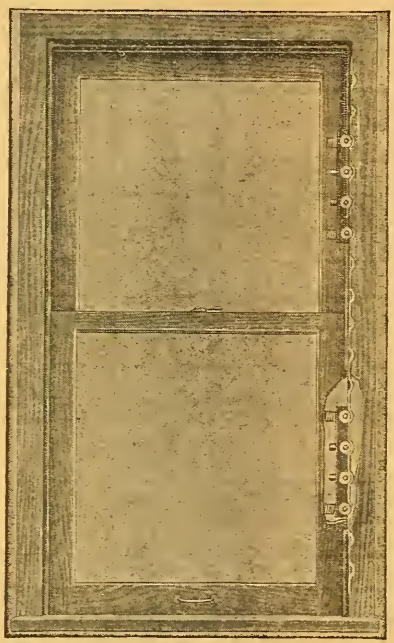
Will some brother give me some information on the method of inclosing a modern 6 room row house porch, with double hung sash from sill down, to be panelled. Square straight columns to be used and side lights at doors? How would the size of frames be arrived at?

We will assume that the house has a 16 ft. front and is 9 ft. from floor to soffit, a 36 in. door centered on a step 4½ ft. wide.

P. R. Aves, Camden, N. J.

Faultless Sash Holder and Frames

A new automatic sash holder that eliminates window boxes, cords, weights, pulleys and weatherstrips has been announced by the Faultless Sash Holder Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. This device consists of a patented frame without the box and an interlocking recessed track which runs up and down the



entire length of the window jamb. Hard rubber rollers backed by compression springs run into this track.

It is stated that this window cannot stick or bind, vibrate or rattle and there is nothing in the device to get out of order.

It is pointed out that it leaves no pocket for cold air or dirt accumulation and makes the window practically air-tight, dirt-proof, fool-proof, trouble-proof and has closed the road to waste.

Setting Posts

(By H. H. Siegele)

When I was but a lad, on my father's farm, I watched a carpenter put up a hay shed. I remember how I wondered what the carpenter was going to do in order to get the tops of the hay-shed posts to line up. The ground was not even, nor were the posts holes dug exactly the same depth. At first I thought

that he would set the posts into place and then use a ladder, and with a saw cut off the tops so they would be in line. (I have seen carpenters doing that very thing, during my experience as a carpenter). Here is what the carpenter did, who was building the hay shed for my father He drove a stake at the high point, and another at the low point; then he streched a line from one stake to the other in such a manner that it was on a level; (see Fig. 1). This done, he determined the distance the posts were to project above the line, which, on the drawing, I have assumed to be 12 feet. After squaring the tops of the posts, he measured off 12 feet on each of the posts, as shown by Fig. 2. Then he took the distance from the line to the bottom of the post hole, say, number 1, Fig. 1, which is 3 feet. This distance he transferred to the post to be set into hole number 1, adding 3 feet to the 12 feet making it 15 feet, and cutting the bottom end of the post at the point indicated at 1, Fig. 2. In the same manner he carried the distance between the line and the bottom of hole number 2, adding it to the 12 feet of the post to be set into this hole, and cutting off the post at the point indicated at 2, Fig. 2. Then the post for hole number 3 was cut; and for number 4 and number 5. The other row of posts, and the posts

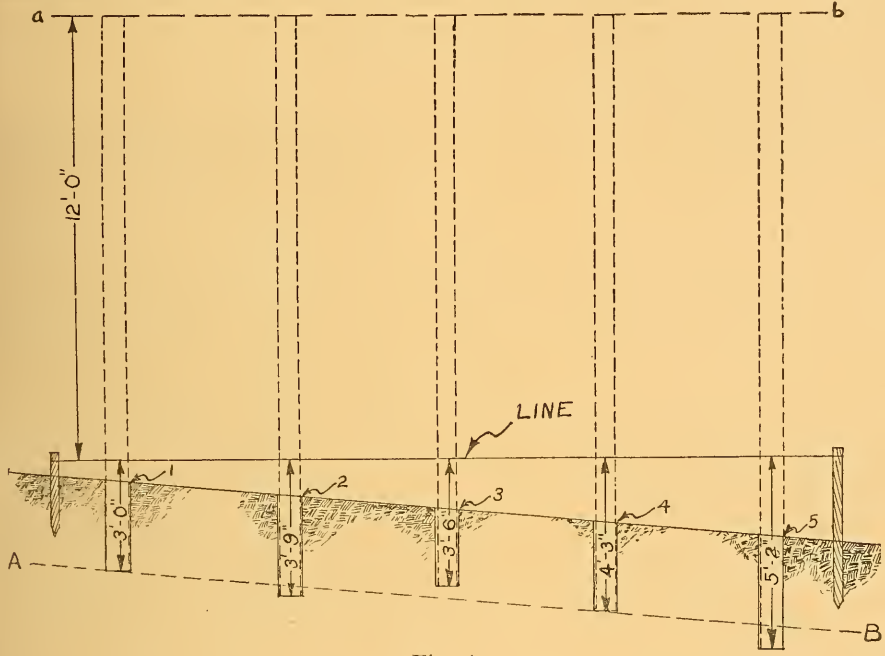


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

for the ends of the hay shed, were cut in the same way. When the posts had all been set, the tops lined, and were ready for the plate, as will be seen by referring to the dashed line between a and b, Fig. 1. I am showing the holes, on Fig. 1, as being of various depths, so as to make clear that this method will work no matter how deep the holes are dug, or how uneven the ground may lay. I have put a dashed line, A-B, to show the difference in the depths of the holes.

Harmony

(By H. H. Siegele)

I was putting on door checks when the foreman, a middle-aged man, came around. I thought that I was doing fine,

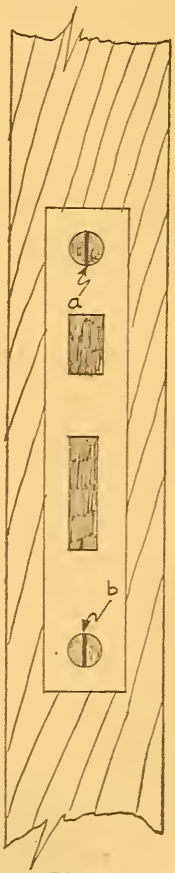


Fig. 1

because I had made good progress. But the foreman called me to a door check I had just finished putting on. "Can you see anything wrong with that?" he asked me . . . But I couldn't see anything wrong with it. "Well," he said, "the slots of the screws should show harmony." Then he went on and told me how the slots of the screws should be kept running in the same direction; just as I am showing them on the draw-

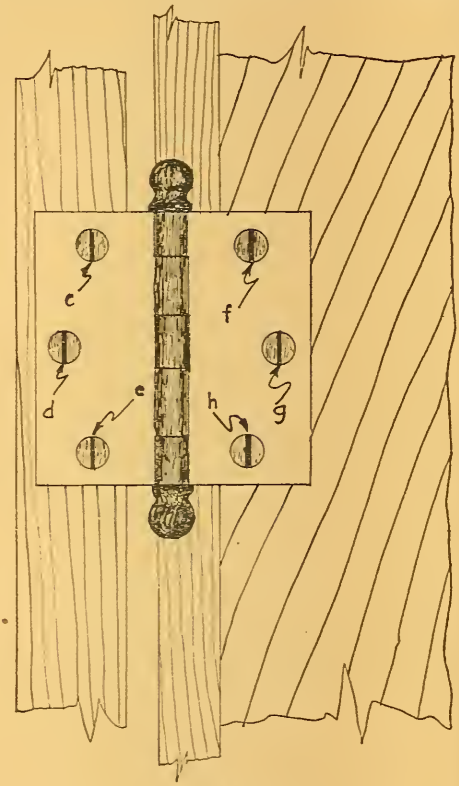


Fig. 2

ings. Fig. 1 shows the face of a mortised lock. It will be seen that the slot of the screw pointed out at a, is in the same direction as the slot of the screw pointed out at b. Turning to Fig .2, where I show a loose-pin butt fastened to a door and to the door jamb. Here again the slots of all the screws, namely, c, d. e. f. g and h, have been kept in a perpendicular line. That is the harmony the foreman was talking about.

With but a few exceptions, when I have put on hardware since. I have the slots of the screws in harmony, and I find it makes a much more agreeable looking job. It does not take more than about a quarer turn, after the screw has been tightened, either forward or back-

ward, to get the slot of a screw perpendicular. A full quarter turn is the exception; usually it requires less than a quarter turn.

The illustrations show a lock and a butt, but the screws of the escutcheons and the strike plate of the lock should harmonize with the rest. The screws in the window hardware should show this harmony, and the cupboard hardware.

The Right Way

(By H. H. Siegele)

The two principal things that determine whether a thing is right or wrong; we have just mentioned are the ones that in most cases carry the decisive

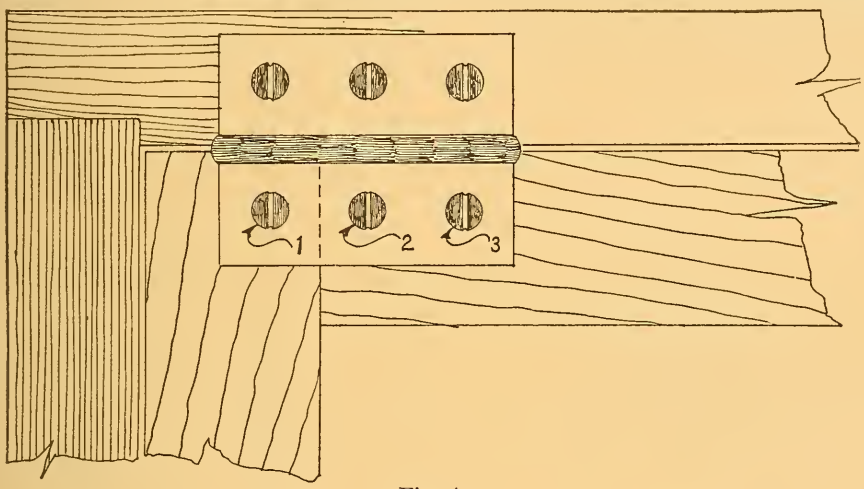


Fig. 1

are, first service, and second appearance. There are other circumstances that usually enter into such matters, but the two weight. Sometimes appearance carries more weight than service does, and at other times it is just the reverse. In the

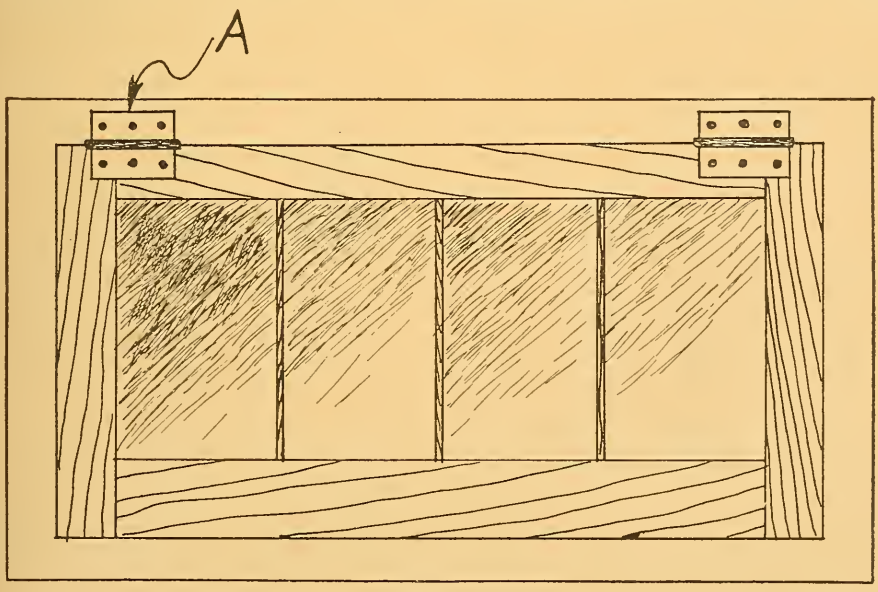


Fig. 2

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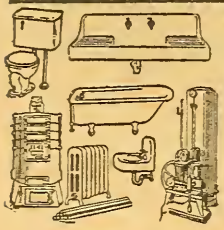

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matter we are dealing with below, service is the main factor, and on it is based the matter of locating the hinge.

Fig. 1 shows a corner of a cellar sash and one of its hinges. The location of the hinge is what we want to call attention to. It will be noticed that screw number 1, is to the left of the joint between the upper rail and the left style, which is indicated by dotted line, and screws number 2 and 3, are fastened onto the upper rail. This is as it should be, for this prevents the joint between screw number 1 and screw number 2 from opening and holds the sash in a rigid position. Fig. 2, A. shows the same hinge, but on a smaller scale drawing; while Fig. 3, shows the hinges fastened in the wrong way.

It will be seen, on comparing Figs. 2 and 3, that fastening hinges to cellar sash in the way shown by Fig. 1, is not only more substantial, but it makes a better appearance as well.

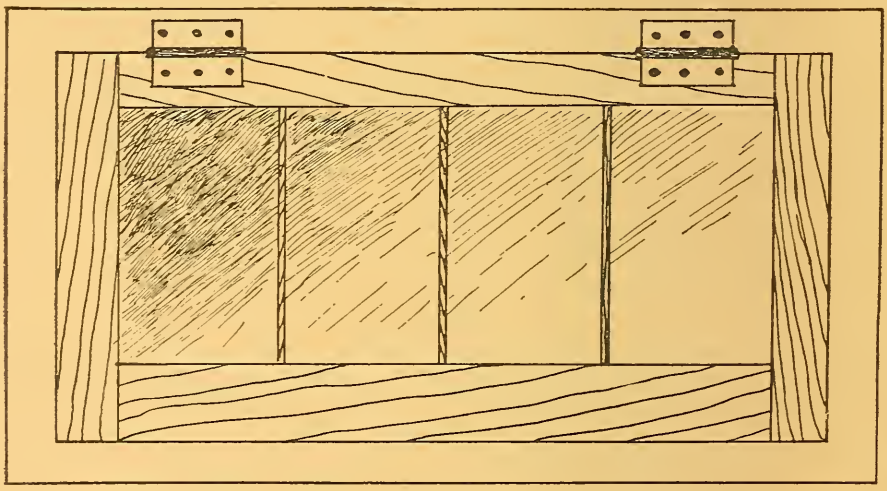

Fig. 3

Little Things

It takes a little muscle and it takes a little grit.
A little true ambition with a little bit of wit.
It's not the "biggest" things that count and make the "biggest" show;
It's the little things that people do that make the old world go.
A little bit of smiling and a little sunny chat,
A little bit of courage to a comrade slipping back;
It's not the "biggest" things that count and make the "biggest" show;
It's the little things that people do that make this old world go.
It takes a kindly action and it takes a word of cheer
To fill a life with sunshine and to drive away a tear.
Great things are not the "biggest" things that make the "biggest" show;
It's the little things that we may do that makes this old world go.

—Author Unknown.

An Arab Proverb Says:

Men are four.

He who knows not and knows not he knows not. He is foolish. Shun him.

He who knows not and knows he knows not. He is simple. Teach him.

He who knows and knows not he knows. He is asleep. Wake him.

He who knows and knows he knows. He is wise. Follow him.

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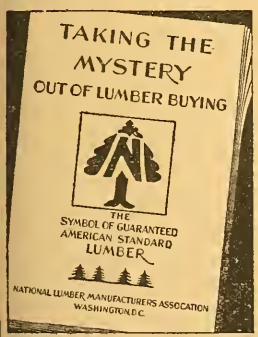
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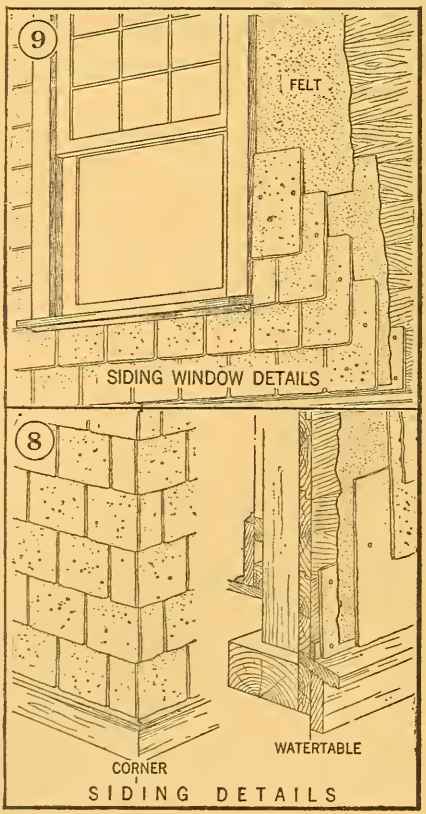
HOW TO LAY JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES (PART SEVEN)

IN the May issue of the Carpenter we explained the simple manner in which Johns-Manville American Method Asbestos Shingles can be laid on re-roofing jobs and the value and profit that there is in this work. More and more home owners are realizing the advantages and economy of re-roofing with J-M Shingles.

This article will be devoted to the methods used in siding and re-siding with American Method Shingles.

Siding—American Method Shingles

Consider a siding job as a roofing job in which the surface to be shingled is vertical, and the difficulties, which are more feared than actual will disappear. On new siding work, lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing Felt—15 pound or heavier—over the sheathing before laying the shingles, and nail it down through strips of lath. Start at the water table, using a cant strip and eaves starters as shown in Figure 8. After the row of eaves starters is in place, drop the lower edge of the roofing felt over them and then lay the first course of full-sized shingles, breaking joints with the eaves starters in exactly the same way as on a roofing job.



Siding work is almost always done by laying the shingles with the butts aligned. When staggered butts or rough and irregular siding is desired the main siding shingles are laid in the same way as was shown in the March issue on pages 66 and 67.

Figure 9 shows the construction to be followed around window and door openings. Note that this shows only the side and undersill construction. The top of the window or door is treated in the same way as a water table. It is advisable to use a small strip of metal flashing across the window top.

At the facia moulding—the top of the side wall of the house—the shingles extend under the moulding. Outside corners are usually handled as shown in Figure 8 though, if desired the hip construction as shown in the April issue on pages 64 and 65 may be used. Inside corners are always mitered as shown in Figure 10.

Re-siding—American Method Shingles

On re-siding jobs the preparation of the surface is different. Any finish on outside or inside corners which projects beyond the old siding, must be removed and new strips set in to bring these points

level with the old siding, (See Figure 10). The simplest construction at the water table is to let the Asbestos Shingles form their own water table, using the old water table to form the cant, though the construction shown in Figure 10 is often used. At window and door openings, follow the constructions shown in Figure 10 and 9. At the underside of the sill the shingles are laid flush and a strip of quarter round moulding used to cover their upper edges (See Figure 9). At the sides of the windows where the new shingles extend beyond the outside casing, a moulding is set as shown.

Inside and outside corners are treated in the same manner as new work.

At the facia there are various constructions possible depending upon the conditions of the old work; the two following will be found the simplest. Remove the old facia and reset it after the asbestos shingles have been laid, so that it will cover them in the same manner as in Figure 10. The second, which is sometimes simpler, is to lay the shingles flush with the old facia and cover the joint with a strip of moulding of the proper size and shape.

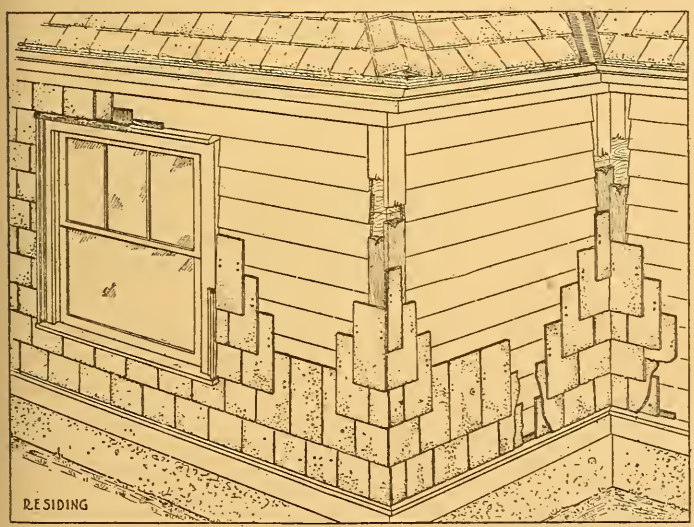


Fig. 10.

There is Money in Re-Siding Jobs

The amount of advertising and general publicity that fireproof Shingle construction has been given has sold home owners everywhere on the advantages of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles.

Because Johns-Manville Shingles can be put on right over old siding as well as old roofs, without the expense and annoyance of taking off the old shingles it is not very difficult to convince the man whose house needs new siding of the general advantages of re-siding the Johns-Manville way. Such construction provides double protection to the sides of the house—the old wooden shingles form a valuable insulation which makes the house cooler in the summer and easier to heat in winter with less fuel. This is an important fact that should be emphasized whenever re-siding is under consideration.

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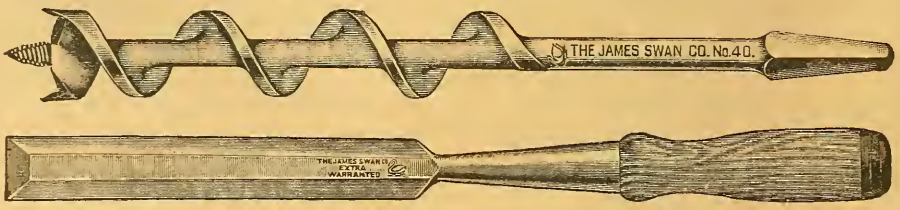

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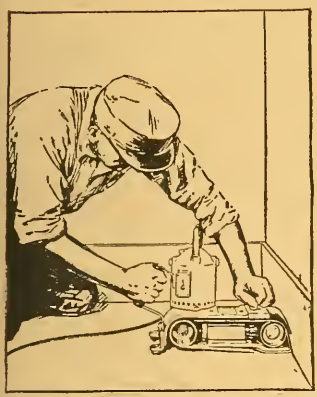

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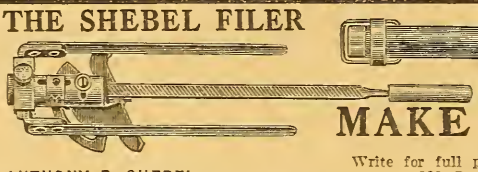

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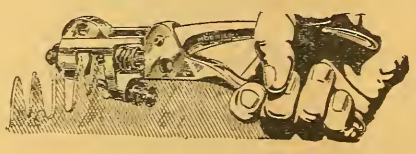

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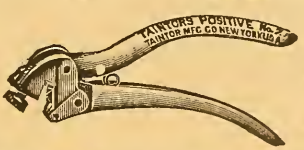

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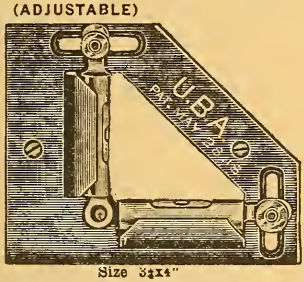
One of the most useful tools employed by a carpenter for leveling, plumbing, pitches and grades. Finished rust proof with clear or green double marked bulbs.

PRICE $1.25
At your hardware dealer.

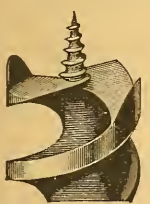


Size 3½x1"

Mfg'd. by the
Union Level Mfg. Co.
4649 S. Ashland Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

IN CANADA
Walkerville Hdw. Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., Canadian Distributors.

Genuine
RUSSELL JENNINGS AUGER BITS

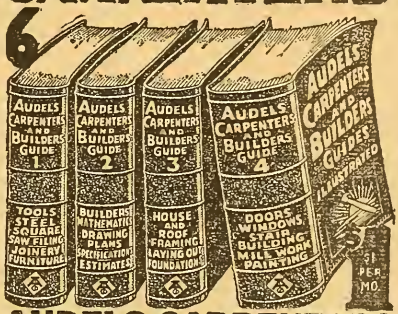

Single Thread Screw Point for Quick Boring.

Standard Double Thread Screw Point.

The Original Extension Lip Auger Bits in use since 1855. Every Carpenter should Complete his kit with these two styles. Ask your dealer to show you these.

The Russell Jennings Mfg. Co.
CHESTER, CONN.

CARPENTERS 6


AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 1
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AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDES
TOOLS STEEL SQUARE SAW FILING JOINERY FURNITURE
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HOUSE AND ROOF FRAMING LAYING OUT FOUNDATIONS
DOORS WINDOWS STAIRS BUILDING MILL WORK PAINTING
$1 PER MO.

AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.*)

TRADE INFORMATION

Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on: — **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint**— *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil.* Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St, New York
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Employed by 6-T-58

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Is a Guaranteed Waterproof

READY TO LAY ROOFING CANVAS

That does not require a White Lead bedding and will not

Crack or Buckle or Peel

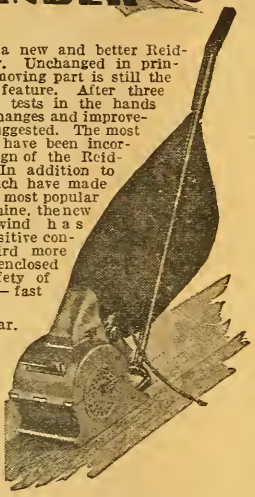
Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

Send for Sample Book T

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK
Branch, 1317-1319 Pine St., ST. LOUIS

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER



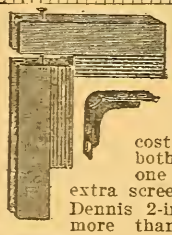
NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

Write for circular.

Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.

THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

MORE CARPENTERS WANTED AT ONCE!



to Earn Big Wages Spare or Full Time with the Dennis Line

Our patented 2-in-1 Perfection Frame Stock saves half your material cost and labor. **Your saw cuts** both frame and screen bead at one time. No loose pieces. No extra screen bead to buy. No waste. Dennis 2-in-1 Frame stock costs no more than ordinary kind without screen bead. After frame is cut and nailed together, screen bead can be instantly removed with sharp knife.

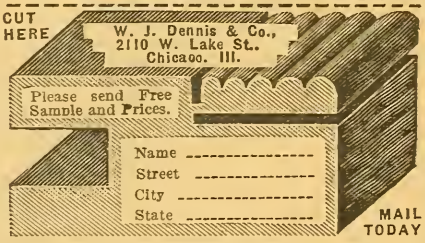
Carpenters everywhere are *doubling their profits* handling the Dennis line.

Get the facts NOW on this money making business. Send the coupon in TO-DAY.

W. J. DENNIS & COMPANY

2110-20 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

CUT HERE



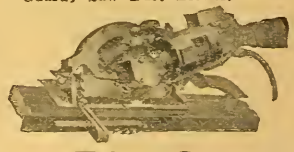
Easy to Use

Model "K"

$95

at Chicago

--Fast-- Rips a plank 10 ft. long 2" thick in 30 sec. Cuts through Indiana Limestone 10 ft. long 1½" deep in 90 sec. Weighs only 15 lbs. G. E. Universal Motor. Wodack Safety Guard; Saw Dust Blower.



Bevel Cuts

--Big Capacity--

Model B Wodack Saw cuts up to 4⅛" with 11" diam. blade, and makes mitre cuts to 60 degrees. Tilts to right, giving clear vision all the time. G. E. Universal Motor develops 1 and 9-10ths h. p. under full load. Safety Guard. Saw Dust Blower.

--And!--

2 More Wodack Saws, Model C, and D. Combination Lock Mortiser and Router Wodack Electric Hammer.

Write today for full information and demonstration on your own work

F. L. ROGERS & CO.

27 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Also New York

EXTRA DOLLARS *for* YOU *the year 'round—installing*

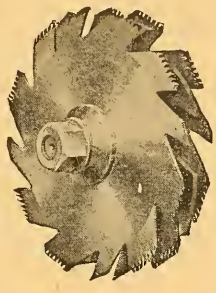
Numetal PATENTED WEATHER STRIPS

THIS profitable work will make you many extra dollars every week in the year. There's no "slack season" because there are so many prospective NUMETAL *Weather Stripping* jobs waiting for you. No special tools needed and NUMETAL is easily installed and free from back-calls for service and adjustments. No investment needed. Get material as needed from your hardware and lumber dealers. Write today for our money-making proposition before your city is closed.

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN COMPANY
Oklahoma City, Okla.

You need a

HUTHER Dado head



Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

SEND FOR YOUR PAIR

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

LESS COST LESS TROUBLE
No More Weights, Pulleys, Cords To Break Or Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

AUSTRAL WINDOW COMPANY
101 PARK AVE. NEW YORK

Austral Window Co., 101 Park Ave., New York

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual cost and postage.)

Name .....

Address .....

MAYHEW
Square Head Nail Set

A real nail set

Original design—easy to grip with cold or oily fingers—stays put. Lay it down and *there* it is when you want it. Square head prevents rolling.

Hand-forged crucible steel, electrically tempered. Mayhew quality clear through.

Length 4 inches—1-32, 2-32, 3-32, 4-32 and 5-32 points. 15 cents each.

Ask your Hardware Dealer

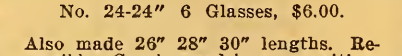
MAYHEW STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.,
Shelburne Fall, Mass.

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

CARPENTERS WANTED
for
SPARE TIME WORK

Do you know that carpenters everywhere have found the installation of ALLMETAL Weatherstrip an ideal side line? For them, each otherwise idle hour is another opportunity for weatherstrip profit.

All indications point to 1929 as being the greatest metal weatherstrip year ever known. If you are a good mechanic, you too can install ALLMETAL Weatherstrip and secure your share of spare time profits.

Let us tell you how.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

Allmetal Weatherstrip Co.
227 West Illinois Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send samples and information.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

GABELOUVRE
ATTIC VENTILATOR

"HELPS SELL HOUSES"

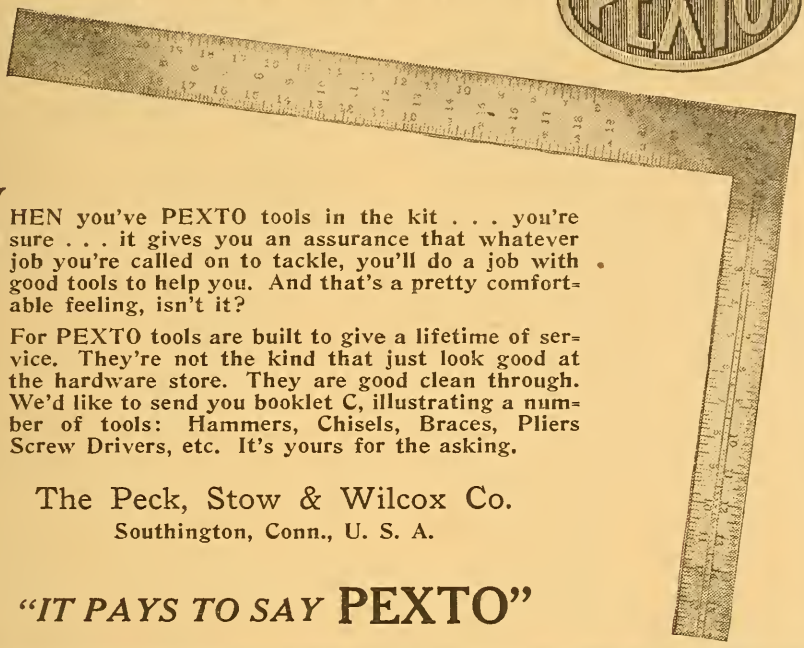
Proper ventilation in the attic is important. The GABELOUVRE, made to last a lifetime, affords 80% area of opening, admits light, but excludes the elements. Rustproof. Opens and closes by means of pull chains. Home buyers appreciate this feature in houses.

Write us for further information and prices.

THE VENTILOUVRE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ASSURANCE

PEXTO



WHEN you've PEXTO tools in the kit . . . you're sure . . . it gives you an assurance that whatever job you're called on to tackle, you'll do a job with good tools to help you. And that's a pretty comfortable feeling, isn't it?

For PEXTO tools are built to give a lifetime of service. They're not the kind that just look good at the hardware store. They are good clean through. We'd like to send you booklet C, illustrating a number of tools: Hammers, Chisels, Braces, Pliers Screw Drivers, etc. It's yours for the asking.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.
Southington, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT PAYS TO SAY PEXTO"

STOP WAGES--START AN INCOME

There are no "poor pays" or off seasons for the owners of an AMERICAN Floor Sanding machine. Summer, Fall, Winter, Spring: Rain or snow he has an established business. There are always either new floors being layed or old floors to resurface, and, Somebody gets the contract. *It might just as well be YOU.*

$5,000 to $12,000 Yearly

Mr. John Groves, Carrington, Ky. writes: The first day I run my machine I made $64.50 and only run the machine about four hours a day.

YOU Can Do As Well

We show you how and furnish the material. Use the coupon today. Ask for free literature giving the evidence on the AMERICAN Line and our "Business set up" plan. Establish a business of your own.

AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY,
522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Please tell me all about how I can get started in the floor finishing business—and details of your "Business Set Up" plan. It is understood I assume no obligation in requesting this information.

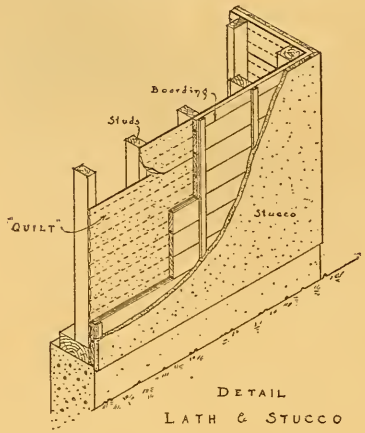
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

New Free Book

Helps You With Your Customers



DETAIL
LATH & STUCCO

The cut above is one of a large number in our free book "Build Warm Houses". It shows one way of insulating a stucco home so as to save 10 to 20 percent in the cost of the heating equipment (boiler, piping and radiators) and 20 to 30 percent in fuel every year.

It is easy and economical to insulate with

Cabot's Quilt

Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on Cabot's Quilt and other Building Specialties. Mail it today. No obligation.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot Incorporated

141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

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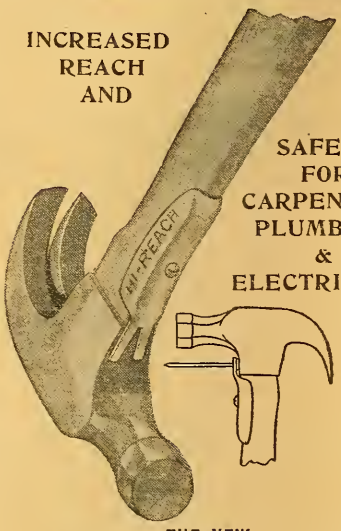
INCREASED REACH AND SAFETY FOR CARPENTERS PLUMBERS & ELECTRICIANS



THE NEW
HI-REACH NAIL CLAMP
Price 35c

Saves using a ladder or Shifting of a Scaffold. The clamp holds the nail thus safeguarding yourself when reaching to the side. Reach increased twenty to twenty-four inches.

Send 35c Postpaid Write to

ADVANCE TOOL & MFG. CO.,
1656-62 Holton Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The FARRAND Rapid Rule

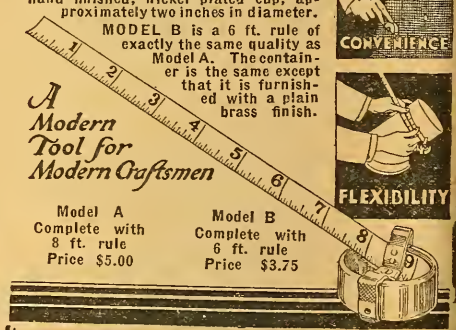
GREATER VALUE IN PRESENT MODEL NEW MODEL AT LOWER PRICE

Unceasing effort on the part of the manufacturer to provide craftsmen with a measuring tool of the highest quality and greatest value makes possible the following announcement.

TWO MODELS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

MODEL A is an eight foot rule of finely tempered steel, highly polished and nickel plated. The container is a hand finished, nickel plated cup, approximately two inches in diameter.

MODEL B is a 6 ft. rule of exactly the same quality as Model A. The container is the same except that it is furnished with a plain brass finish.



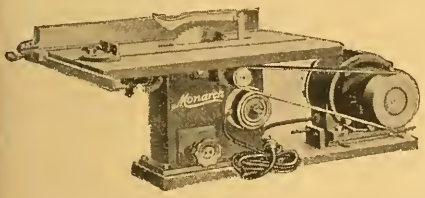
A Modern Tool for Modern Craftsmen

Model A Complete with 8 ft. rule Price $5.00

Model B Complete with 6 ft. rule Price $3.75

Ask your Dealer or write

Hiram A. Farrand, Manufacturer
Berlin, New Hampshire



A POWER SAW TABLE

At a Popular Price

AS a permanent, profitable investment you can't buy a better saw than this ball-bearing Bench Saw . . . motor operated and guaranteed a precision machine in every particular.

Table 18" x 24" can be raised or lowered 2¼" with tilting angle up to 45 degrees. Combination rip, cut-off, and miter-gauge is furnished; also splitter, guard, and 8" saw. Sold with or without base and motor.

Complete specifications and low price on request.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR

AT HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES

PLASTIC WOOD

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

Handles Like Putty
Hardens Into Wood

Addison-Leslie Co.
612 Bolivar St., Canton, Mass.

1 lb. $1.00

¼ lb. 35¢

MAKE THIS TEST

Drive a 60d spike or pin into a 2 inch plank, bite into it with the claw of an Estwing and pull the head right through the wood. Will pull anything within the strength of the user. Can't break, because forged in one piece from tool steel. This is only one of many exclusive features. Use it once and you will never go back to ordinary hammers.

ESTWING
Mfg. Co.
Rockford, Ill.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of the Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Utl-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

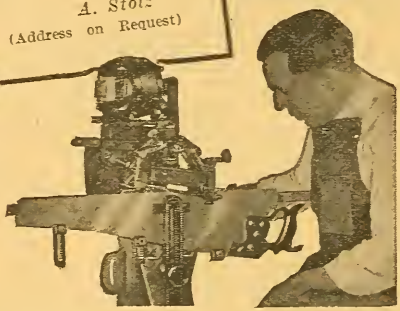
Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra

Out of Work - Got A Foley - Now Making GOOD MONEY

I lost my job on account of a strike. I took my last money and bought a Foley Saw Filer and I am making a comfortable living filing saws. I am doing a lot of work. Saws filed on the Foley cut truer, cleaner, easier and faster than hand-filed saws.

A. Stolz
(Address on Request)

Read This Letter



YOU can have a steady, year 'round business of your own, or make $2 to $4 an hour EXTRA MONEY every day filing saws for others. NO CANVASSING. Dozens of carpenters like yourself are doing it with the

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

There is nothing like a Foley to keep your own saws in perfect cutting condition so they cut better than new. It files and joints AUTOMATICALLY. Just insert a saw and snap the switch. More than twice as fast as hand filing. No eye strain. Files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅜" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Retooths old hand saws.

Think of the big year 'round filing business you can have from other carpenters, contractors, woodworking plants, schools, factories, etc. We'll help you. Send the coupon below for FREE PLAN on how to start a good paying saw filing business. DO IT NOW!

MAIL THIS COUPON for FREE PLAN

Foley Saw Tool Co., 478 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Please send me FREE PLAN on how to start my own saw filing business with the Foley Filer.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Hard Headed

This is a questionable compliment when applied to a man, but it is a real recommendation when it is applied to screws.

That American Screws are "hard headed" is proved by the fact that their slots do not buckle under heavy handling or *automatic driving*. Their gimlet points and true running threads make them easy to insert.

American Screws of all types can be supplied immediately from stocks maintained in Chicago and Providence.

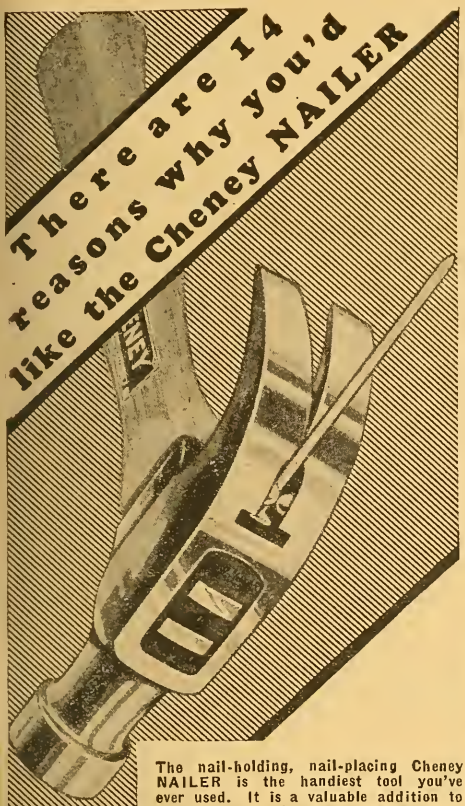
TIRE BOLTS | WOOD SCREWS | STOVE BOLTS | MACHINE SCREWS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"



The nail-holding, nail-placing Cheney NAILER is the handiest tool you've ever used. It is a valuable addition to your present collection of hammers.

Here's why:

1. Nail-holding device allows for one-hand nailing.
2. A safety factor for nailing in precarious positions.
3. Gives longer reach in placing nails.
4. Saves time.
5. Saves extra scaffolding.
6. Prevents injury to other hand.
7. Nail-holding device found only on well-known Cheney Hammer.
8. Nail-holding device an integral part of hammer—no attachments—no extra weight—doesn't affect "hang."
9. Every Bell Face and Plain Face Cheney Curved Claw Hammer in sizes of 16 oz. and over has the nail-holding device. No extra cost.
10. Not a single good Cheney Hammer point has been sacrificed for nail-holding device—materials, "hang," finish, all up to the Cheney high standard.
11. Securely holds nails of practically any size.
12. Nails quickly inserted, securely held and release themselves.
13. Built to withstand soundest blows. First blow often more than half drives nail.
14. Fully guaranteed.

Ask your dealer for this marvelous hammer. You'll wonder how you ever managed without one.

PRENTISS VISES

PRENTISS VISE CO.

106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHENEY HAMMERS

2778

SEND FOR *YOUR* SAMPLE OF

CASCO GLUE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WATERPROOF

a dry powder to which you simply add cold water

NO WASTE ODOR HEATING

You can now throw away that messy glue pot, get better results and save money.

Casco Waterproof Glue is used by leading aeroplane manufacturers and by the woodwork manufacturing trade in general. It is widely known as a reliable, everlastingly durable glue. It will glue practically everything—wood to wood, wood to metal, glass, cardboard, leather or paper and it is inexpensive. One pound makes 1½ quarts of liquid glue and it goes twice as far as ordinary glue. It is now available in ½ and 1 pound packages. Once you try it—you will use no other.

This Folder FREE Send for it. Tells how to get the best results from GLUE.

Fill out completely the coupon below and we will promptly forward prepaid a generous package of Casco Glue and you can judge its merits.

THE CASEIN MANUFACTURING CO.
21 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER

The Casein Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, New York

Enclosed find 25c (stamps only) to cover postage and handling cost for which send me your trial package of Casco Glue.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....State .....

Hardware Dealer's Name (Please include)

.....

"And bring it back — it's a Maydole"

Most carpenters and cabinet-makers wouldn't trade or sell their Maydoles for many times the original price.

Take one in your hand,—heft it, swing it—you'll understand why. A remarkable "hang" that has never been equalled, a head press-forged from the finest grade of tool steel—each end carefully tempered, and a clear, straight grained, second growth hickory handle that has been seasoned for years and put into the head "for good". The finest hammer that money can buy.

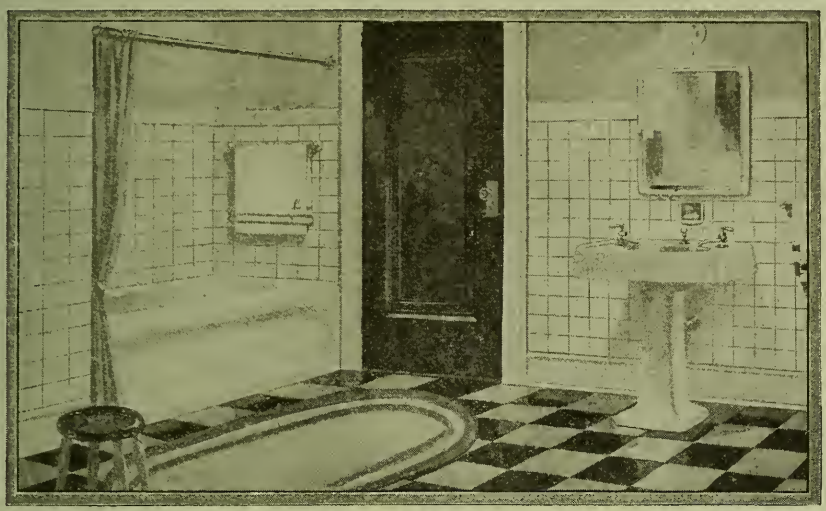
Ask your dealer to show you the style and weight that fits your grip and swing. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A" containing useful tables and valuable information.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

Announcing
Sheetrock Tile Board



The many advantages of Sheetrock Tile Board are made possible by months of experimenting and the designing of improved machines.

Sheetrock Tile Board has deep, sharp indentations, which provide beautiful tile effects for the walls of bathrooms, kitchens, restaurants, stores, etc.

It is made in a square tile design. Its light cream colored surface can be decorated with the delicate shades now so popular for bathrooms and kitchens.

Sheetrock Tile Board is fireproof, rigid and non-warping. It is identified by the continuous brand down its reverse side. Its cost is low.

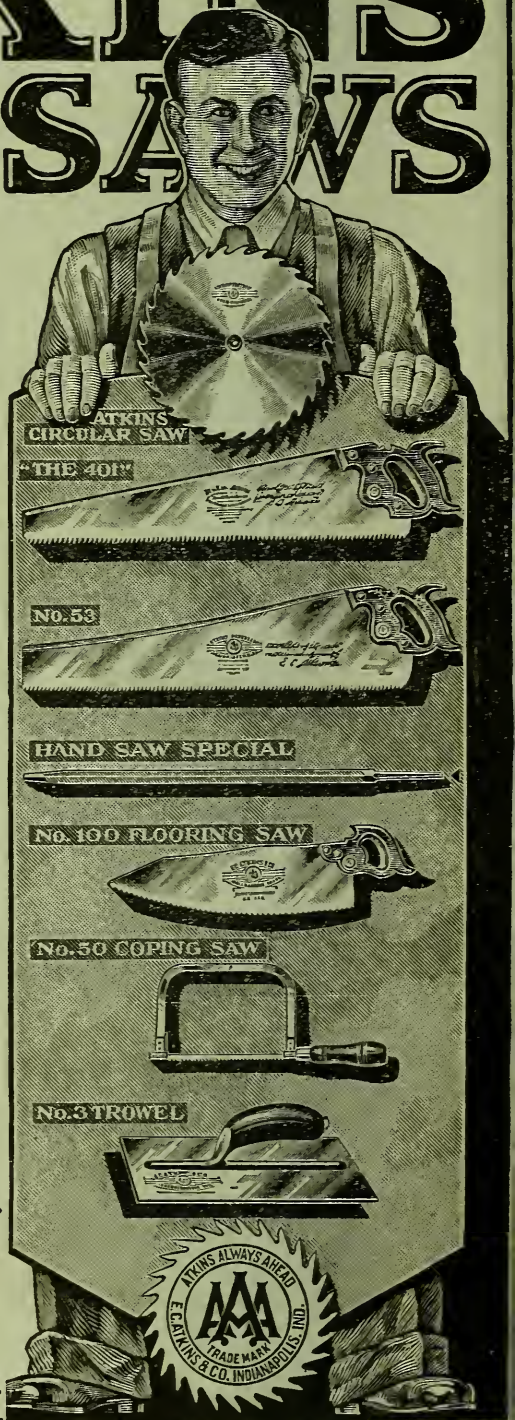
Your lumber dealer has Sheetrock Tile Board. Or send for sample.

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 4A, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd.
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ontario
Sole Canadian Distributors

SHEETROCK
TILE BOARD U.S.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



A SAW—

Properly Made, Is The Fore-Runner Of Successful Production

Atkins Saws are the acme of perfection, first, because they are made from SILVER STEEL, Atkins patented formula; second, because the prescribed heat-treatment is clocked by electrically controlled furnaces; third, because the tensioning and hammering is done by Atkins expert sawsmiths, some of whom have been a quarter century in the service.

When you buy Saws, Saw Tools, Machine Knives, Dado Heads, Grinding Wheels or Files—specify ATKINS and

Get The Most Value For Your Money.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

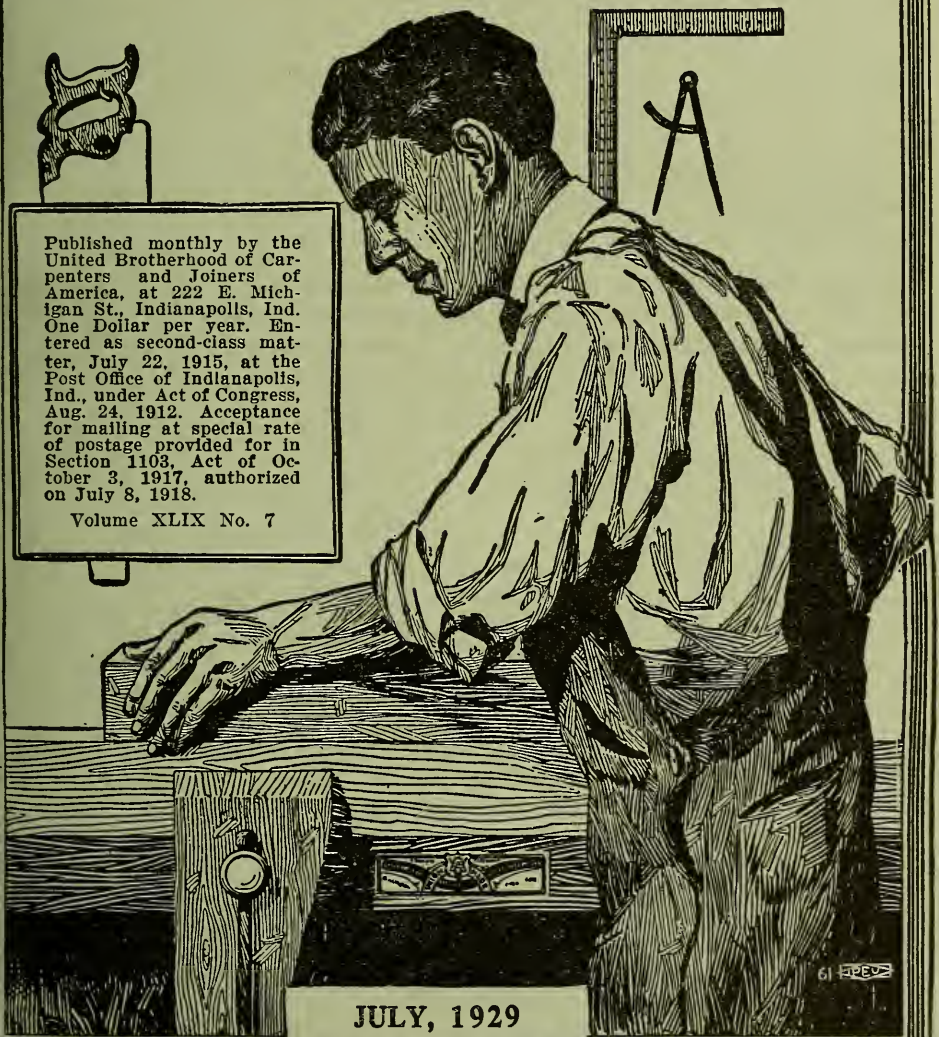
Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLIX No. 7

JULY, 1929

We Announce Improvements

at no added cost to you

Sheetrock has pioneered many improvements in plaster wallboard. Further advancements are now announced.

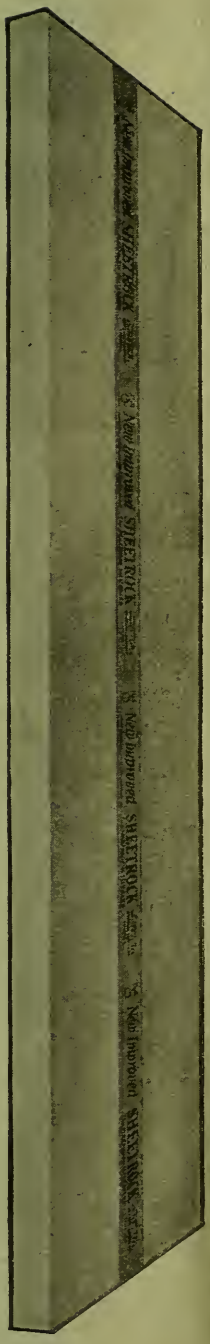
First in importance is the new ivory-colored surface. This tougher surface is highly resistant to scuffing and abrasion.

Improvements have been made in the nailing edges, too. These are square and uniformly thick. A special process eliminates unevenness. New Improved Sheetrock can be so applied as to provide the true, even joining of edges necessary for a perfect wallboard job.

Ends are clean-cut, and the exposed core is given a special hardening treatment.

Improvements in the gypsum core add to Sheetrock's insulating ability.

Let the distinctive marking on the back of each panel be your guide in recognizing New Improved Sheetrock.



UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Sole Canadian Distributor: Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited, Hillyard St., Hamilton, Ontario

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

USG

The *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

Let the CLARKE make PROFITS For YOU!

in a business of your own

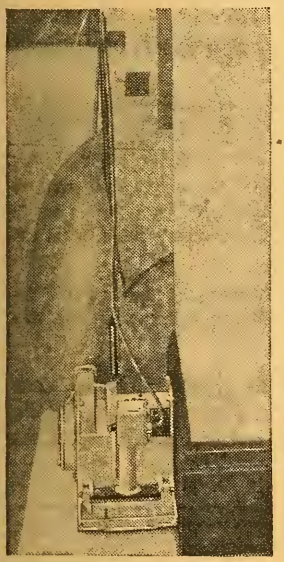
Move up into the contracting field and start a livewire business of your own. For less than what a good radio costs for the home, you can get going in this mighty profitable business—Clarke FlorKraftsmanship. You can make $25 to $75 a day profit the year around.

No over-head expense—no extra help—The Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander does it all! Always plenty of work—for CLARKE operators have three ways of making big money—in surfacing new floors, in refinishing old flooring, and in sanding tables, counters, etc.

You pocket the profit the CLARKE makes for you. None of it goes into crew help or truck hauling—for the CLARKE is carried on the job with one hand. None of it goes into power line and meter attachments—for the Clarke runs off any light socket.

And for performance—the Clarke can't be beat! Puts a finish without equal—a mirror-smooth, flawless perfect finish on 800 to 2000 square feet in eight hours. Makes old, dingy, varnished flooring new—300 to 1000 square feet a day. You can see and feel the difference in the work of the CLARKE and that of the old-time sanders.

No puffing and tugging—no straining and pulling at a 250 pounder that raises clouds of choking dust. The CLARKE is not an old-time sander—it's **decidedly different.**



The CLARKE puts in honest work clear up to the baseboard—so close that quarter-round practically covers what's left. Does the sanding as easily in the closets and hallways as it does in the large areas. The finished job so smooth, a very minimum of handscraping is needed.

Different because it's built on a scientific, time-tested principle—correct speed takes the place of weight. Actually the CLARKE is as easy to run and operate—its as dustless—as a vacuum cleaner.

For shop-work, detach the floor handle, and you have a powerful, fast-cutting sander weighing only 22 pounds. Pick it up—use it like a plane. It rapidly puts a velvet-smooth finish on tables, assembled work, interior trim, etc.

As long as buildings have floors, you can finish them at a handsome profit—you can make your $25 to $75 a day. FACE THE FACTS! Do you want to be your own boss—to have a business of your own—to make handsome profits every day of the year? Then investigate the CLARKE at once! *Mail the coupon NOW.*

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.

Dept. C-37, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

For twelve years originators and manufacturers of portable sanding machines.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-37, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

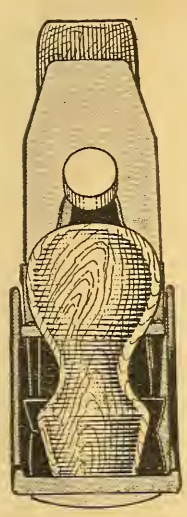
Please send me all the facts on the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander—no obligation to me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

For rough work and for trimming down stock to fit use the Stanley No. 40 Scrub Plane.



Note the narrow width and the rounded cutter. This enables the plane to take deep cuts with little effort on the part of the user.

Here is a real time

DID YOU EVER—

Trim half an inch off a door in order to fit it?

Hew down a plank to make it level?

Plane off half an inch or more from the face of a plank?

Cut off the tongue and groove from matched stock?

"Hogging" is rough, tiresome work. With a scrub plane it can be done much better and more accurately than with a hatchet or adz. Much more easily than with a saw.

FOR INSTANCE:

To take a half inch from a door to make it fit—"hog" it off with a Stanley Scrub Plane.

To trim stock—the scrub plane will do it quicker than a hatchet and works equally well with or against the grain.

For planing ½" or more from a surface—use the scrub plane. You will find it quicker and less tiresome than with an ordinary plane.

To cut a tongue or groove off of matched stock—the scrub plane is the ideal tool.

The Stanley Scrub Plane literally eats its way into work. See the narrow blade and the rounded cutting edge. It takes

STANLEY

Light weight, easy to adjust and easy to handle. A great time-saver.

saver!

deep cuts and requires less effort to operate.

Every carpenter should have one of these planes in his kit. You cannot realize the work it saves until you try it.

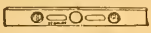
The Stanley Scrub Plane is made in two sizes. No. 40 is 9½″ long and has a 1¼″ cutter. No. 40½ is 10½″ long and has a 1½″ cutter. Handle and knob are made of beech. Plane has a japan finish.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you the Stanley No. 40 Scrub Plane.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

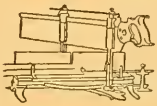
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

Planes

Levels 

Hammers

Hand Drills

Mitre Boxes 

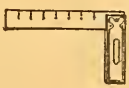
Rules

Bit Braces

Screw Drivers

Breast Drills

Chisels

Squares and Bevels 

(Butt Gauges, Saw Sets, Vises, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

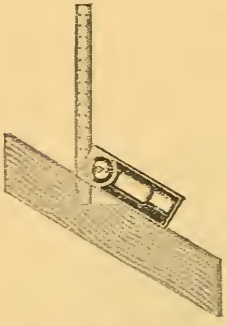
Examine the entire line

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J

TOOLS

Here's a tool that's never idle -

The Starrett Combination Tool No. 439



Look at the jobs this Starrett does: pitch-to-foot indicator—square—level—protractor—rule—bevel—plumb, seven tools that every carpenter and builder uses, all in one tool.

Notice the four levels in the 9 inch stock—an 18 or 24 inch sliding blade for close quarters—one side of protractor shows degrees, reverse shows pitch-to-foot, half inch pitch.

It can't be beat for laying out or cutting valleys or hips of different pitch, or any complicated work which would otherwise require considerable calculation.

Ask your dealer to show you this Starrett tool, and write for the free Starrett Catalog No. 24"E"describing over 2500 Starrett Tools.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy

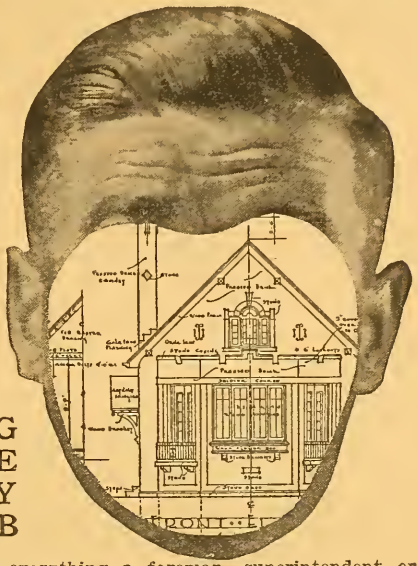
ATHOL, MASS., U.S.A.

Use Starrett Tools

2967

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ... at $4,000 to $12,000 a Year



See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the scale wage.

90 DAYS EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method," with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the $5,000 to $15,000 a year jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

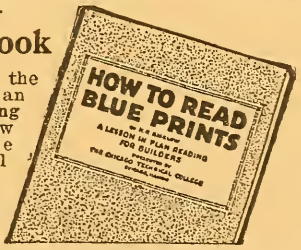
Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE Book



Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

Dept. H-102, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. H-102, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints" and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

You Can Make More Money In 1929 if You Apply AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

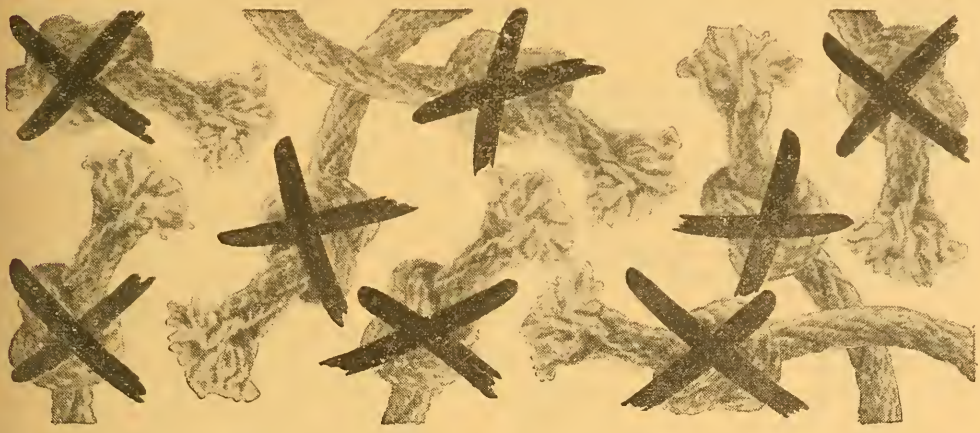
Many Thousands of Home builders are going to decide on Ambler Asbestos Shingles for protection this season. The number of houses covered with this safe and lasting type of roof increases yearly. Someone has to apply these roofs, and it might as well be you!

There's profit in it, and there's a satisfaction, too, in giving the owner the best roof that money can buy. Beauty, endurance and safety—these are the qualities that sell Ambler Asbestos Shingles.

Reroofing jobs await you, and new building beckons. Answer the call by first writing us for details and prices. Here's a chance to start in business for yourself in this year when home modernization is gaining such headway.

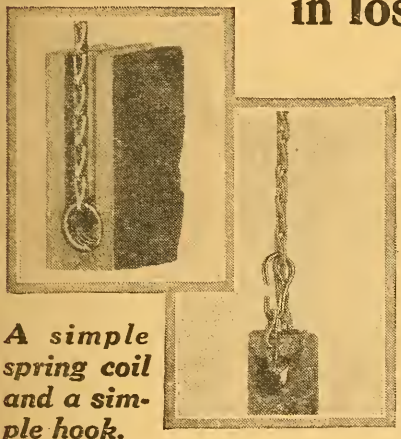
AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

FACTORIES: Ambler, Penna. & St. Louis, Mo.



These knots cost you money

in lost time and material waste



A simple spring coil and a simple hook.

A coil spring is slipped over the end link of the chain before it is fed into the window casing. After hooking weight as shown above, the coil is inserted into the bore of the sash. For two hole sash the coil is inserted into the upper bore.

Install ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain at less cost per window

56 inches of cord is wasted per window—4 single knots and 4 double knots. With ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain there are no knots. Weights and sash fasten with simple attachments, making it possible to hang *seven* windows per 100 feet with ACCO Chain as against only five with cord.

—a better, longer lasting installation

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is copper-bearing steel. Fireproof. It cannot stretch or shrink. Rot or fray. It lasts a lifetime, without trouble or bother of replacement.

—without any change in pulley construction

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates perfectly over ordinary semi-circular grooved cord pulleys—it *isn't necessary* to order special pulleys for use with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain.

ACCO

A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY INC. in business for Your Safety

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *Inc.*

Bridgeport, Connecticut

District Sales Offices: Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco

In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, *Limited*, Niagara Falls, Ontario

Use ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain

Try a **Maydole** *and you'll buy one ...*

Make this test. Ask your dealer for a Maydole in the weight you like,—heft it, swing it, test its hang, you'll know instinctively that it's the kind of a hammer you've always wanted.

Examine the head it's press-forged from the finest grade of tool steel, each end separately tempered. Face and sides have just the right crown and the claws will grip and pull the smallest brad or largest nail.

Straight-grained, second-growth hickory that's been seasoned for years is carefully shaped to fit the hand and put into the head "for good." If you take pride in your tools and the work you do, you'll want a Maydole in your kit. Your dealer carries them.

Write for a copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A"

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole

Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

3034

The contractor who uses 4 SQUARE LUMBER is a good man to work for

He supplies his carpenters with the best that money can buy—that's a pretty good sign that he treats them right in other ways, as well. Good craftsmanship deserves good lumber.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., *Distributors*, Spokane, Washington. *District Offices:* Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

Laying Eternit Asbestos Shingles is an easy way to make money... *and there are plenty of jobs!*

LAYING Eternit Asbestos Shingles is easy work because you have nothing to learn. We send complete instruction sheets, explaining everything. You follow them.

Laying Eternit Asbestos Shingles is profitable work because there is lots of it. Eternits are increasingly in demand because of their permanently beautiful colors, their durability, their fire-proof qualities, and their economy. Eternits are nationally advertised.

Laying Eternits is profitable in another way too. It adds to your reputation. Customers are always satisfied with Eternits. They tell their friends. And when they talk about the roof, they talk about the man who laid the roof. That means more business.

You can do this work in your spare time. Many carpenters, however, have found it a paying proposition *all* the time. . . . There's one other thing. You don't lose money through breakage when you lay Eternits. Eternits are tough. Eternits are strong and hard. They don't break.

Send in the coupon now! It brings complete instruction sheets, and more information about this profitable work. And see your Eternit dealer about a roofing job. *Eternit, Inc.,* Riverview Drive, St. Louis. Also Philadelphia, New Orleans, Houston, Jacksonville. *Makers of Eternit Big-7 Corrugated Asbestos Sheets, and Eternit Asbestos Flat Sheets.*

ETERNIT, INC., Dept. A
9215 Riverview Drive, St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me full particulars about Eternit Asbestos Shingles.

Name_____

Address_____

Lumber Dealer's Name_____

Eternit

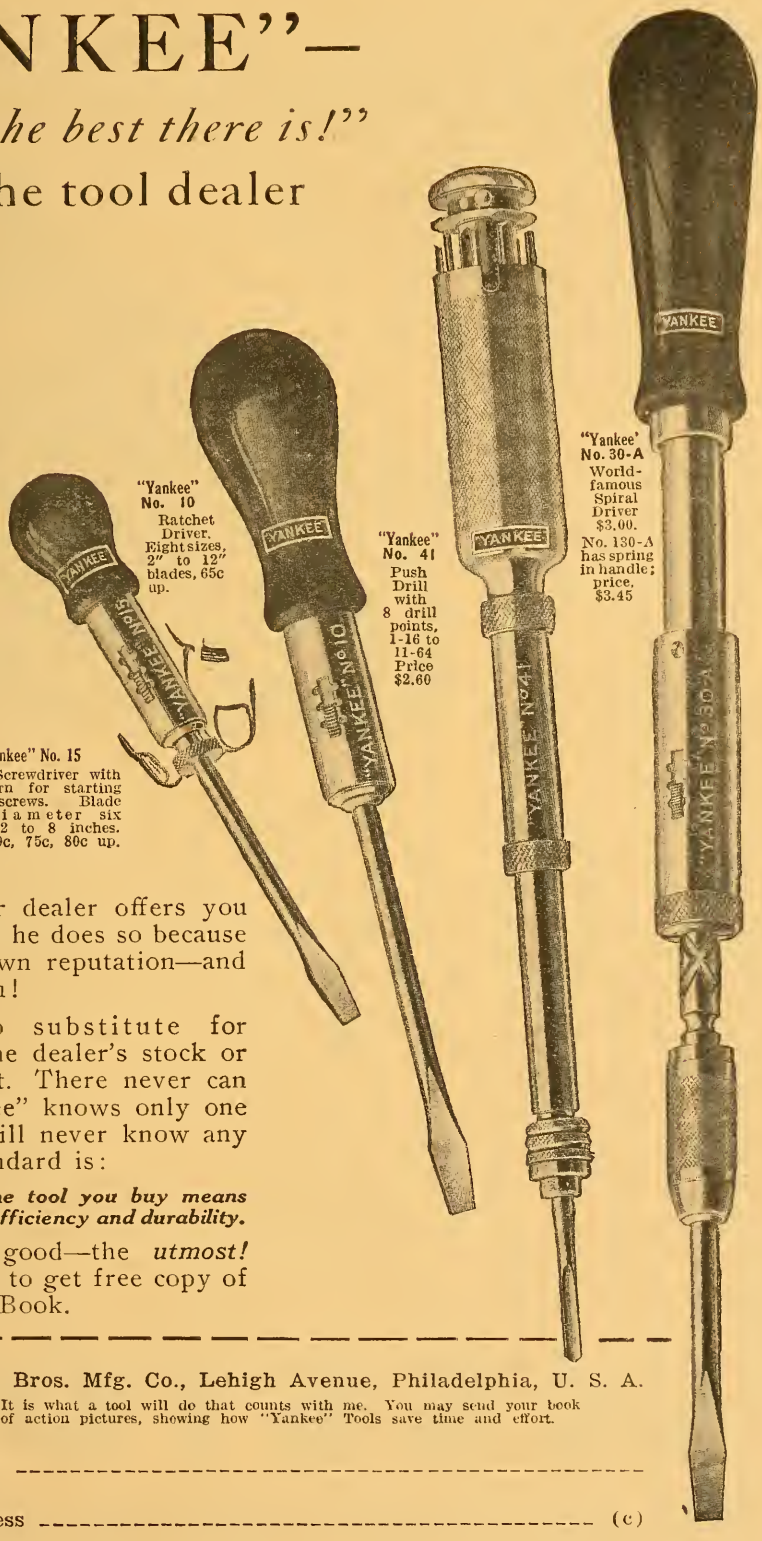
ASBESTOS SHINGLES

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CARPENTER, EVERY ETERNIT SHINGLE IS TRADE-MARKED; EVERY ETERNIT ROOF IS REGISTERED

"YANKEE"—

"That's the best there is!"

Says the tool dealer



"Yankee" No. 10 Ratchet Driver. Eight sizes, 2" to 12" blades, 65c up.

"Yankee" No. 41 Push Drill with 8 drill points, 1-16 to 11-64 Price $2.60

"Yankee" No. 30-A World-famous Spiral Driver $3.00. No. 130-A has spring in handle; price, $3.45

"Yankee" No. 15 Ratchet Screwdriver with thumb-turn for starting wobbly screws. Blade 3-16" diameter six lengths: 2 to 8 inches. Prices, 70c, 75c, 80c up.

WHEN your dealer offers you "Yankee" Tools, he does so because he values his own reputation—and your satisfaction!

There is no substitute for "Yankee"—in the dealer's stock or in your tool kit. There never can be. For "Yankee" knows only one standard . . . will never know any other. That standard is:

"YANKEE" on the tool you buy means utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

Not merely good—the *utmost!* Use this coupon to get free copy of "Yankee" Tool Book.

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

It is what a tool will do that counts with me. You may send your book of action pictures, showing how "Yankee" Tools save time and effort.

Name _____

Address _____ (c)

Your grip is *more comfortable* with the new Disston Hand Saws

YOU will like Disston Hand Saws better than ever when you try the entirely new models with all their new features.

Handles of new design, with larger hand holes, give a more comfortable grip. The covered top adds beauty and strength to the handle, in which the blade has triple anchorage.

Each blade is let into the handle the proper distance to give perfect balance to the blade.

And all handles now have the new Disston *weatherproof* finish, more beautiful and far more durable than the finest hand polish.

This new finish seals the pores of the wood and prevents warping. It keeps the handle like new. Two years' test exposure out of doors did not affect it.

Hand carved designs have been improved, in keeping with the finer finish of the handles and the new beauty in the blades, of Disston Steel.

Six Advantages

1—Lighter Blades
—for easier cutting

2—Narrower Blades
—save strength

3—True-Taper Grind
—for faster cutting

4—Thin, yet Stiff
—for true running

5—New Handles
—give better balance

6—Disston Steel
—stays sharp longer

Every saw in the new Disston line is a masterpiece of saw-making, reflecting the skill of three generations of Disston saw makers. Every one is finer than ever before.

You can get your favorite model, in the Regular (standard width) or Lightweight (ship) Pattern, at your hardware dealer's.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. XLIX—No. 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1929

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Gold

"Meed of the Toiler," "Flame of the Sea"—
Such were the names of your poets for me.
"Metal of Mammon," "Curse of the world"—
These are the libels your preachers have hurled.
Dug from the mountain side, washed in the glen,
Servant am I, or the master of men.
Steal me, I curse you; earn me I bless you;
Grasp me and hoard me, a fiend shall possess you.
Lie for me, die for me, covet me, take me—
Angel or devil, I am what you make me.

Falsely alluring, I shimmer and shine
Over the millions that hold me divine;
Trampling each other, they rush to adore me,
Heaping the dearest of treasure before me—
Love and its blessedness, youth and its wealth,
Honor, tranquillity, innocence, health—
Buying my favor with evil and pain;
Huge is the sacrifice, poor is the gain,
Naught but my effigy, passionless, cold,
God of a frenzied idolatry—gold!

—By Arthur Guiterman.

PROBABLE TENDENCIES IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF HUMAN ELEMENTS IN INDUSTRY

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

WHEN we consider the relationship of industry to human progress we appreciate the great importance of well-regulated production, transportation and distribution of raw material and manufactured goods. The growth of the nation and the extension of our congested centers of population increase public interest in industrial problems and in all human relations in industry. Production must keep pace with the growing needs of society. Transportation facilities must be developed in accordance with the requirements of our increasing population and distribution must be scientifically and adequately made.

The maintenance of equilibrium in industrial processes must depend, very largely, upon the degree of service rendered by the human elements associated with industry. The relationship of these elements, therefore, becomes a matter of public interest and public concern. Great attention is being given to the probable tendency in the future relations of owners, management and employes.

Many progressive groups of people are indulging in speculation regarding the coordination of all industrial factors so that the causes of interruption of operation and production may be reduced to the lowest point. How can this objective be reached and what means should be employed in achieving such a practical purpose—these are questions that are pertinent and timely. In finding a satisfactory answer to these queries we must keep in mind the humane and spiritual phases of human service and endeavor.

We cannot afford to achieve in a material sense if such achievment is to be brought about through the sacrifice of these priceless values. Human welfare, spiritual values and social well-being must be made paramount to industrial success. Industry must be made a contributing force to the advancement and promotion of all that is good and beautiful in life.

It is impossible to remove all the causes of friction which inevitably arise when questions of policy and procedure are being considered by men of training, experience and determined opinions. Particularly is this true where the interests of several groups while running parallel are diversified in character. There will be a clashing of interest and a difference of opinion whenever there is the slightest assumption on the part of either management or Labor that one or the other is attempting to transgress upon rights considered fundamental. Temperament, psychology and environment are contributing causes of conflict and friction. The contradictory characteristics of human nature make it impossible to establish ideal, theoretical human relations in industry.

The specific causes which produce conflict and controversy are numerous and varied. They are well understood by students of sociology and economics. Some of them antedate industry while others have developed out of the complexities of modern industrial life.

A great service will be rendered to society by all those who make a contribution, small or great, toward the solution of any of the problems of industry which cause bitter conflict between employers and employes.

The future relationship of employers, management and labor will depend upon the disposition made of these industrial problems. There can be industrial warfare, with all its attending evils, accompanied by waste, and destruction—both human and material—or there can be established cooperation and understanding, accompanied by the further development of efficiency and productivity, depending largely upon the attitude which employers and management will assume toward employes in the exercise of their fundamental rights and, in turn, a recognition and respect for the rights of ownership and management, on the part of the employes.

Questions of profits, wages, working conditions and hours of labor, which have always been controversial and which have sharply divided employers and employes may be thoroughly under-

stood by students, teachers and observing people. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of industry will always be a subject of tremendous interest and the cause of industrial conflict. Frank, honest and open dealings between employers and employes will help to reduce this cause to a minimum.

Where periodical wage conferences are held for the purpose of considering wages, hours and conditions of employment the representatives of the employes should be thoroughly informed regarding earnings, costs, managerial plans and motives and the representatives of the employers should be given facts with reference to the efficiency of employes, the introduction of economies, the elimination of waste and the best methods which, from the workers' standpoint, can be employed in order to facilitate economic production.

The introduction of machinery, the extended use of power and the substitution of mechanical processes for hand-labor, causing the displacement of workers, have aroused feelings of apprehension and deep concern among many working men and women.

Working people, displaced through the introduction of machinery, have suffered great inconvenience and, through the destruction of individual skill and training have sustained financial losses. We would be blind indeed if we failed to realize that these technological changes have revolutionized industry and have produced a corresponding measure of human anxiety and distress.

Although Labor has been conscious of the individual and collective inconvenience which must inevitably follow the widespread introduction of machinery it has welcomed and accepted it. While Labor is adjusting itself to these mechanical changes it fully realizes that as these changes continue the problem of human displacement and industrial absorption will become more acute and ultimately it must be dealt with from a production and consumption point of view.

Many working people who find that their opportunity to earn a livelihood through individual skill, talent and genius acquired through years of training and service has been destroyed overnight must be helped to find a place in industry where they can secure employment approximately suited to their great abilities to render efficient service. This is a problem which must be considered in contemplating the future relations of employers and employes.

The probable tendencies in the future relations of employers and employes involve the consideration of rights which may be regarded and termed as fundamental. These may be classified as the right of employers and owners to organize into corporations, to own and manage industry and the right of workers to organize into trade unions, to deal collectively and to engage in collective bargaining.

Any attempt to limit or to prevent either group from engaging in a full and complete exercise of these rights will provoke enmity, ill-feeling and class consciousness. The exercise of industrial freedom on the part of working people creates a most favorable psychological condition and the development of a high morale, all of which is reflected in individual and collective efficiency and in the health and physical well-being of the workers.

The formation of company unions and so-called shop-representation plans is a featured outcome of our war experiences. Many employers seem to feel that the instinct for organization, among their employes, is satisfied when company unions and shop-representation plans are formed. The motive and purpose which influenced employers to establish company unions is clearly understood by working people and by the students of human relations in industry. Through these forms of organization management and owners may more effectively dominate their employes and through such domination establish wages and working conditions in accordance with their own judgment and decision, irrespective of the rights and opinions of the workers, and prevent them from becoming affiliated with independent, democratically organized and controlled trade unions. This policy pursued by some corporations and some employers is socially wrong, industrially unsound, irritating in operation, paternalistic in character. It will ultimately lead to serious conflict between employers and employes.

The policy pursued by some corporations which require employes to sign in-

dividual agreements in which they renounce the exercise of their right to belong to trade unions creates resentment not only on the part of those who are compelled to sign these individual contracts, in order to secure employment, but also among millions of working men and women identified with the American Federation of Labor. Unfriendly relations between employer and employe are bound to follow the pursuit of such an unwise policy.

Unemployment and discrimination against the employment of those who reach forty-five years of age present problems which must be met, considered and dealt with in a rational, humane and constructive way.

All of these causes of industrial and social unrest inspire strife and strikes which, in the last analysis, will greatly affect public interest and public welfare. The public interest demands that all those associated with labor and industry exercise due diligence and all influence possible in an effort to bring about a solution of these industrial problems and the promotion of cooperation, collective bargaining and understanding between employers and employes.

We ought to achieve success in the pursuit of industrial peace and cooperation. We can realize this objective if justice and fair dealing characterize the conduct of all those connected with industry. The record made in the establishment, growth and expansion of industry reveals the fact that Labor has been compelled to struggle, sacrifice and fight for the realization and enjoyment of elemental rights. It is militant and aggressive by nature and by training. Its whole course of conduct has been characterized by courage and conviction. It will cooperate and work with management and employers if given an opportunity to do so. If denied the exercise of its rights it will resist such denial and will affirmatively assert itself in demanding recognition and the enjoyment of all the rights to which it is entitled.

Though no one can accurately forecast the future tendencies in the relations of capital and labor, we can determine the causes which, if they continue to exist, will be so irritating as to bring about industrial warfare and social upheaval.

Employers and employes will show great wisdom if they apply themselves to the task of removing these causes and of solving the problems which so closely and vitally touch their material and spiritual well-being.

THE GOVERNMENT AND OLD AGE PENSIONS

VARIOUS state legislatures spurred by progressive and forward looking governors are considering pensions for old-age instead of the poorhouse and the poor farm.

The opinions of various authorities and newspapers on this all important social problem, was the subject of an extensive article in a recent issue of the Literary Digest. It is, in part as follows:

"The only great industrial nation in the world without an old-age pension system, declares the New York World, is the United States. This fact, probably unknown to the majority of us, is, however, gradually getting under the skins of legislators at the various State capitals, and now and then a governor comes out strongly in a special message in favor of old-age pension legislation. The latest State Executive to do this is Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York. Governor Roosevelt, it seems, is tired of seeing the richest nation in the world placed in the same category with China and India with regard to aid, other than that furnished by the poorhouse, for men and women 'in the winter of life.' Seven States—Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Colorado, Maryland, and Wyoming—together with the Territory of Alaska, have led the way, he declares, and New York should follow their example. Canada has enacted a Federal-Provincial system of old-age pensions, and four of the Provinces have entered into this cooperative plan. Some thirty-eight other nations provide for those whose age make it difficult, if not impossible, to earn their living, but in the Empire State, observes the Brooklyn Eagle, 'powerful interests are opposed to the plan,

and those interests are closely allied with the controlling influence in a legislature preponderantly Republican.' Thus the Democratic Governor of New York is having difficulty at the outset. In the opinion of the New York Evening World, however, 'there is no reason why this State can not find a way to provide for the old and helpless who are in want, without subjecting them to the humiliation of sending them to the State poor-farms.'

"According to welfare authorities, the speeding-up process in industry, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the tendency of employers to establish a maximum age limit throw increasing numbers of elderly men and women out of work, while medical science and modern conditions of living lengthen the span of life. Said the New York Governor in his special message to the legislature:

" 'No greater tragedy exists in modern civilization than the aged, wornout worker who, after a life of ceaseless effort and useful productivity, must look forward for his declining years to a poorhouse. A more modern social consciousness demands a more humane and efficient arrangement.

" 'Some of our States and some foreign countries have dealt with the problem by adopting a straight pension system, where the Government distributes a certain periodic stipend to aged persons fulfilling the requirements as to residence, citizenship, etc.

" 'On the other hand, a number of countries have adopted a system in which workers really insure themselves with the aid of the State against old-age want. There is no reason why our State, which is one of the foremost centers of industry in the world, should not now investigate the plans of these various jurisdictions as well as other proposed methods, and, indeed, the entire question, to determine what should be done by it to meet this rapidly growing problem within our own borders.'

"The Governor, we are told, would have the aged poor provided for in such a way that they would not be subjected to institutional care, but would receive means of supporting themselves in their own homes or those of relatives. The plan, explains the New York Times, 'is designed to keep families together where there are aged dependents.' 'To let this attempt be defeated by practical politicians, with selfish interests, would be a blow at public decency,' maintains the New York American. At present, says the Syracuse Herald, 'abundant care is given to the orphan, the sick and the mentally deficient. Even the inmates of our prisons are provided with wholesome food and sanitary surroundings. But the needs of dependent and wretched old age are strangely neglected.' Of the Governor's plan, the New York Sun says:

" 'The usual cry will be raised that this proposal is Socialistic. In a sense, so it is. But poorhouses, orphan asylums, and numerous other institutions supported by public funds are equally Socialistic. The only way by which a State can logically escape a certain amount of Socialism in these matters is to refuse to admit it has any responsibility whatever for taking care of private individuals whom misfortune may make destitute. Because such a course would outrage every sense of public decency, States have frankly acknowleged that support of the aged, the indigent, and the incompetent constitutes a social obligation upon the public which must be discharged.

" 'It would be fine if there were no need for poorhouses, doles, old-age pensions, and the like. But we are living in a twentieth-century world; not in Utopia.'

"As Ernest K. Lindley explains in a New York World article:

" 'Roughly, the aims of those who favor pensions or insurance are twofold: The first is to substitute limited assistance in the home for support in poorhouses or workhouses, through a pension system financed by the States. The larger aim is to work out, if possible, a larger scheme under which, in conjunction with the State, a man or woman can in his productive years assure himself of an income for his old age."

"In the opinion of Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, the plight of old people today amply illustrates the inadequacy of privately operated pension systems. Mr. Epstein has written a book

on the subject, in which he advocates State aid. In 'The Challenge of the Aged' (Macy-Masius: The Vanguard Press, New York) he says:

" 'The underlying causes of old-age dependency today lie outside the control of the individual. They are largely a result of complexities of industrial society. In the world of the machine, age and experience are no longer assets. Concerned as modern industry is only with efficiency and mass production, it finds little use for its worn-out workers. They are discarded and replaced by industry in the same way as out-of-date and worn-out machinery. Under the present conditions of high prices and rising standards, individual savings for the declining years of life are scarcely possible for the great majority of wage earners. Neither can industrial concerns be depended upon to provide for their aged workers.

" 'The establishment of an industrial pension plan is urged by business leaders, not only because the retirement of superannuated or inefficient workers makes possible their replacement in a humane way by younger and more competent employes, but also because the knowledge that they will be taken care of in their old age removes the worry and anxiety from the minds of older employes and enables them to render better service."

"It is difficult, says this author, to calculate the total sum spent upon the dependent aged in United States. But—

" 'On the basis of the findings of the 1910 Massachusetts Commission on Pensions and Annuities, L. W. Squier estimated at $178,899,964.41 the nation's annual cost of the dependent population sixty-five years of age and over, exclusive of those in correctional institutions and insane asylums.

" 'If we consider the purchasing value of the present dollar at half its 1910 value, it means that today every man, woman, and child in the United States is spending $4 a year upon these dependents. Taking the population at only 115,000,000, the total outlay on these aged classes approximates $460,000,000 annually. Approximately $50,000,000 a year in addition is now disbursed by industrial concerns upon pensions to their aged employes. This would raise the total expenditures on the dependent aged—exclusive of those in correctional institutions and insane asylums—roughly to at least $500,000,000 a year. But there is no way of measuring the suffering and humiliation which thousands of these humble and hard-working persons and their families go through when forced to seek relief.

"But organized industry, according to the Albany correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, is against State pensions. 'The question,' notes the New York Journal of Commerce, 'is how to make provision for the needs of the aged poor without needlessly pauperizing them, and without encouraging the able-bodied workers to cease work prematurely.' It is better to keep old men and women in their homes, admits the Albany News—

" 'But whether the State should adopt an old-age pension plan is another question. It is a very serious question, one on which the State should move very slowly. There are many objections. Where such pension plans have been tried, they have not proved very successful. Provision for old age is one of the incentives to thrift. To remove that incentive is dangerous. A pension fund would have to be large. It would be very expensive and entail much work and red tape.

"A system of old-age pensions would only pile additional financial burdens on the State, agrees the New Haven Register:

" 'While the pension proposed may not seem large, there would be constant and unending agitation to increase it if the plan were adopted. That is the history of such schemes.

" 'Old-age pensions are repugnant to Connecticut's firm belief in the old-fashioned virtues of self-reliance and thrift. What incentive to save would there be among certain classes of people if they were assured in advance of support in their declining years through the pleasant medium of a weekly check from the State treasury?

" 'The old-age pension system has too few virtues and is open to too many abuses and objections.' "

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

IN a recent address, Perry W. Reeves, who represents Labor on the Federal Board for Vocational Education, said in part:

"The humblest worker has the same right to receive the kind of training he needs for the occupation by which he proposes to earn his livelihood and support his family as does the individual who expects to prepare himself for one of the professions. Yet it is safe to say that 60 percent of our people have never heard the phrase "vocational education." Thousands do not know what it means. Many are too timid to inquire. Vocational education is that form of education and training which assists people—young and old—to get a job, to keep a job, to improve on a job, to get a better job, and to believe in their job.

"The Federal Board for Vocational Education frequently receives requests for information as to the attitude of Organized Labor toward vocational education. It is with pleasure that I am permitted to point to the fact that the American Federation of Labor was the originator of the agitation for the law now popularly known as the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act.

"As Labor was the sponsor for the creation of the vocational education act, it should take an active interest and see to it that it is adequately represented on school boards, and especially on committees directing vocational education. Labor men and school men do not know each other; that personal touch and the neighborly acquaintance which should be maintained is sadly neglected.

"The States have provided schools to teach trades to mentally, morally, and physically deficient. Our orphan asylums, blind schools, and corrective institutions are equipped to teach useful occupations. The normal boy or girl should have the same chance, and Labor should not beg it as a favor, but demand it as a right, and see to it that the 92 per cent who are going into manual occupations have the best preparation for their life work that the State can give them, as have the 8 percent who go into professions.

"More than a million young people leave school every year and enter the ranks of employed workers. The period of formal education is ended for the majority of this group and they begin a long and intense struggle for a worthy and useful place in the world, testing their intellectual capacity, physical endurance, patience, honesty, willingness to cooperate, willingness to work, and preparation for work.

"In less than six months work in the first position, over half of the whole group, for one reason or another, will be seeking a second position, and after a few more months a third, and so on, until finally the majority will settle down on some job for a period of years. Some will find their work interesting and profitable, others will become reconciled to faulty adaptation, and others will become confirmed in the habits of discontent and social rebellion, working only because of financial necessity. Yet, never in history has the open road of opporunity been clearer than today for the individual to travel, through his own accomplishment, if some one would but point the way.

"The number of occupations has been doubled in 20 years, hours have been shortened, remuneration increased, and working conditions vastly improved. The world has entered upon a great period of economic expansion and today we are receiving the powerful impulses from years of advancement in education and technical training, from great scientific discoveries and their application through the invention of numerous appliances, and from enlarged skill in workmen and in leaders of organizations.

"So it might be well for the school system to make an honest effort to reclaim the many promising students who have left school and to study their needs and preferences in order to apply some sympathetic consideration and assume some responsibility toward them during the most sensitive and delicate period of their lives, especially when we find that 35 percent of the inmates of the prisons of the country are under 18 years of age.

"Of all the boys and girls that enter the fifth grade in our public schools 17

percent never go beyond that grade. Only 71 percent enter the seventh grade, 29 percent having fallen by the wayside; 63 percent enter the eighth grade, while 37 percent have quit school. Only 34 percent enter high school, 66 percent having dropped out; 14 percent graduate and get their diplomas. Only 7 percent enter college and but 2 percent graduate. Ninety-eight per cent have for some reason quit school, and this 98 percent are scattered all along the highway of life.

"Many leave school without an opportunity for a choice of occupation or an adequate understanding of the need of preparation for it. The individual has been consulted too little in the matter of selecting a trade or vocation, and in many cases his trade has been selected for him because it seemed to provide lucrative employment or because it was the trade of his father and not because there was anything in the work which appealed to him.

"Pushed into a trade, regardless of whether he is or is not adapted to it, he goes through life as an industrial misfit, not because he lacked ability but because his energies were misdirected. He failed to be equipped with that type of training which gives boys and girls an opportunity to acquire educated hands, and minds such as may enable them to earn a living in a self-selected trade or vocation, to continue to grow in industry as men and women, and to obtain an intelligent understanding of good citizenship.

"More than 250 years ago William Penn, the friend of human freedom and the founder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, had the foresight to see the importance of developing skill and technical preparation for work as a safeguard against idleness and poverty when he announced the following fundamental principle:

" 'That all children within the Province shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want.'

"The public school is now extending its responsibilities to meet the needs of these young people and those who have already entered employment. Labor should be aggressive enough to make its rights known to State boards of education. School people are handicapped because they do not have a chance to talk with those who are leaders in the labor field. I realize that we working people have the utmost confidence in the educational group, and feel that we do not have to bother with their work, but we should at least visit the school and become acquainted with the teacher and superintendent. The pleasant associations will enable us to better understand the manner in which the school is attempting to meet the needs of our children.

"Educators agree as never before that too many youths who are attending the high schools are not inclined to pursue academic courses and that more vocational schools and classes should be organized to meet their needs. Dr. Gilbert J. Raynor, principal of the Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., set forth this point of view in the following words:

" 'In this school not more than 50 percent of our entering pupils are qualified to do successfully anything that can be honestly called high-school work; many, probably most of them, are more or less manually minded and would enjoy and succeed in a vocational type of education. Our compulsory education law forces these pupils into our high schools, where they find little that interests them. Their distaste for school leads many into truancy, and truancy is an early step to crime.'

"Dr A. Mortimer Clark, principal of the James Madison High School, also advocated more vocational schools. In an address before the New York Society for Experimental Study of Education he said:

" 'We are not equipped to give certain boys and girls the training they need. Their crying need is for vocational training. They cannot be given the type of education that will enable them to live happy, useful, and successful lives. We are not giving them that training at all; we have not the means of doing it.'

"The problem of the high schools and the colleges, crowded with unwilling or incapable students who waste their time in a vain effort to assimilate an academic training when they are manually

minded, can not be solved by educators alone, but organized business, Organized Labor, and those responsible for the State's educational programs must unite for intelligent teamwork in order to furnish each community with the kind of training that will provide the greatest benefit and future opportunity to the great majority of the children as well as to the select few.

"In all communities it is imperative that the public school extend its responsibilities to meet the needs of those who have already entered employment and who must be prepared in order to meet the competition that is confronting them. The commercial war is now on, and all leading nations are contending for the trade of the world. Those responsible for our educational programs must not fail to train those who toil in the most efficient manner possible, in order to meet this competition and reduce unemployment.

"The record discloses the startling fact that of the 92 percent who work in gainful occupations with their hands only 1 percent are thoroughly trained. A competent building trades man or mechanic can not be produced in six weeks, and the local building trades councils and their affiliated Local Unions should take advantage of the Smith-Hughes law in their different localities and cooperate with contractors and the public school so as to give all registered apprentices a better opportunity to acquire a technical training in their respective trades. While a large surplus of building trades apprentices is not desired, there should be such a number of apprentices as can be properly and safely taken care of by the industry.

"Much has been accomplished since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917. At that time there were only eight States attempting to do any work along vocational lines, and these States had enrolled a student body of only 25,000. The law has been in operation 12 years. All of the 48 States are now engaged in the work and the student body has grown from 25,000 in 1917 to 999,031 in 1928, an increase of nearly 4,000 percent in 11 years.

"The national vocational education act provides an annual fund of $3,050,000 for trade, home economics, and industrial education. Twenty percent of this amount may be expended by the States for home economics or home making.

"The act further provides that at least one-third of the sum thus appropriated shall, if expended, be applied to part-time schools or classes for workers over 14 years of age who have entered upon employment.

"For the year 1928 the enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools included 537,611 individuals. Of this entire number enrolled approximately 10 percent were boys and girls of high-school age who were receiving preemployment training for entrance into some form of wage earning. Ninety percent of the entire number were employed as wage earners. These had already left the regular schools, many at an early age, to enter wage earning. Few, if any had secured any definite vocational training which they could use in connection with their daily work. The part-time and evening vocational schools offer opportunities for this large group to improve themselves on the job.

"The school shop alone can not develop a trained, full-fledged journeyman for a job and the factory alone is unable to round out training of high-class mechanics, but the cooperative part-time method will bring a training atmosphere into the school and place semi-trained workers in industry. The place to learn theory is in school; the place to obtain practice is in industry.

"Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this type of organization. On the theory that the public schools offer equality of opportunity to all individuals, it is evident that the group to whom this kind of education appeals is entitled to a major consideration in the program. Representatives of business, labor, and the superintendent of schools should cooperate in order to establish this kind of training in every community that justifies it.

"I have heard it said by labor representatives and others that there is no need for industrial training now except in a very few trades, that there is no opportunity for those who toil, that the machine has taken the place of human skill, and that the need for training industrial workers is rapidly decreasing.

"True, this is in many ways the age of the machine, and on the surface there seems to be a considerable amount of evidence to support this view. There seems to be literally no limit to the ingenuity of man in creating mechanical devices to perform work once done by his own hands.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the productivity per man in the automobile industry has increased 172 percent in 11 years, due to the increased use of automatic machines and improved production methods.

"The calm student of this subject sees the machine as a liberator, a builder of boundless wealth, a creator of new conveniences and comforts, and the means of lifting much of the old burden of labor from the sweating backs of the toilers. But the wage earner, who must live by that sweat, may not be quite satisfied. He is grateful, of course, to have it made easier, but when the machine wipes out his job entirely he then has another problem.

"Those who happen to observe some figures showing that fewer persons are employed in factories than was the case a few years ago and who became alarmed and imagine those employes who were thrown out of work are wandering around jobless and hopeless are not viewing the situation as a whole. They pick out a single complex phase and proceed to jump to conclusions that are really unwarranted by the facts of the case. The truth of the matter is that for each industrial worker displaced by a machine there exists or arises an equally good job or perhaps a better one. It may take a little time to train or adjust these individuals to perform the duties required for the new job. If one type of skill is eliminated, other types are called into existence.

"Mr. Paul W. Brown, editor of the Executive Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., gives some statistical evidence upon this question which should be of interest, as it is presented by one who is not engaged in vocational education work. In making an investigation he took into account the relation between the number of skilled workers, as shown by the census of 1870 and that of 1920, the increase in population, and the number of workers per million, and selected 24 representative trades, consisting of 7 building trades, 5 woodworking trades, 9 metal trades, and 3 not readily classified (steam engineers, engravers, bakers). He found that—

" 'There were in these 24 trades in 1870 a little under one million men employed; in 1920 they numbered a shade less than three and a quarter millions. When divided by the number of millions of people in the United States, however, they show 30,739 skilled men in 1920, as against only 25,149 in 1870; in short, the number of skilled men in proportion to the population is 22 percent greater in 1920 than it was a half century ago. The charge that an age of machinery has degraded the craftsman and narrowed the opportunity for human skill in industry vanishes into thin air before this simple and most elementary statistical test.'

"It is safe to assume that the percentage of skilled tradesmen has more than kept pace with the increase in population since 1920. The diminishing of the number of skilled workers by the coming of the machine is a myth. The automatic feeding of a senseless machine does not substitute for work requiring skill of hand, accuracy of eye, and balanced judgment. Furthermore, the highest type of skill is called for in the designing and building of such machines. Modern industry has given new opportunities to human skill, raised the grade of human labor everywhere, and given a new stimulus to the mind of the worker; and if the employer and worker pay each other well they will be able to buy from each other freely, and American prosperity will be safe, and these new machines will only add to that well-being.

"Vocational education is regarded by Organized Labor as a means to a nobler and better life, and it takes pride in the part it has played in making possible the opportunities which now exist, not only for the youth who proposes to enter industry but for the adult worker whose early educational advantages were limited.

"It is a fact that vocational education is Labor's responsibility and opportunity —a responsibility that we must assume in order to provide opportunity, if not for ourselves, then for the unending millions—the youth of today and tomorrow."

THE TOOL THIEF

(By H. H. Siegele.)

"A carpenter's best friends, are his tools," we overheard an old gray-haired carpenter tell the apprentice who was working with him. "That may seem strange," he went on, "but when you have worked at the trade as long as I have, you will know just what I mean by calling tools, friends. It is true, they are not human friends. In a very real sense, friendship is an attachment that, when it is broken, you feel lonesome for it. I have lost tools," the old man said with a reminiscent look on his face, "that I miss as much as if they had been human friends. What is it that makes me miss these tools? It is not their monetary value—for I have replaced them with other tools. It is the attachment—the experiences that I have had with them that keeps them in my memory, and those memories are pleasant, although they sometimes make me feel even a little lonesome."

The old man was sitting on a saw-horse, and the apprentice was leaning against the work-bench, for the hour to go to work had not yet arrived. For a few moments neither of the two men spoke a word. But when the silence was broken, it was the old man who spoke.

"That is why," the old man began, "I despise so much the fellow who picks up little tools on a job that do not belong to him. In other words, he steals tools; not because he needs them, nor because he is without money to buy tools, not as a rule; but the reason he steals tools, is that he has formed the habit of stealing tools in past years, until it is almost impossible for him to see a tool without wishing for a chance to lay his slimy hands on it. If such fellows really were in need of tools, they would have at least, a poor excuse for stealing tools. But just tools isn't what they want; they want tools that belong to someone else . . . There is perhaps, no better remedy for such a situation, than to fire the tool thief. But to detect these fellows, that is the problem."

Here the monologue ended, for the whistle blew and the two men went to work. But the old man evidently was not through, and since that is true, we will take up the matter where he left off.

There is probably no more baffling problem that occasionally confronts a carpenter, than the problem of detecting ,when there is one on the job, a tool thief. Perhaps prevention is better than detection; by that we mean that it is better to prevent having tools stolen than to lose them and detect the thief afterward. This can be accomplished by always keeping one's tools picked up, and never allowing them to lie around during the noon-hour, or at times when one is away from his work. Right here we might say that there is such a thing as losing tools and blaming someone on the job for stealing them. Keeping the tools "rounded up" at all times will prevent the loss of many tools that are stolen, not by a tool thief, but by carelessness.

When tools are stolen, or even when they are just lost, identification is always necessary in order to recover the tools. As a rule, we know our tools and in our own mind are satisfied that they are ours. But to identify tools, more than simply satisfying our own mind is necessary; the minds of others must be satisfied, and that must be beyond a doubt. Identification marks often work themselves onto tools in the course of time, but such marks are unsafe, when it comes to identifying stolen tools or lost-and-found tools. The identification must be definite and specific. And in order to be that way, the mark should be made by the owner of the tools, or at least authorized by him. The most commonly used marks for tools, are the initials of the owner, but that is not absolutely necessary to make the identification specific. A single letter would do as well, or some other specific mark would be equally good, and perhaps in some instances better.

In order to make tool marking of its highest value, it is necessary to have a uniform system of marking; that is to say, the same mark should be on all the tools, and as nearly as possible located relatively the same on all tools. For instance, if one starts to mark his saws on the handle, the mark should be put

on the same side of all the saw-handles, and as nearly as possible at the same place. Using the saws as a base, other tools should be marked so that the marking will conform with the base markings. Some carpenters conceal their marks. This prevents the thief from destroying the mark, and gives the owner the advantage of making identification unquestionable. Tool-marking does not prevent losing tools, but it aids the owner in recovering lost or stolen tools.

We remember an instance in which we lost a chisel. A few years afterward, on passing where another carpenter was working, we saw a chisel lying on the floor that impressed us rather familiarly. Picking the chisel up, we looked for our initials, and sure enough they were there. The chisel in hand, we went to the seemingly owner and asked him whether that chisel belonged to him. "Yes," the man said, stretching out his hand for the tool—"No it isn't," we answered, and kept the tool, and nothing more was said about the matter.

Another time quite a number of tools disappeared from the tool house on a certain job. Search was made, and finally, the missing tools were discovered hid away in the home of the watchman, who, of course, had a key to the tool-house. What did it profit him? He gained nothing by stealing the tools, and even to this day, whenever he meets those who knew of the incident, he evades them with a sheepish, suspicious attitude, which is readily observed by those who know him, both by feeling and by ocular observation.

A tool-thief could in a lifetime, at best, only accumulate a lot of stolen tools, which would cost him infinitely more in "good will" and self-respect than the tools would cost new on the market. This being true, a tool thief is a pitiable creature.

THE CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

(By President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.)

LIKE the United States of America, Canada is more than a country, being practically a continent containing within its boundaries communities of various nationalities and racial origin almost as different in their outlook and development as those constituting the population of the numerous countries forming the continent of Europe. Basically, Canada is peopled by descendants of the British and French pioneers who first opened up the country for settlement, but in more recent years there has been added to these immigrants from other nations many of whom have established their own settlements covering large stretches of territory and maintain to a very large degree the original habits and customs of the countries from which they came.

Canada is an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and as such its government and political institutions are founded in accordance with British democratic ideals, though in the Province of Quebec, where the descendants of the French pioneers form the majority of its population and the French language is the most commonly used, some of the laws are still founded upon those of old France and the outlook is very often more that of the Latin than the Anglo-Saxon character. Nevertheless a mutual respect of the traditions and characteristics of each other has enabled both races to work harmoniously together for the development and building up of their common country.

Industrially, Canada is more closely allied with the United States, a great majority of its factories being branches of the United States concerns, whilst all operate along the same lines as those of the republic of the south. Mass production and the intensive use of machinery, the continual effort towards standardization, and industrial efficiency are the same in both countries and unfortunately many of the less favorable practices of industrial corporations are also to be found equally in both Canada and the United States. This, briefly, is the back-ground in which the Organized Labor movement of Canada has to operate.

It is but natural that under such circumstances the workers find their greatest solidarity and strength lies in their joining forces with the workers of the United States and forming and maintaining international unions. Practical-

ly from its inception the Organized Labor movement of Canada has, therefore, been international in its character but this has in no way lessened allegiance of the members to their own country or submerged their desires to see Canada developed to the full and taking its rightful place as one of the leading nations in the struggle for social and economic betterment.

As early as 1883 it was realized that in order to give full scope to these legitimate patriotic desires, and yet not to weaken their solidarity in the industrial economic field, it was necessary to create some organization through which their views could be expressed upon matters which affected their interests purely as Canadian citizens and provide a medium by which they could cooperate with others in building up the country in which they lived. This then was the motive for the establishment at that time of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which has continued to function since then as the national trade-union center for Canadian workers, members of international unions, enabling them at the same time to maintain the international form of their industrial organizations. As in every other country there has always been dissentient groups in Canada. Some of them, allowing a false patriotism to distort their vision, have been led into trying to divide the Organized Labor forces on national grounds and for about 25 years there existed a dual national body known as the Canadian Federation of Labor. This provided a temporary home from time to time for those who, either from a selfish or misguided motives, would not accept the discipline of the regular trade union movement and founded secession or dual organizations.

Two years ago this Federation was superseded by the "All Canadian Congress of Labor" which, receiving the active support of the communists, the One Big Union and others, is following largely in the steps of its predecessor. Another group, confined mostly to the Province of Quebec, seeks to divide the workers on religious lines and operating under the title of "The National and Catholic Unions" claims a membership of approximately 25,000. They exploit to the full the love of the French-Canadian for his own language and secure many adherents by leading them to believe that the recognition of their language would be endangered by them becoming members of the international movement. Then there are those who would substitute force for constitutional development and, by taking advantage of the general spirit of unrest existing in the years immediately following the conclusion of the war, succeeded in bringing into being a revolutionary form of organization known as the "One Big Union." Though this has largely spent its force as an industrial factor, it is still financially powerful and able to send its agents into any field where likelihood exists of trouble occurring and the possibility arising of destroying the international movement.

In this line of endeavor the communists are also an active force and these two latter, though disagreeing violently as to the form of dictatorship that they would establish over Canadian workers, are working together through the All Canadian Congress of Labor to the end that the present form of organization maintained by the A. F. of L. and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada may be superseded by the "industrial" form of organization and a proletarian dictatorship.

At the present time, according to the latest reports of the Federal Labor Department, approximately 200,000 of the 290,000 workers organized in Canada belong to the international unions or other organizations chartered directly by the Trades and Labor Congress. This position is somewhat weakened, however, by the fact that, though having the same objects and ideals, approximately 60,000 of these are not in affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. These belong either to one of the four railroad brotherhoods—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, who maintain separate Canadian legislative organizations and officers; or to those international unions, who, whilst affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, have not yet realized the necessity or accepted the duty of affiliating their Canadian membership to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in order that the interests of the international movement, as a whole, may be properly protected.

Whilst primarily a legislative body, the Trades and Labor Congress of Can-

ada has had to bear the brunt of attacks upon the international trade union movement not only from employers but from those who seek to establish other forms of organization within Canada and it can be readily seen how much more effectively this work could be done if the Congress received the wholehearted support of all international unions having membership within Canada.

In Canada, as in the United States, progress can only be made in proportion to the will of the workers to secure the same and therefore it is necessary to carry on a constant campaign of education as to the objects and purposes of the trade union movement, not only among the unorganized, but also within the ranks of the organizations themselves. It is also necessary to create a strong public opinion before success can be achieved in securing progressive legislation and in this work the Congress is constantly actively engaged. As a means towards this objective it issues a monthly publication, "The Canadian Congress Journal" circulating into every affiliated Local Union and also to the public at large, and making known through its editorial columns the aims and purposes of the international trade union movement, especially in relation to Canadian conditions.

Another means of furthering its objects and also for providing opportunities for the trade union movement to participate in numerous national activities is its active participation in the work of numerous organizations aiming to better the conditions of life in Canada. Amongst these in which the Congress holds membership might be mentioned the following: The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, the National and Provincial Safety Leagues, League of Nations Society in Canada, Social Hygiene Council, Dominion Fire Prevention Association, National Research Council, Frontier College, Dominion Council of Health, the Employment Service Council of Canada, Canadian Council on Immigration of Women, National Council of Education, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, etc. Some of these are official advisory councils to government departments, whilst others are voluntary organizations carrying on work which directly or indirectly interlocks with that of the labor movement.

Again, it is necessary in order to make labor's projects as widely known as possible to accept invitations to address service clubs and similar public bodies on such important social problems as unemployment, immigration, old age pensions, and similar matters. By all these methods the Congress has sought to, and we believe successfully, establish the international labor movement as an integral part of the social and economic life of the Dominion, and thereby added to the number of measures, federal and provincial, which have made possible freer organization, greater activity for the trade union movement, and higher standards of life.

It is unnecessary for me to detail the numerous achievements of this nature, but I believe that though there is still sufficient work ahead in this direction to occupy all the efforts of the trade union movement, past accomplishments will bear favorable comparison with any other industrial country in the world.

As stated in the beginning of this article Canadians of today are a composite race drawn from many countries and it is but natural that there should exist in Canada an inherent international outlook. Reflecting this, the trade union movement of Canada takes an active part in international affairs. As a signatory to the League of Nations, Canada became a member of the International Labor Organization, founded in accordance with Part XIII of the Versailles Treaty, the first session of which was held in Washington, D. C., 1919. Since then the Trades and Labor Congress, as the organization most representative of the workers of Canada, has been called upon to nominate delegates and advisers to each of the annual conferences of the I. L. O. Through participation at these conferences the Secretary and President of the Congress have alternately held membership in the governing body of the I. L. O. since its inception, the Congress thus being able to play its part in helping to establish measures of social justice and improve the conditions of workers generally throughout the world.

The employers' representatives attending the International Labor Conferences are well-organized in an international federation and this federation exercises a considerable influence upon the policies of employers attending the

annual conferences of the I. L. O. In a similar manner the International Federation of Trade Unions plays its part on behalf of the workers, and the Trades and Labor Congress, recognizing this, considered it essential to become a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions and support it financially and in every other way to enable it better to fulfill its full duties as representative of the workers at the International Labor Conference.

In addition, through these means the Congress has been able to give effect to the international aspirations of its own members for the building up of trade-union solidarity in every industrial country.

Of recent years there has been the development of bringing together the labor forces, trade union and political, from different parts of the British Empire, and the Congress has endeavored to be represented at these Commonwealth Labor Conferences and given its support to them.

Constitutionally the Trades and Labor Congress functions along much the same lines as the A. F. of L. It holds its annual conventions, meeting each year in different industrial centers throughout the Dominion. Each affiliated national or international union is entitled to one delegate as representing the organization as a whole, in addition to which every Local Union or branch in Canada of these organizations is entitled to send extra delegates for each additional 100 members or major portion thereof. Trades and Labor Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor are entitled to three delegates each. All delegates whether, representing Local Unions, trade councils, federations of labor or national and international unions must however, be resident and hold their membership within Canada, which provision assures the public that the Congress, dealing with Canadian affairs only, is a really national organization and truly reflects the opinions of Canadian workers. Between conventions the business of the Congress is carried on by an Executive Council composed of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and three Vice-Presidents, all of whom are elected at the annual conventions. In addition provincial executive committees are elected at these conventions each being composed of a chairman and three other members. These committees deal with the presentation of legislation to their respective governments in all except two of the Provinces of Canada in which there has been established Provincial federations of labor, chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress. The Congress also issues charters to Trades and Labor Councils in the industrial centers many of which also carry charters from the American Federation of Labor.

Though an autonomous body, the Trades and Labor Congress has always acted in the closest harmony and cooperation with the A. F. of L., and recognizing the complications which might arise were it to attempt to deal with jurisdiction matters between its affiliated organizations, has freely accepted the decisions of the A. F. of L. on all such matters. By this means there has been retained uniformity of practice in trade matters throughout the entire territory covered by the international unions chartered by the A. F. of L. including the Dominion of Canada. On its part the A. F. of L. has just as freely recognized the autonomy of the Trades and Labor Congress, the 1910 and 1911 conventions of the A. F. of L. setting this out very clearly in the following decisions:

"1. That the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada have the sole right to speak and act for Organized Labor in all political and legislative matters in the Dominion and all of its provinces.

"2. That the autonomy of international unions in trade matters be maintained as heretofore.

"3. That the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress shall have the sole right to issue charters (certificates of affiliation) to provincial or local central bodies in Canada.

"4. That Canadian, Provincial or central bodies holding charters from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress may at their discretion also hold charters from the American Federation of Labor.

International unions having Locals in Canada were urged to have them affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress.

Giving effect to the latter recommendation, the A. F. of L. since 1918 affiliat-

ed to the Congress all its membership within Canada in directly chartered federal unions and pays per capita tax on them in the same manner as international unions do respecting their Canadian membership.

The A. F. of L. also exchanges fraternal delegates each year with the Congress which practice is also folowed between Trades and Labor Congress and the British Trades Union Congress.

From this it will be seen that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is really a movement within a movement, operating independently in looking after the interests of Canadian workers as they are affected by purely Canadian conditions and yet maintaining the international solidarity necessary between the workers of the United States and Canada in the conduct of their industrial and economic affairs.

These close relationships so firmly established for over 44 years have proven their value to the workers of both countries time and time again and it can be claimed have done much towards creating and developing an understanding between the peoples of the two great democracies—Canada and the United States—and thus in no small degree contributed to the maintenance of international peace, which is the pride and boast of botn countries alike.

BELGIAN PATCHWORK HOUSES

The Builders' Harvest—More Concrete than Bricks—Built in Three Weeks

(By George Cecil.)

AT the close of the Great War there scarcely was a town, townlet, or village, in Southern Belgium which had remained untouched by shell-fire. Many, in fact, were quite blotted out, among them being Ypres, or "Wypers," as the British soldiers have named it, while Arras, on the frontier, was bombarded so often that four houses in every five fell into a more or less ruinous state. Half the villages had become mere dust-heaps; the site of others was marked by scattered piles of bricks, twisted iron work, splintered rafters, and broken furniture. Soon, however, Belgium returned to her normal busy life, the patchwork houses, which had served to shelter the inhabitants, giving place to something more pretentious. The builders became rich; to this day they are making countless francs out of post-war orders.

Many of the strange and ramshackle shanties which had been hastily knocked together during the war, and for sometime after, contained little of the original structure. Only parts of the walls remained standing, and these had to be bolstered up with beams taken from other damaged houses, sheets of corrugated iron filling the gaps. Oiled paper took the place of glass; sacking was used for blinds; and the roof often was left to take care of itself if material ran short as it occasionally did. Indeed the man who succeeded in getting together enough corrugated iron to keep the rain out esteemed himself lucky above all Belgians. He was the pride of the village, the envied of his neighbors, the man of the moment. The whole countryside positively rang with his praises.

"Borrowing" Discouraged

Still, the English assisted their Allies, by placing within tempting reach, dumps of British Army building stores, which up until quite lately were allowed to lie rusting and rotting. But the "brav' Belge" who was caught helping himself to these necessities met with a short shrift. Waste being as strongly encouraged as stealing was discouraged by the British War Office, a bullet interposed between the thief and the booty . . . "I was only borrowing it," gasped the pilferer with his last breath. . . . "And I was only obeying my orders" replied the dutiful sentry.

A quantity of lumber also found its way into Belgian hands, with the result that half the houses were a cross between a log cabin and Robinson Crusoe's hut. Lumber still is used for patching purposes, and some of it possibly is the householder's own property. Much, however, has been "borrowed" from the nearest dump; stern British sentries having been replaced by complacent Belgians, the stock is now almost depleted.

The Belgian Color-Scheme

Meanwhile, the patchwork shanties having played their part, builders have been busy for sometime past, though at first a comparative scarcity of bricks faced them. Consequently, substantial houses were out of the question. This, however, deterred neither the builders nor their patrons; there was sufficient concrete for the ground floor, the veranda floor and the flight of steps leading up to the hall door, a flight of steps being dear to the Belgian heart. Two-story wooden villas have been erected all along the frontier, and very curious looking affairs they are with their red, blue and green tile roofs and crudely painted exterior walls, the favorite colors being pink, yellow and chocolate. Sometimes when the village architect's fancy runs most extensively in opposition to the canons of good taste; an extraordinary conglomeration of colors is to be seen. All the hues in the paint-box may be crowded into a few square yards. The greater the variety of tints, the greater the owner's childish delight. A patchwork color-scheme is the thing.

Sometimes the roof is curiously shaped, the upper part being sharp-edged, in the Chinese fashion, while the lower part takes a wide curve. At either extremity is placed a large china animal, usually a cat in the act of springing at a bird. Decidedly effective.

The remains of a battlefield in Belgium. The scenery is much the same today as it was on "Peace Day."

Of Mushroom Growth

At the moment the brick-making industry is again under way, and with

the result that brick built houses have sprung up everywhere. And they have literally sprung up, for, impossible though it may seem, villas are erected in as short a space of time as three weeks. These consist of a dining-room, sitting-room and kitchen combined (in the Belgian village the kitchen is the most important room in the house) and a small bedroom on the ground floor, with two upper bedrooms, the ground floor dimensions usually being twenty-eight by fourteen feet. A storeroom is not always considered necessary—only the luxurious demand it.

This Arabian-Night's like achievement is made possible by the fact that the brick-kiln people and the builders and carpenters are kept working every hour of daylight—from dawn till long after sunset. The breakfast and midday dinner intervals are cut down to the shortest possible limit, and everybody concerned in the building of the house is paid a bonus if the work is completed within a certain time, a sure incentive to rapid work. None more so.

When Will They Crumble Up?

Luckily, the foundations of these rapidly constructed houses are of concrete. But whether the rest of the jerry-built edifices are likely to withstand the blustering wind and continuous rain of Belgian winters remains to be seen. From the end of October till the beginning of April the weather is rigorous enough to test the stoutest walls—and to lay them low. Judging by appearances, the "three weeks" houses will crumble up before many moons have waxed and waned. Or perhaps the next war may perform the unkind office for them. (You say "there won't be a next war." As the Belgians are so fond of quoting, "qui vivra vera.")

The bleak, war devasted zone runs to few recently built concrete houses, one reason being that the commodity has become none too plentiful since it first played a part in the reconstruction scheme. Besides, the inhabitants, though strict economists, have yet to learn that, in building, the most costly materials are, in the long run, the cheapest. Perhaps when the built-in-a-hurry villa falls in upon them they may realize this.

For the rest, the builders have not deserted the patchwork scheme. If slates fail them, a sheet of corrugated iron is used; when running short of glass, oiled paper does the trick. Such adaptable entreprenents.

BUILT-UP BEAMS VS. SOLID TIMBERS

(By National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.)

ONE often hears argument as to whether a beam or girder built up from 2 " planks spiked face to face is as strong and otherwise desirable as a solid timber of the same overall size. This assumes, of course, that the built-up beam or girder is used with the planks on edge as they would be installed singly for joist or rafter purposes.

A beam built-up of several 2" planks will, of course, be narrower than a solid timber of the same nominal size. This is because a 2" plank is actually only 1⅝" thick when dressed. Four 2" x 12" planks, for example, spiked together, make a built-up girder 6½" x 11½" overall, whereas a solid 8" x 12" timber containing the same nominal number of board feet is actually 7½" x 11½" dressed.

Extensive tests of the two types confirm the theoretical equality of the built-up beam and the solid timber, but lumber experts, as a result of many tests, have concluded that the built-up beam actually has several practical advantages over the solid beam of equal size. The planks used are generally more readily obtainable than the larger timbers, and what is more important, they are more quickly and easily seasoned. Except where the large timbers are high grade, the planks will usually contain fewer defects, such as knots, shakes and checks which lower their strength. Lumber thoroughly seasoned is, of course, stronger than unseasoned lumber. Built-up beams are more easily installed under certain circumstances than solid timbers.

Built-up beams emphatically should not be used where they are exposed to

moisture unless the material is thoroughly treated, as water tends to gather in the cracks between planks and cause rapid decay.

The tests which the Forest Products Laboratory has made on built-up beams, tend to dispel incorrect ideas. For instance, the staggering of defects in the planks of a built-up beam does not increase its strength, as many apparently believe. Also, it has been thought that where several planks are used together, the stiffer pieces will take the greater portion of the load and so be the first to fail. The laboratory tests showed that the stiffer pieces in a built-up beam would take the greater part of the load, but that these stiffer pieces would also bend farther before failing and so be able to withstand a greater maximum load than the planks of lesser stiffness.

GET READY FOR LABOR DAY

ITH the approach of Labor Day, it has been our custom, to call to the attention of Local Unions, that equipment for use in Labor Day parades, as well as other celebrations, such as badges, banners and flags, may be secured through the General Office.

In the past, the General Office has been besieged with orders for supplies at a very late date, and we regret to say, some Locals have been disappointed, when it was found impossible to furnish them with the supplies they desired on time. Local Unions with the foresight of placing their orders early, however, have never been disappointed.

This year, it is the desire that none be disappointed. To do this all that is necessary is the cooperation of Local Unions, desiring these supplies, in placing their orders as soon as possible.

For convenience in ordering, a brief description and prices of some of the supplies herewith follows:

The official parade and funeral badge is what is termed a triple badge. It can be worn three ways. On one side of the ribbon is the official parade badge, while the other side is a memorial one. The emblem may be detached and worn separately. They may be obtained at the following prices:

1 badge	$1.50
6 badges or more	1.35 each
12 badges or more	1.08 each
25 badges or more	.99 each
50 badges or more	.96 each
100 badges or more	.94 each
250 badges or more	.92 each

All the metal parts on these badges are gold plated. The embossed letters on the ribbon are gold on the parade side and silver on the memorial side. No extra charge is made for embossing the officers' titles on the ribbon.

The General Office also furnishes two beautiful banners. Both are parade banners of distinctive beauty. The larger one contains the Label and Emblem and name of the Brotherhood, also the Local Union number and name of the city and state. The Label, Emblem and other paintings on the banner are executed in gold leaf and oil colors on the finest banner silk. The small banner is less elaborate and has not a picture of our Label. The sizes and prices of the large banners are as follows:

Size 30 x 45	$115.00
Size 36 x 54	135.00
Size 40 x 60	150.00

For the small banners:

Size 24 x 36	$ 80.00
Size 27 x 40	90.00
Size 30 x 45	100.00
Size 36 x 54	110.00

The parade flag is also one of great beauty, made in the new United States regulation size, 4⅓ x 5½ feet. This flag is furnished in either silk or wool bunting. The price of the silk flag is $62.50 and the bunting $40.00.

All Locals desiring any of these articles for Labor Day are again advised to order them as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last minute and be disappointed. Send checks for full amount with order to General Secretary Frank Duffy.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

WELL, here I am again. Last month I left you at a point where sleep had overcome me. The sleep referred to was delightful and refreshing. I awoke about five-thirty, got hold of a bath towel and meandered in search of the bathroom; I found it at the end of the hallway. A colored man was in waiting to show me how to operate hot and cold "doodads" and helped me in many ways. I selected a shower and found it had a dressing room attached, with a seat in it. There was an abundance of hot water and when I got dressed I felt as fit as a fiddle. The bathrooms are laid off in the corner of the hallway in batteries of 7 showers and 4 tubs. They are spotlessly clean and have lots of natural light; finished in marble and white tile. Bathing in the morning is a new experience for me and I like it very much. After breakfast, I stepped up to the desk and asked if I could get a pass to go to town. The girl politely asked where I proposed to go and took pains to explain it was not her desire to be inquisitive, but that the Superintendent wanted to know where to look for his boys if they failed to return at the appointed time. I thought the idea was a good one and cheerfully complied. The pass reminds me very much of a Local Union Treasurer's receipt book, only this one has a time border. The driver of the bus punches the time you enter the bus and you give it to him when you get back home, then the office knows when you went as well as when you get back. Right on the stroke of ten, the driver shouted "All Aboard," and off we went, headed for the City. In fifteen minutes we drew up at Munn Park in a space reserved for our use. My first impression was a good one, the park is indeed a very nice place, with a soldier's monument, bandstand, horseshoe court, roque court and lots of checker boards, under some pretty live oak shade trees. The whole setting gives it a soft semi-tropical atmosphere. I had a letter of introduction to a City Official, so I started out in search of the City Hall. I ultimately found it backed up to the Civic Center. It is a very up to date building, the architecture is Spanish. The official was very cordial and gave me some very interesting information about the city, which I will now pass on to you.

He informed me that rainy days are a rarity, seldom does Lakeland have an entire rainy day. Last Winter the temperature averaged 68.2 and the average last summer was 78.1 so that sure knocks the gang that informed me that I could not live comfortably here during the summer. I was also informed that the Home was on the highest land in Florida, to be accurate 227 feet above the sea level. Lakeland derives its name from the fact that fifteen spring fed lakes lie within the corporate limits of the city. The city itself covers 28 square miles and has a summer population of about 18,000, with a substantial increase during the winter months. The number of churches led me to feel that the residents are church going people. The gas, water and electric light is municipally owned and operated by a commission with a manager form of government.

My friend took me for an automobile ride and showed me the points of beauty and interest in and around the city, introduced me to many prominent citizens, who invariably spoke of the foresight of our General President, General Secretary and Executive Board, and the gentlemanly conduct of the delegates during their stay in this city. The visit was very edifying, as well as gratifying to know that the United Brotherhood and its officers are held in high esteem by the representative citizens of the town. My trip back home was uneventful.

On Sundays, the bus schedule is changed to suit the time of the services in the various churches. It is good to see us practice what we have so often told our can-

didates (it in no way conflicts with your religious beliefs). God will bless this house of tolerance.

The next few days I spent getting better acquainted with my mates, it would make your heart bleed to hear some of their stories. A Teuton friend of mine here struck the nail on the head when he said, "in New York City a father can take care of six children, but six children cannot take care of one father." Some have been in the various County Homes and describe their treatment there in the most harrowing way. I am wondering if it was the intention of our Brotherhood to run a Home or a Hospital. Because it seems to me that some of my companions are very feeble and need almost constant medical care, while again, there are a few whose minds are not as good as they used to be. While on the other hand, there are some fine specimens of well preserved old men who may live long to enjoy the good things here.

My next excursion was to the groves. I found that they lay outside of the confines of the Home, so once more I got myself a pass, this time "Groves" was written over the duplicate, I called at the grove office and introduced myself to Superintendent Bliss, he was very cordial and I explained that I knew nothing about the growing of citrus and would appreciate if he would tell me something about it. He suggested that I start up to the top of the water tower and he would be able to join me later and tell me all he knew. Well, I am not going to tell you how long it took me to climb the one hundred and ten steps to the top of the water tower, it is sufficient to say that it was worth my labor, for as far as I could see, there were the straight lines of trees, with their dark green leaves shining in the brilliant sunshine. By this time I was joined by Mr. Bliss and he started in to point out the boundaries of the Brotherhood properties. I am frank to admit, I had no conception of the dimensions of the eighteen hundred acres.

There is a total of 45,922 trees of various ages, a great many have not reached the fruit bearing age so you will agree with me that this will be a sustaining feature when they reach their maturity. The life of an orange tree is not known, but it will be safe to say they will be prolific over the three score and ten limit. Most of the citrus fruits are grafted onto lemon roots and require considerable cultivation. Fertilizing three times a year. Citrus like all other fruits, has got to be protected against infestation of insect life. The more common, but troublesome, are scab, thrips, rust mites, aphids, and are exterminated by dusting and spraying. The live stock is in good condition and all the tractors and mechanical devices are kept under cover. The whole place has got a well cared for appearance and better than all that, Mr. Bliss sures knows "his citrus."

My next writing I will take you on some other of the many excursions that I have had since coming to this Haven of Rest.

(To be continued)

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

The fishing season opened with a Bang! The fishermen were out before daylight and the best string was brought in by Brother Price of Camden, New Jersey. He had twenty-seven on a string. Two weighed four or five pounds each. Of course we have with us a fellow who could not wait, he just had to take a chance before the legal time, it is too bad the sheriff or the superintendent did not catch him.

* * *

Brother Southwell of Toronto, Ont., Canada, has the honor of hoisting Old Glory every morning and reverently taking it down at sundown. This honor was bestowed upon him on account of he being the only Canadian with us.

* * *

Brother Tracy of Salt Lake City, is monitor of the croquet courts. I never knew that men could get up so much steam in a game like that. I suggest that a sign should be placed on the courts recommending to the enthusiastic Brothers the commandment that says, "Thou shalt not kill."

* * *

Brother Williams of Birmingham, is the deacon of the horseshoe courts. We have now got clay around the pen and by the next writing I expect to tell you

who is the champion. You don't mind me tipping you off, that I saw Brother Howell of Washington, D. C., practising by himself, so that means somebody's scalp.

* * *

When it comes to swimming, we have got to hand it to Brother Schlossareck of New York City.

* * *

There are only a few who do not know who was responsible for us being taken into the auditorium, while he did not mention any names a lot of us know who you are.

* * *

Regardless of the fact that you are an owner, you ought to respect the orders the help get and do your part to make their job as pleasant as possible.

* * *

I wonder who the boys "rag" about sitting at the writing table all the time. They say he lives pretty well along the hallway.

* * *

In some of the larger cities, they have a breed of "lounge lizards," here we have a gang of "room lizards." My advice to you is, do what the Boss wants you to (get out in the sunshine, it will do you a lot of good).

* * *

Seldom do I agree with the Boss, but he is right when he says, "I want you to stop referring to your fellow guests as a Swede, German or an Englishman. It is understood that everyone here, regardless of where he was born, has been American enough to stand by our Organization for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time has not subscribed to any foreign doctrine that would impair our Constitution or the Law and Order of this United States." Old Hickory says, "Don't have to be shown all the time."

FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT

STATISTICS recently compiled give Florida an acreage of citrus fruits totalling, 270,035. Of this approximately 45,000 acres have not come into bearing.

The Sunshine State far outshines any other state as the leading citrus center of the world.

On July 1, 1928, Florida possessed 22,026,714 citrus trees in groves, of which 17,685,900 were in bearing. The total was fifty percent greater than that of 1919 and thirty percent greater than the figure for 1923.

Of the 17,685,900 bearing trees this year 10,846,932 are orange and 5,189,-679 grapefruit. Bearing tangerine trees number 1,149,490 and kunquats, 19-555. The average Floridian looks upon the Florida lemon as a rarity, yet the state has 52,992 trees in bearing. Bearing Satsuma orage trees number 235,-503. Limes number 190,849.

Arthur Brisbane says: "One thing should be borne in mind by those fortunate enough to own lands that can produce oranges, lemons and grapefruit, and intelligent enough to keep them. Southern California, part of Arizona, part of Southern Texas and South Florida contain all the land in America suited to citrus fruit growing. Population is increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 a year, and wealth by $20,000,000,000 annually. Orange growing lands can never be enlarged. What is now sometimes a glut will change into a scarcity soon."

Spite

(Enlargement of one line in the March issue, on Spite).

If we observe the industry of the honey bees
We can find the cure for Spite, a mental disease
They work like brothers in one grand endeavor
And build their houses and stores close to each other
It is also true, there is mental decay
In each Spiteful action, that does not delay
The great cure for Spite, a mental derangement,
Is to have Selfishness made, a brother of Estrangement.

Then let us be good, on the scaffold of time
Making our nailing sure, and free from a whine.
We may run against snags in the course of a day,
But we can cheerfully help to make them right on our way.
The ancients knew little about darkness and light,
They were better adapted to quibble and fight,
And yet, such doings are universally true;
My shoulder carries its quota; how is it with you?

—Brother Chip.

Get Ready for Labor Day

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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The publishers and the advertising agent use every possible precaution available to them against accepting advertisements from other than reliable firms, but do not accept any responsibility for the contents of any advertisement which appears in "The Carpenter." Should any deception be practiced by advertisers at any time, upon members, their duty is to immediately notify the Post Office authorities. Therefore, address any complaints to your local Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1929

Using Waste Lumber

A NEW method of utilizing lumber that formerly was wasted is described by F. W. Fitzpatrick of Evanston, Ill. in a letter to the New York Times, and reprinted by the Literary Digest. It says:

"Four billion feet of lumber annually go into the making of boxes and crates, 15 percent of all the lumber cut, or enough to build houses for 1,500,000 people. Furthermore, once used as boxes and crates that lumber generally becomes waste, and is finally burned. Pretty 'bad medicine' that, and gives a fair idea of our wasteful methods in many lines.

"But that is not the half of it. For it represents only 15 percent of the total production of lumber going to utter waste after one using. But note further that in getting all the lumber of which that one item is but 15 percent, twice as much timber is wasted as finds itself ultimately in the market as lumber. Or, in other words, only 33⅓ percent of the timber eliminated from further growth actually becomes finished, marketable lumber for boxes, buildings, and everything else.

"But there is a better time coming, at least a more intelligent one. A fiber machine has been devised, and is now being made for general distribution, that uses up old boards, cuttings, bark, chips, twigs—every part of a tree that is not cut into finished boards—and every bit of that finished lumber that has become 'waste,' and turns it all into fine, clean fiber.

"They used to break up and pound and tear such lumber into shreds and boil and 'chemical' it into pulp, or compress it into wall boards and insulation material. But this machine cuts the cost in two. More than that, fiber from lumber waste can now be turned into a more valuable material than the finished lumber. Mixed with cement and water by a special process that wood fiber becomes a very strong concrete, fireproof, less than half the weight of stone concrete, and not half its cost, and that much cheaper to transport.

"Used in buildings it means that the steel work has but half the old-time load to carry. And, last but not least, that concrete can be nailed and sawed like timber.

"In connection with it an interlocking channel construction has been devised; large channels—as long as the stories of the building are high and two feet wide, sections that two men can easily handle—are set on end, interlocking their flanges and presenting a perfectly smooth surface outside and in, an ideal wall, fireproof, self-finished in that no stone, brick or other wall covering is needed outside, and no plaster need be used anywhere about the house. Those channels can be nailed and sawed. It

means a fireproof, permanent home for the cost of the ordinary wood frame, most perishable of habitations now so common.

"As a partition, even if there were no other use for this channel construction, it is immensely valuable; for, unlike all other fire-resisting partitions, it can be as easily taken down as it is put up, and used over and over again—something the office-owning fraternity will hail with delight.

"All this opens up a vast new field for the utilization of a one-time colossal waste of one of our chief national products."

Ambition

THERE seems to be an epidemic of ambition encouragement all over our country. Speakers on our platforms, articles in our magazines and newspapers are stressing the point that all men may be super-men; that what one man has done, any or all men can do. This may be all well and good, but it seems absurd to say that what our geniuses have done, anyone with diligent study, might also do.

Ambition in any man is a commendable trait, and one that should be encouraged, but much harm may be done by the spreading of such fallacious ideas that all men may be geniuses. Some men conscientiously try and fail. This failure may bring disappointment and discouragement that may cheat them out of a reasonable success that might have been within their reach. There are few, if any men, who, with the application of honest effort, might not do more and better work.

All men are born equal is an old saying, but it is their own fault if they remain that way. Men may raise themselves to the limits of their qualifications. All of us can't be generals in the army of life. For every general there is a host of lesser officers and privates.

At intervals we hear some man say that without influence he has no chance. He does not seem to understand that a third person's "pull" is a puny thing compared to a man's own inherent push. He does not seem to realize that the less one has, the more there is to get, and the more there is to get, certainly the easier it should be to get something.

There are in this country approximately 750,000 major executive positions, paying upward to $100,000 per year, in which there is a ten percent labor turnover, in other words 75,000 of these positions are being vacated and filled annually. On the other hand 53 percent of the pay envelopes in America are for less than $25 per week. Of our 42,000,000 wage earners, less than 4 percent earn more than $4,000 per year. This would indicate that our industrial life is truly a survival of the fittest.

Roger W. Babson, an eminent authority on this subject, recently said:

"Only one man in fifty in America ever thinks; only one in five hundred ever originates anything, even an idea, that is worth anything to himself or anyone else. At the age of 50 years, 53½ percent of the male population of America is down and out, quit cold, living on the bounty of relatives, friends, or some charitable organization."

It is rather a sad commentary on our much vaunted civilization and intelligence when we are told that at 50 years of age at what should be the best and most useful years of any man's life, 53½ percent of us are through. Why have these men quit? Most of them, because they never tried; and they never tried because they never cared; they never cared, because they lacked ambition, that incentive that spurs men on to do the best they can.

Here's Where Our Money Goes

ACCORDING to Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts, the wealth of the country is being concentrated in the hands of a limited number of corporations and a limited number of individuals.

He submitted figures from Joseph S. McCoy, a famous government actuary, to sustain the charge.

Between 1922 and 1927 the number of individuals with incomes exceeding $1,000,000 increased over 400 percent; incomes exceeding $100,000, 174.5 percent; between $50,000 and $100,000, 87.2 percent; between $10,000 and $50,000, 66.1.

Incomes below $10,000, reported to the Treasury decreased 27 percent.

The actuary predicts that the returns for this year will show an even stronger tendency toward concentration.

The old saying that the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer, seems to become more true each day.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August, and September, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vancouver Carpenters Celebrate Forty Years Of Activity

Forty years of continuous existence is quite a record for a Local Union in Western Canada, in a city that has had all kinds of ups and downs, but the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can boast of such a Local. On May 19th, 1889, two years after the City of Vancouver was incorporated, a charter was issued to a group of carpenters who were determined to make decent working conditions for the members of their craft. Local 617 was the number assigned to this branch in Vancouver, British Columbia and continuous and steady progress has been made by the Local since that time. On the 18th of December, 1919, thirty years later, the two local branches that were then in existence amalgamated and a new charter was issued. This Local then became Local 452, which on May 18th celebrated the fortieth anniversary with a big smoker.

Some of the charter members of Local 617 were present along with many of those recently initiated. Some of the old timers were unable to be present,

but sent their greetings, which were read by President "Jimmy" Smith and applauded by the audience. Among the charter members who were unable to be present were J. H. Bowman of the firm of Bowman and Cullerne, Architects; Dick Light, superintendent of the firm of Baynes and Horie, contractors and Senator Sanford J. Crowe. Contractor E. G. Baynes, who is also a Park Commissioner for the City of Vancouver, was the only one of the old timers who spoke and he expressed his appreciation of the goodwill that had existed between himself and the Union during the time he had been in the contracting business, after reminding the audience of some of the early struggles of the organization.

President Smith read some passages from some of the old minutes, drawing attention to such items as that of giving a non-member about ten hours to make up his mind whether he would join the Union or get off the job. Later on the minutes record that because a man had not joined the Union two weeks after he had promised to, that the job had been declared unfair. When the Union was first organized the wages were around two dollars a day for ten hours but these were soon raised to three dollars and have been steadily advancing until today the wage is $1 per hour.

The first President was the late Joe Dixon of the firm of Dixon & Murray, and the first Secretary was J. H. Bowman of the firm of Bowman and Cullerne and these helped the Local in many hard fights before they went into business for themselves.

Keeping in step with the progress of the city, Local 452 has kept growing until its membership today averages 1200, has a paid Business Agent, W. Hargreaves and a paid Secretary, R. W. Hatley as well as a group of other active officials. Besides this Local the Brotherhood of Carpenters has five other Locals in the district and an application for another; these are Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders Local 2402; Floorlayers Local Union 1875; Mill and Factory Workers Local Union 1599; Millwrights Local Union 1638 and New Westminster Carpenters 1251. International Representative Bob Thompson has just made application for a charter for a Local of mill and factory workers in New Westminster, which will make a total of seven Local Unions of the Brotherhood in this district.

The celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary was held in the Labor Headquarters, a building recently acquired by the Organized Labor Movement of Vancouver. The committee supplied some splendid talent, many of the artists being encored time and again.

The concert was opened with some old time melodies played by an orchestra supplied by the courtesy of the Musicians' Union, one of the features being that with the exception of Frank Parson, the piano player, all the band were also members of Local 452.

This orchestra was much appreciated and given much applause during the evening.

Considerable credit must be given to the smoker committee not only for the manner in which the smoker was conducted, but also for the excellent talent obtained.

Local 452 enters the fortieth year of its existence determined to do greater things in the future than it has in the past. Plans are in progress for a greatly increased wage, the five day work week and a closed shop agreement with a larger number of contractors. With this end in view L. U. No. 452 will use the balance of the year to solidify its forces, increase its membership, educate them to a greater understanding of the aims and objects of Organized Labor and then to march forward not only with a determination to better the conditions under which they have to work, but also with the power to enforce the conditions that are so necessary for those who perform the useful work in human society.

Further festivities in connection with the United Brotherhood forty years of activity in Vancouver will be a monster picnic in Seaside Park on July 13th, sponsored by the District Council, the success of which is assured.

Spokane, Wash. Local Celebrates Thirty-third Anniversary

On April 26th, Local Union No. 98, Spokane, Wash. celebrated its thirty-third anniversary with a banquet and entertainment, which was attended by approximately 300 members and invited

guests. Six charter members of the Local were guests of honor.

Rec. Sec. J. T. Biebe acted as toastmaster and City Commissioner-elect A. J. Fobian delivered the principal address, during which he paid high tribute to the activities, both civic and fraternal, of the Local, during its thirty-three years.

The Ladies' Auxiliary presented the Local Union with birthday cakes.

Following the banquet, a varied musical and vaudeville program was enjoyed and dancing concluded the evening.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated for the able manner in which the celebration was handled.

Decatur, Ill. Local Inaugurates Monthly Supper

On May 27th, the members of Local Union No. 742, Decatur, Ill. together with their wives and families partook of a bountiful supper in their new Hall.

The affair proved so successful and enjoyable that all present voted to continue this social gathering once a month.

Klamath Falls, Oregon Mill Joins Union Ranks

Recording Secretary Fred Meeker, L. U. No. 190, Klamath Falls, Oregon, informs us that the employes of the Doris Lumber and Moulding Co. have been initiated into the Local.

This mill manufactures numerous patterns of moulding and trim and has a capacity of several car loads a month.

Travelling Members Attention

Approximately 90 percent of our members in Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood and Pompano, Fla. are idle advises the Broward County (Fla.) District Council. All travelling members are urged to give the Florida East Coast a wide berth.

* * *

There are more men in Detroit, Mich. than work can be provided for advises the Detroit District Council. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

The District Council of Hamilton County, Ohio, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., advises that work in that locality is unusually slack. Many members are walking the streets and future propects aren't very encouraging. Contracts for the new union depot have not been let and it will be many months before this work is started. Travelling members are therefore urged to give Cincinnati and vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

A large number of carpenters in Milwaukee, Wis. are idle advises the Milwaukee County District Council. Work is slack therefore all travelling members are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Many members are idle in Pontiac, Mich, due to an effort to secure the closed shop, advises the Oakland County District Council. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Many men idle and future prospects poor advises Will County (Ill.) District Council. Give Joliet and vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to disregard advertisements stating that carpenters are wanted in Sharon, Pa. advises Rec. Sec. M. L. Rushmore, L. U. No. 268, as they are false and misleading. There is not enough work there now for the men available. Steer clear of that locality.

* * *

More carpenters than work can be provided for in Reading, Pa. advises Rec. Sec. Chas. W. Bowers, L. U. No. 492. A new agreement is being negotiated and until it has been settled, all carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

There is no building boom in Everett, Wash. advises Rec. Sec. Wm. Davis, L. U. No. 562. All carpenters are urged to disregard advertisements stating that men are needed there and steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Rumors and advertising to the effect that there is a building boom in Janesville, Wis., are false and misleading, advises Rec. Sec. J. A. Jirn, L. U. No. 836.

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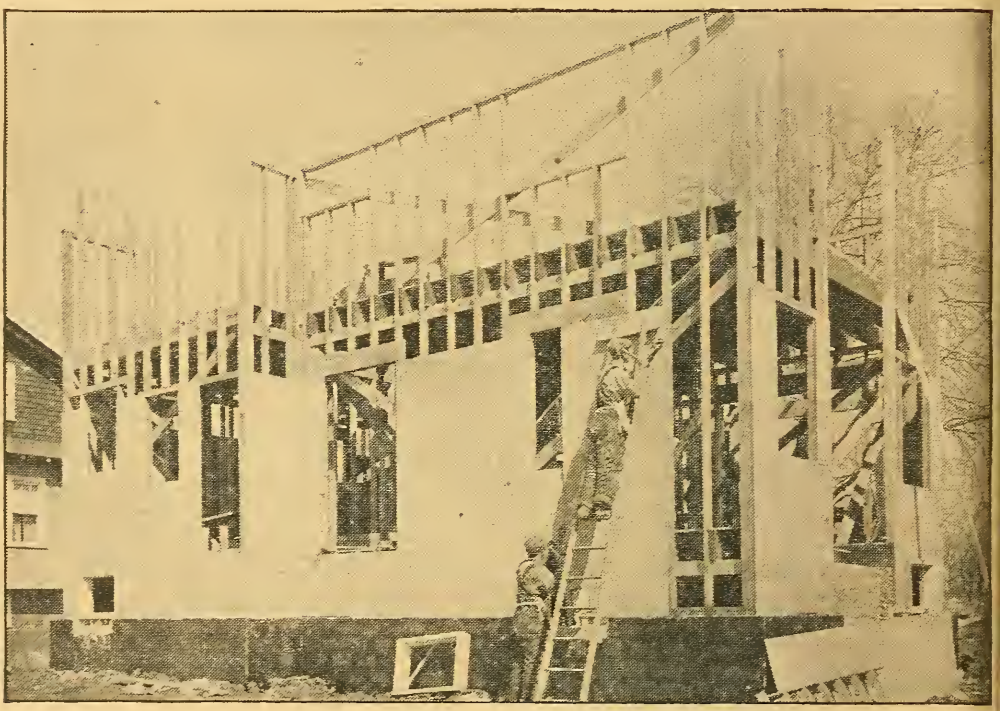


Celotex, used as sheathing, adds bracing strength to frame houses . . . provides tighter, more rigid outside walls.

Double-Thick Celotex

This stronger, thicker Celotex gives greater insulation . . . makes an ideal material for lining the ceilings of attics and upper rooms. The boards are 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and ⅞ of an inch thick.

elotex for sheathing

e frame construction

. . . *and more steady work for Carpenters everywhere*

TO carpenters, frame construction means steady work and more money. To The Celotex Company, it means more Celotex sold for sheathing walls and roofs.

So in promoting more frame houses, you and The Celotex Company are partners . . . with this aim in common.

Celotex national advertising and promotional campaigns strongly urge the erection of frame houses . . . by carpenters everywhere. They prove to thousands of home buyers and builders that Celotex used as sheathing combines ***insulation*** with greater structural strength.

And they do more than this. They recommend remodeling of old rooms, lining attics and garages, and building sun-porches . . . with Celotex. These extra jobs help keep you profitably busy between contract work. Your aid in soliciting such Celotex jobs puts money in your pocket.

If you've worked with Celotex, you already know how easy it is to handle . . . how strong and rigid a wall it makes. It comes to you in boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-16″ thick (or "double-thick" —$\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.)

Boost Celotex sheathing to stimulate frame construction. Send now for the Celotex Home Improvement News. It tells you of many ways to make money with Celotex.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada:
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal

Reliable dealers can supply Celotex

The word CELOTEX (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is the tradmark of and indicates manufacture by The Celotex Company Chicago, Ill.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Travelling members are therefore asked to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Rec. Sec. R. G. Holloman, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., advises that there isn't enough work for men available and any more coming into the district will only add to the ranks of the unemployed. Several hundred carpenters are idle so steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There is very little work in Plattsburg, N. Y. advises Rec. Sec. Arthur Light, L. U. No. 1042. Steer clear of that locality.

* * *

A notice received from Rec. Sec. B. B. Britton, L. U. No. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., advises all carpenters that due to the textile strike in Johnson City and Elizabethton, Tenn., work is very dull. An effort is being made to better working conditions therefore all travelling members are requested to give the above named localities a wide berth.

* * *

There is an oversupply of carpenters in Kellogg, Idaho, advises Sec. H. E. Hansen, L. U. No. 1863. Steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There are more men than work can be provided for in Wenatchee, Wash. advises Fin. Sec. H. B. Wagner, L. U. No. 2205. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of George Pirie, who left Tulsa, Okla., in May, 1926, and was in Amarillo, Texas when last heard from. He is described as being of Scotch nationality, 5 feet, 8 inches tall and weighing 180 pounds. Has scar on left side of face. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his brother, John Pirie, 48th Street, South; Box 211, R. 7, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN H. FISHER, SR.—L. U. No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

M. J. McCARTHY—L. U. No. 888, Salem, Mass.

"Old Glory"

Raise a Flag o'er every house top,
Let it float upon the breeze;
Sing aloud the 'Spangled Banner'
As it raises o'er the trees.

Tell the children all its story,
On the land and on the sea.
That its pet name is "Old Glory"
And the Banner of the Free.

That its Red should ere remind us,
Of the Blood our Fathers shed;
That we may have our liberty
After they are with the dead.

That its White our faith should strengthen,
That our cause is right and just;
That no Monarch ere shall rule us,
But the God in whom we trust.

That its Blue for truth eternal,
As the azure sky above;
And should keep us true and loyal;
And our Nation's honor love.

Its Stars shall lighten all the world,
And will prove to all who see,
That America shall never
To a Monarch bend a knee.

Its Stripes means justice sure to fall,
Upon all assailing foes,
It waves proudly and defiant,
Against all who dare oppose.

Many thousand Noble Heroes
Gave their lives to prove its worth:
The only Flag that despots fear,
Freedom's hope throughout the earth.

It has no race, no sect nor clan,
Schemes and plots it doth defy
Its Freedom's storm tossed struggling ship
It is a rainbow in the sky.

Raise it high mid spire and steeple,
Let it glisten in the sun.
It has no spot of shame to hide,
In all its victories won.

Tell the children that its symbol,
Is a State for every Star.
Tell them of its noble record
In times of peace and cruel war.

Tell them it is theirs to cherish,
And the Stars must never set.
And in the future they'll defend it
If need be with the bayonet.

Raise it o'er every house top
Let all Nations see.
That we will fight to save our right
When ere the occasion be.

By S. M. Frank A. Mangus,
D. S. O. M. C. F. C. 13th
Canadian R. C. M.

L. U. No. 701. Fresno, Cal.

A Chance For You

The best verse hasn't been rhymed yet,
The best house hasn't been planned,
The highest peak hasn't been climbed yet,
The mightiest rivers haven't been spanned.

Don't worry and fret, faint-hearted,
The chances have just begun,
For the best jobs haven't been started,
The best work hasn't been done.

—Berton Braley.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From the American Federation of Labor

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

Appeals are constantly being made to the membership of Organized Labor by communist organizations and by other groups hostile to the American Federation of Labor for money and for financial contributions. It is significant that these communist organizations and opposing groups denounce the American Federation of Labor and its membership but beg them for funds and for financial support. The membership of the American Federation of Labor should ignore these appeals. Under no circumstances should they contribute money to the communist organizations or these opposing groups. Money thus contributed will be spent by these groups in their efforts to injure and destroy the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is reliably informed that the International Labor Defense organization and the Workers' International Relief organization are branch units of the International communist organization. Many of the names which appear on the official correspondence of these organizations are the same as those which appear upon the official correspondence of the communist organization.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor warns Organized Labor against these organizations and urgently requests that the membership of the American Federation of Labor refrain from making any financial contributions to any appeal these organizations may make.

There is another organization recently formed, called the Conference For Progressive Labor Action. Its avowed purpose is to "bore from within" the American Federation of Labor. It declares that it intends to use every effort at its command to remake the American Federation of Labor. It has denounced the American Federation of Labor and its officers in most vehement terms. It is appealing, and will continue to appeal, to the membership of the American Federation of Labor for money to be used for the purpose of paying its running expenses and for the purpose of circulating propaganda. The Executive Council warns the membership of the American Federation of Labor against this organization, called the Conference For Progressive Labor Action. Do not make any financial contribution in response to any appeal this organization may make for financial help.

Finally, before making any contribution in response to any appeal which you may receive, please communicate with the officers of the American Federation of Labor and ask for advice and information. We will be glad to supply such advice and information promptly. You will then understand whether the appeal which is made is bona fide and whether it is worthy of your consideration and whether you should respond by making a financial contribution.

The American Federation of Labor claims the right to speak for Labor and to represent Labor. It is the recognized voice of Labor in the United States and Canada. Communist organizations and dissenting or dual groups are not clothed with authority to speak for Labor or to act for Labor. They are opposed to the American Federation of Labor and to its policies. Why should we support them or help them in any way whatsoever thus strengthening the opposition to the work and policies of our great movement?

The Executive Council gave consideration to this question at a meeting held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor recently. It was the opinion of the Council that the membership of Organized Labor should again be warned against these organizations so destructive and so hostile to the American Federation of Labor and to recommend that no financial contributions be made to assist these organi-

zations, no matter under what pretense they may appeal for financial support.

By order of the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

Frank Morrison, Secretary. Wm. Green, President.

From A Resident At The Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having been a member or rather a guest of the Carpenters' Home for the past two months, can truthfully say it is beyond my power of description. It is so much better than I expected, especially the food, plenty of it, wholesome and properly cooked. The climate is simply wonderful and the treatment could not be better in any respect. Everything is being done to make it cheerful for us old men, who have spent our years working at our trade. Imagine a Home where we get our washing, shaving, haircutting, laundry, and mending done without cost to any of us. I have been a member of Organized Labor for fifty-four years, twenty-three years in the Amalagamated and thirty-one in the Federation of Labor, or the Brotherhood. In the fifty-four years I have paid in dues to the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars but have received from the Amalgamated one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the loss of my tools by a shipwreck of the Cunard steamer "Tripoli," on the Seventeenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. I received from the Brotherhood seventy-five dollars for my wife's funeral, six years ago. So I wish the members to know that it is the best investment any young man could make. I could not get the living and comforts anywhere else, less than thirty dollars per week for the rest of my life. I had no home, I had been sick three years with neuritis and prostate gland and hernia. Had two operations in two years. Since I have been here, only about two months, this wonderful sunshine and wholesome diet. I have not a pain nor an ache of any kind. It is a good place for asthma. Any man who is eligible is very foolish not to come here if he can. I had to leave a number of dear friends in the city of Syracuse, N. Y. where I have made my home for fifty-seven years. So Brothers don't be afraid to come if you can. I am here, I know, it could not be possible for me to tell it any other than it is. What could be my object? Fancy to be where at eighty-one years old, two months with asthma, in the hospital with two trained nurses night and day getting well out in the wonderful sunshine today in a wheel chair! Where on earth could a person get such care? I was in the hospital with hernia and neuritis for two years so I know something about it from experience. Fancy a doctor to see you every day if you wish.

One of the reasons I am writing this is because there has been some knocking. You all know that if the Almighty sent an Angel down here He could not please everybody. I am very much interested in you all knowing the truth. Games here of all kinds, wonderful fishing, wonderful library, Dickens, Shakespeare, History of the World, radio, boating, a five thousand dollar church organ, screen for moving pictures and a number of comforts too numerous to mention. My name is Wm. S. Hoskins, born in London, October, 1847, eighty-two years old and feel like twenty-two. What I would like to see is more young men come into the Brotherhood ,because if they never want any of the benefits of the Home or Pension they will have the satisfaction of knowing they have helped their fellow-man in this life of toil and hardship.

Member of L. U. No. 12,
Syracuse, N. Y.

P. S.

Here are a few things I forgot to mention in connection with the Home: Organ concerts, twice a week, mocking birds, woodpeckers, good fishing, motor boats, Brunswick radio and victrola, garage, laundry, beds and sleeping quarters are excellent, grounds are filled with shubbery, golf course and plenty of seats all over the grounds. We also have shower baths, toilets, and a sandy beach to bathe in—all the opportunities of a first class hotel.

The Independent American Gentleman

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read with interest the letters in "The Carpenter" concerning the proposed Home and Pension. It seems to me that the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America cannot possibly please all of

those who have expressed their views on the subject.

There is one phase of the question, however, with which I am concerned particularly, one which I believe has been overlooked by your correspondents. For want of a better title, I shall call it "the consideration due The Independent American Gentleman." A Pension of some sort would seem to be satisfactory to the majority of the members, but I think it ought not be known by that name, but should be called a dividend on the cash investment in the Brotherhood of those who have been members for a period of thirty years or more.

As to the Home, I do not relish the thought of seeing my old comrades committed to any institution for the remainder of their lives. Conscious, therefore, of that independence which has been so marked in the older members who had to take a very definite stand in order to keep the organization together, and believing that such independent men should not be required to spend the remainder of their lives in the Home or forfeit the Pension, so-called, I would suggest the following:

A check for the amount of interest the members shall receive on their investment over that period of thirty years or more of membership, shall be sent to the men entitled to it monthly, quarterly, or at whatever intervals seem best. This check, when presented at the Home, should be sufficient to pay for their accommodations there as long as the members wish to stay. If these men should wish to leave the Home at any time to visit relatives or friends, they would continue to receive their checks in the same amount.

In this way their spirit of independence would be maintained, the men would be more happy, and the system of accounting at Headquarters and at the Home would be simplified. It would make the Home more popular and too make it available to a greater number of the members as the occupants would be changing more or less all the time. You would very likely find a waiting list for accommodations there and the members would regard the Home not as an institution but as a club house where they would be free to enjoy themselves for as long or as short a time as they wished. Thus these members would continue to be "Independent American Gentlmen." And may I suggest here that the name be "Carpenters' Club" instead of "Carpenters' Home."

Further I would suggest that a means of making the Club more popular might be to make it known to all members of the Brotherhood that accommodations would be available to them at the Club in accordance with the following schedule, or at whatever rates would seem reasonable, viz:

Members under 60 years of age—$5.00 a day.

Members between the ages of 60 and 65 years of age—$3.00 a day.

Members over 65 years of age 50c a day.

A summary of my suggestions follows:

1. Change the name to "Carpenters' Club."

2. Let the amount to be paid to members of thirty years or more membership be known as the dividend on the cash invested in the Brotherhood over that period of time.

3. Issue monthly, quarterly, or at whatever intervals may seem best, checks in favor of the said members for such dividend.

4. Make the amount of these checks equal to the charge made at the Club for accommodations for such members.

John M. Tracy,
L. U. No. 72. Rochester, N. Y.

A Pension Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In my communication in the June issue of "The Carpenter," in regard to Home and Pension, I thought I had said enough. As I made the statement, let us have the Pension, I feel I should suggest a plan for consideration whereby same could be had. We cannot have it without a struggle for ways and means; so I will submit my plan.

First, take a voluntary donation and ask for one to five dollars of the members who are working, or who are financially able to do so on a certain date—say October 1st. Maybe the Ladies' Auxiliaries would be interested and devise ways to raise funds for us. They can beat the world raising money if they take the notion to do so. I envy those

Locals that have the Ladies' Auxiliaries. These donations are to be cared for by the Locals and forwarded to the General Secretary on the above date.

Next, on December 1st, tax each Local fifty cents per capita, this money to be paid from the Local's treasury or otherwise.

Then, to keep the pot boiling, we need a monthly per capita tax. Will suggest ten cents starting January 1, 1930 and when the fund reaches $500,000, start paying Pensions to the capacity of the income. Brothers, are we going to stall on the Pension proposition? Our home is O. K.; let us put the O. K. on the Pension.

A few approximate figures: $150,000 donation ought to be easy. The fifty cents per capita $150,000. Seven months at ten cents per capita $210,000. Were we to do this within a year from now we could Pension two thousand of our members at fifteen dollars per month, maybe more. If we tax ourselves ten cents more for Pensions that would be $2.40 per year for Home and Pension. Suppose we pay for forty years, that would be $96.00. If you get fifteen dollars Pension in seven months you get $105.00. I wish to express myself here that $25.00 is little enough for a Pension, but with a small per capita, and I presume with many of our members needing Pensions, it is better to start with $15.00 and build up. It is up to us to make our organization one of the greatest fraternal orders in the country. Why not do it?

Dates given would be for speedy action. I used them for illustration. This would have to be voted on. I submit this plan with the thought that it will not be a burden to our membership as a greater portion of the funds can be raised from those who are able.

Cast your bread upon the waters of life and someday the tide will drift it back. This donated money will not be entirely for the other fellow of our membership. In time it will return maybe tenfold.

Young members should be deeply interested as well as the older ones. It will not be long now before the young will be standing in the old members shoes and it will surely give some satisfaction of mind to know that they were active in helping to establish such a beneficiary.

Wilford B. McMillon, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 375. Pensacola, Fla.

The Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the Brotherhood only a few years, yet I would like to say a few words regarding the Pension.

Something should be done to provide a fund for the Pension, but there seems to be a question of which way would be the surest. We should get together and provide for this fund as soon as possible. There is no reason why it can't be done, in the same manner as the Home was provided for.

So come, let us do it and give a Pension to those old members who have worked hard and therefore entitled to it. We did it once when we built our Home, so surely we can help to the extent of a few pennies more for those who need it.

Michael Joseph Kearns,
New York, N. Y.

Land, Labor and Capital

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was much interested in the article by Brother G. M. Cagle in the April issue. He says he has arrived at the age when he is on the shelf so far as physical activities are concerned, and can just talk and listen and think and try to induce others to think. I will say that if he can induce others to really think along the lines in which he has so ably expounded some of the fundamentals of our economic life, he will accomplish the most valuable work of his life.

In this connection, referring to the instruction article by Brother H. H. Siegele on sharpening tools, who designates the tools of our trade as the concrete tools and refers to our intellectual faculties as our abstract tools, and exhorts us to keep them, also sharp and alert. Now I am going to submit that when we come to deal with a matter of such transcendent importance as the social order under which we live, work and attain or fail to attain, a

standard of life as befits intelligent human beings, the mental faculties become, not abstract but very concrete tools. We can safely trust to the physician to advise us as to our health, the scientist to tell us about the wonders of the universe, the teacher to guide us as to algebra and Euclid, but when it comes to our economic life, the workers must work out their own salvation.

But coming back to Brother Cagle's article, I think with him that intelligent human effort is the only true and equitable unit of value, and no doubt it could function in a more primitive society than ours, but whether it could be fitted into our present complex financial and industrial system is somewhat doubtful. He conclusively shows the rank injustice and exploitation of labor with gold as an arbitrarily established unit of value and medium of exchange. So accepting the present system with all its perils to labor, I would like to point out where labor, if it will but exercise the "gray matter" a little more, with firm determination, organization and education, may overcome some of the handicaps under which it suffers. Going back to Brother Siegele's homily, if Labor will put its brains on the grindstone it may be able to get its nose off.

To begin with, we must understand that nothing good is ever handed down willingly by the industrial and financial barons, and their servants, the politicians. Every step forward is won by intelligent thought and determined effort. I think we can show where Labor is handicapped in comparison with the dollar. Labor is held and justly too, to a strict account of its stewardship while the dollar is allowed to gather increment wherever and however it will. To illustrate: Land, Labor and Capital are the three principal factors in the production of wealth. We will just consider the latter two, except incidentally in this discussion, as the factor of Land is a large assignment and would require the space of a full article in itself.

Labor—what is Labor? Any useful effort, mental or manual, which contributes to the physical, intellectual and spiritual upbuilding and development of mankind.

Capital—what is Capital, real Capital? The application of Labor to the raw materials of the earth produce wealth. Capital is that part of the wealth thus created, which is used to assist Labor to produce more wealth. So Capital, the tools, machinery, buildings and money used as working capital, used in any useful productive or distributive enterprise is classed as legitimate Capital. So we find that all dollars are not capital anymore than are all people workers. There are robbers and parasites among dollars as well as among people. To illustrate: a man using the hammer and drill in useful work is a valuable member of society and is to be commended. The same man with the same hammer and drill used to open a safe at night is to be, and is condemned. The dollar invested in tools or machinery, or used for the payroll can make just claim for a fair dividend but the same dollar, used to gamble in Wall Street, or used to speculate in natural resources, is the exact counterpart of the burglar with the drill, but, strange to say, is almost universally upheld and defended.

Every intelligent person will agree that the worker who performs a day's work is entitled to a day's pay, and that it is obligatory upon him to do an honest day's work. The worker agrees to the maxim, no work, no pay, and it is up to the worker to compel the dollar to conform to the same rule. We may disagree as to what constitutes a full day's pay or a full day's work but as a general proposition the principle is conceded. Labor must make good or go hungry.

Now we will consider the accepted status of the dollar. There are not merely millions but billions of robber dollars being used to secure control of the natural resources of this fair land of ours, to compel legitimate Capital and Labor to pay tribute to monopoly. Any really civilized society, must be based on the principle that the individual can only draw from society emolument commensurate with his contribution to society. To allow monopoly to collect this tribute from Capital and Labor is nothing less than legal brigandage.

It reminds one of the feudal days, when in Europe the baron built his castle at some stragetic point along the route of trade and compelled tribute from every caravan which came that way.

The robber dollars today secure control of minerals, forests, water power, building sites in cities and are able to and do levy tribute from Capital and Labor in their joint efforts to wrest from Mother Nature the things man needs.

Everyone is familiar these days with the term "watering stock" as applied to securities of corporations.

I judge this term originated from the reprehensible practice of the drover who, always before entering the market would drive his half famished cattle to water and thus add dishonest weight. An exact counterpart of such performance is the corporation in which the board of directors follow the practice of over capitalization, in other words, will issue more stock than there is real value in the concern and collect from the consumers profits on more dollars than there are actually invested. A worker who works one day and collects two days pay is condemned but the financier who can pay dividends on two dollars when but one is really working is a smart business man. Strange to say, the former goes to jail and the latter gets the best pew in the most fashionable church.

This is no dream but hard cold facts and is taking untold millions from the consumers. The miners of England realized the monstrous conditions caused by monopoly of natural resources in all its hideousness and organized the general strike to dislodge the royalty collecting land barons from their position astride their necks. The whole power of the English Government was exerted to defeat the miners in this purpose. The newspapers right at the time of the miners strike in Pennsylvania carried the news item that one family in Pittsburgh drew from the coal regions, in royalties, one and one-half millions of dollars in three years, yet the miners work and starve.

At the risk of drawing this out too long we will use a hypothetical illustration. A great store, for instance, situated on a valuable corner in a city, the ground being owned by an outside individual. Here we find Capital and Labor performing a useful service. They each can show just claim to a share of the profits of their joints efforts. The clerk, who stands behind the counter and serves you, the operatives who manufacture the goods, the men who transport them, the men who build the buildings and machinery, and all Labor which contributes in a thousand ways in such an enterprise. The man who, with his special training and business acumen, who directs the labor and evolves the business policy, who furnishes the capital to sustain Labor and accumulates gray hairs in his strenuous and necessary responsibilities can equally establish just claim. But behold, in this supposed enlightened age we have our feudal barons. Before Capital and Labor may enjoy the fruits of their efforts they must pay in ground rent a no inconsiderable portion of their income to the man whose robber dollars have entrenched themselves in this stragetic position and is able to, and does collect his tribute.

Let someone enlighten a waiting world just what he has contributed to the enterprise.

I would wish our Journal, "The Carpenter," and all Trade and Labor Journals could give space to these questions. Organized Capital with organized monopoly and greed are fastening their chains upon the world. It is inevitable that Labor in this country will be reduced to the status of Labor in the older countries if the present tendency is not checked. The same forces are at work. They are buying control of all sources of information, newspapers, magazines, etc. Their malign influence is invading the schools and universities to make captive the minds of the young and mould them to suit their interests. It is a colossal job to bring enlightenment to the exploited people. Never forget that where the natural resources are in the hands of a few our boasted "right to life" is reduced to merely the right to search for a job. Short of economic liberty there is no liberty. Liberty of speech, press and assembly are merely so much froth unless employed to secure economic freedom, I am sure this is the only way to bring about any sort of justice and security to Labor. So, men, sharpen your intellectual tools by study. Increase your knowledge of the fundamentals underlying a really civilized society. Broaden your vision of life. Try to get a grasp of what is going on under the surface to your detriment and then on that great day of all days,

election day, do your duty as you see it without regard to partisanship and demand that your representatives shall represent you, shall be your employe, not your master and then eternally and everlastingly keep hammering into the minds of your fellow workmen these tremendously important principles. I would close with a paraphrase of a very beautiful and poetic quotation from the sacred book with this rendition of it, "Blessed are the 'militant' for they shall inherit the earth."

B. B. Baumgardner,
L. U. No. 142. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 202

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On March 28th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 202, Bozeman, Mont., celebrated its first anniversary together with L. U. No. 557 in an evening social. A year ago we organized with twenty-four members and have added two more and lost three by removal from town.

We meet every second and fourth Thursday—the same evening as the carpenters in another room of the same hall. Only once during an extreme cold spell of winter weather a meeting was not held.

After the regular business meeting, our entertainment committee of two take charge followed by two on a refreshment committee.

Refreshments are very light as we have no dishes. Sick members receive flowers and new babies are recognized.

At the joint meeting the ladies furnished the entertainment and the men the refreshments.

Mrs. H. Gilchrist, Sec.,
L. A. No. 202. Bozeman, Mont.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 51

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We wish to let the other Auxiliaries know that we are still alive and growing stronger all the time. We do not increase in new members very fast but all the members stand firm to their by-laws, and are good workers.

We gave an entertainment to Local 292 and their families, on May 28th, in a drive for new members. We received applications for four new members and have initiated one of them.

Everyone reported a good time. We are also planning on a fish-fry and a hay ride soon, and also having a pie sale soon in order to get money in the treasury. We have a penny drill after each meeting for flower fund. We meet every second Wednesday of each month. Come and be with us.

Mrs. W. E. Addington,
L. A. No. 51. Shawnee, Okla.

Wages

Working men and women understand most clearly that wages constitute the very basis of their comfort, welfare and happiness. The amount of wages they receive determines the standard of living which they may enjoy. For this reason wage rates occupy a larger place in the thoughts and minds of all wage earners than other questions which vitally affect them.

It is gratifying to observe that outside the ranks of labor an increasingly large number of people are accepting labor's point of view regarding wages. The theory of low wages and cheap production has been exploded. If followed in modern industrial practices it would mean demoralization and injury to all forces and factors identified with production. The economic problem, as labor has seriously contended, is to develop and increase consuming power, to stimulate the use and consumption of manufactured commodities and to enlarge and increase the market so that it may correspond with the constant increase in production. Obviously this result can not be accomplished without increasing the consuming power of the great mass of the people through the establishment and maintenance of high wages and high wage levels.

Low wages in America would be a calamity. Wages must keep pace with our increased power of production and must correspond with the requirements of the American standard of living. We have long since passed the point where any general reduction in wages can take place without inflicting great injury upon all classes of people. Our high wage standards must be maintained.—William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

Get Ready for Labor Day

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XVI.

Carpentry is classed with the hazardous occupations. That means that every person working at the carpenter trade is more or less liable to accidents, and since that is true, it behooves every carpenter to be prepared, first, to avoid as many accidents as he possibly can, both to himself and to his fellow craftsmen; and second, to qualify himself for giving first-aid treatment in case of accidents.

Avoiding accidents:—One of the most frequent accidents among carpenters is that of stepping on a nail. These accidents can be kept at a minimum by making it a rule never to allow lumber or scraps of lumber to lie around on a job, with nails sticking in them. Lumber that is still worth using on a job will have to be cleaned up sometime, and it might as well have the nails taken out of it when it is torn up as any other time. And scraps of lumber that are not worth using on a job, should either be thrown onto the scrap pile or have the nails, bent over. Then there are the accidents that are caused by scaffolds falling or breaking down. Many of these accidents could be avoided, if not all of them, if the material would be thoroughly inspected and tested before it is used. . . . Such inspections and tests are largely a matter of good judgment on the part of the one who is in the lead, plus the judgment of those who are working with him. Every carpenter should know by sight when a piece of lumber has a defect that renders it unfit for use in scaffold building. And when such defects are questionable, the defective piece of material should be thoroughly tested before it is used. Right in line with defects in material, comes carelessly nailed scaffolding and insufficiently nailed scaffolding. We are aware that there are exceptions to every rule, but notwithstanding that fact, we believe it is a good rule to drive all nails to their full depth in scaffold building. The practice that is often resorted to of only partially driving the nails, so they can be pulled with a claw-hammer or claw-bar, can not be too severely condemned, especially in building scaffolds that are high enough from the ground to make a fall dangerous. Every carpenter should make it a practice to inspect the nailing of scaffolds as he proceeds with the work. . . . . This does not mean that he should spend extra time inspecting the nailing, while that might be advisable in some instances, but it means that he should observe the nailing on passing, and should he discover any parts that are not sufficiently nailed, the nailing should be completed without delay. For instance, it often occurs that ledger boards are nailed into place by driving one nail at one end, then the board is leveled and nailed at the other end, in the meantime the end of the board with only one nail is forgotten, and the workman or workmen go on to the next ledger board. Now when the scaffold is loaded it may hold for a while, but should two or more men come to that point at one time it will be sure to go down. A large percentage of falling-scaffold accidents are due to this particular cause. We have in mind a number of such accidents, and in each case, on investigating, it was revealed that forgetting to complete the nailing of one end of a ledger board was the direct cause of the accident. One nail in a ledger board will hold up one man, as a rule, and sometimes two, but rarely will it hold more weight than that; however, it is always highly dangerous, under any circumstances.

Results of accidents:—When a person receives an injury that does not break the skin, it is called a bruise. A bruise is always painful and causes a greater or a lesser amount of swelling; besides it brings on discoloration of the part of the body that is bruised. Hot water applications, or dipping the bruised part into hot water, is one of the best and most easily available first-aid remedies for such injuries.

Wounds:—An injury in which the skin is broken is called a wound. These injuries, of course, are more dangerous than bruises; inasmuch as they are subject to bleeding, which may result in death through loss of blood, and also, they are liable to become infected. A wound should never be touched with the hand, though this is often the first thing that those who have not given the matter study, are tempted to do. An unprepared person usually does too

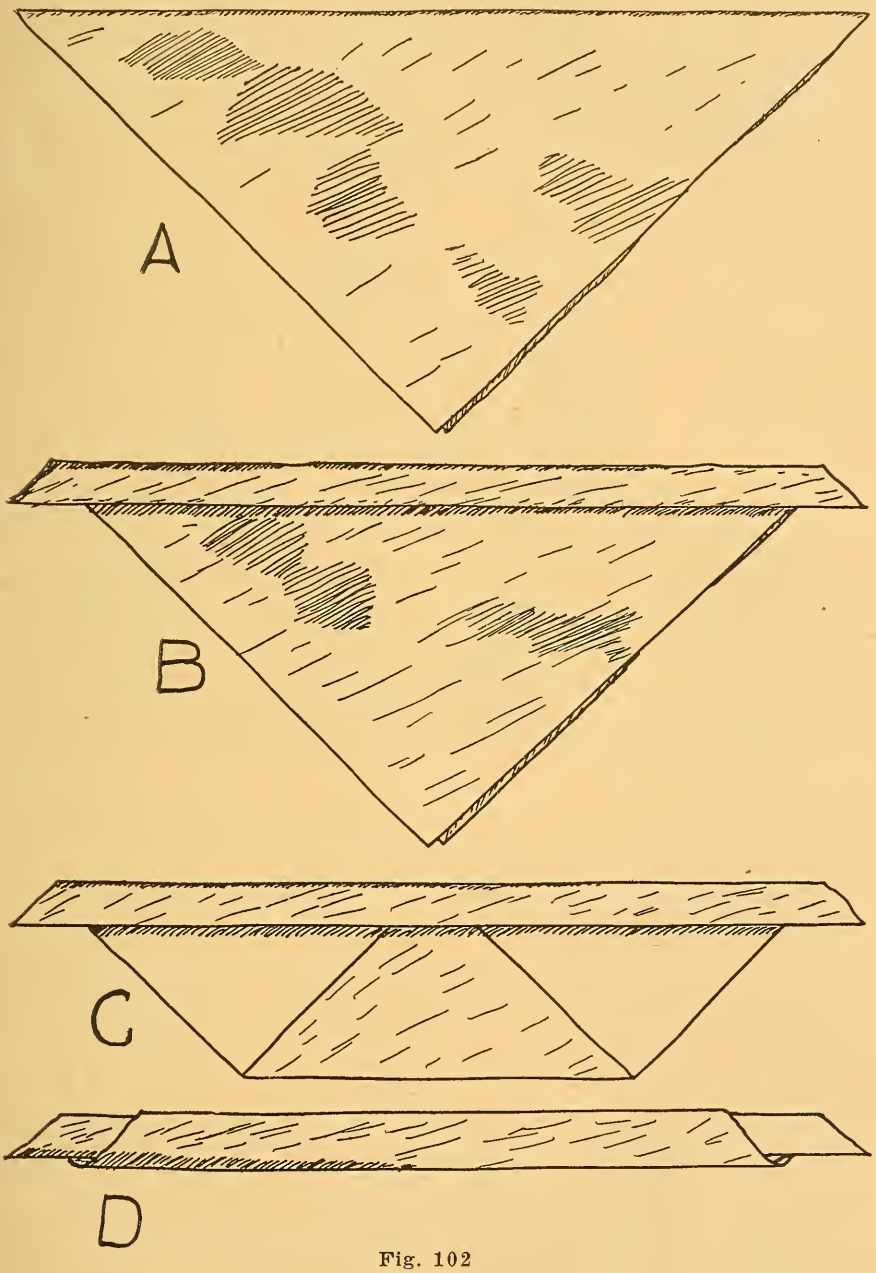
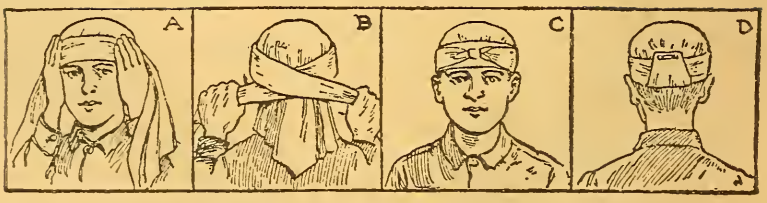


Fig. 102

Triangle Bandage

HEAD

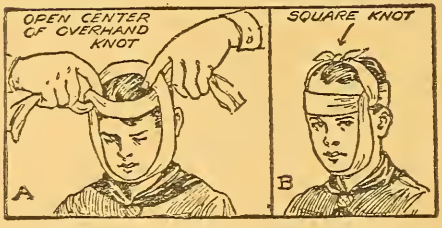


FOREHEAD

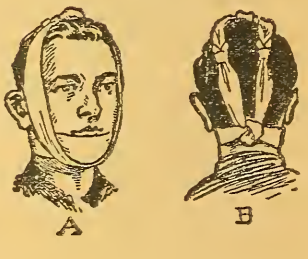
FOREHEAD OR TEMPLE

EYE

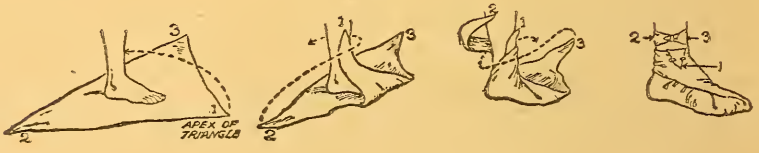
FOREHEAD OR JAW



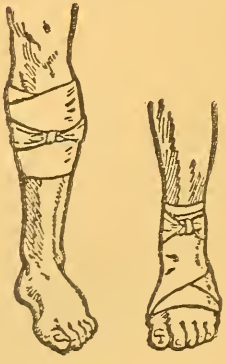
JAW



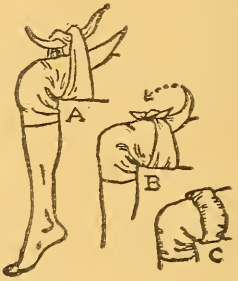
FOOT



CALF AND ANKLE



KNEE



THIGH AND SHOULDER

Fig. 103

Triangle Bandage

Fig. 104

much, and seldom the right thing, in cases of accident. Nature has prepared the best first-aid for wounds that are not of a serious nature, bleeding. Bleeding will clean the wound, and if the flow of blood is not too strong, the blood in a short time will clot and thus stop the bleeding. If, however, wounds are of a serious nature, a doctor should be called at once. Bleeding can be checked by placing a sterile pad over the wound and binding it in place. The triangle bandage, illustrated by Fig. 102, A, which can be folded as shown at B, and again as shown at C; repeating this will give results shown at D. The bandage shown at D, is perhaps the most suitable for binding clean dressing onto a wound. The various uses to which the triangle bandage can be put, are shown by the following illustrations, Figs. 103 and 104, which we are reproducing by permission, from the "Handbook for Boys," published by the Boy Scouts of America.

We have said nothing about broken bones. In such cases a doctor should be summoned at once, and the patient kept as comfortable as possible. This admonition will hold good in all serious accidents.

There are several good disinfectants that are used in first-aid work, such as carbolic acid, properly diluted, or iodine. But in these matters we will advise our readers to consult some standard work on First Aid, or obtain information as to what to use and how to use it, from their family physician or druggist. We are merely endeavoring to make precautionary suggestions in order to bring before our readers the importance of being prepared to do first-aid work, especially while working at the trade in the building industry.

THE STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON XIX

FINDING LENGTH OF HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS

Method 2

It is based on the relation of the properties of hip rafters to those of common rafters. Thus if we take the case of the roof already considered in the previous lesson we may proceed as shown in Fig. 74.

Lay off 17 inches on the body of the square and 8 inches on the tongue, the

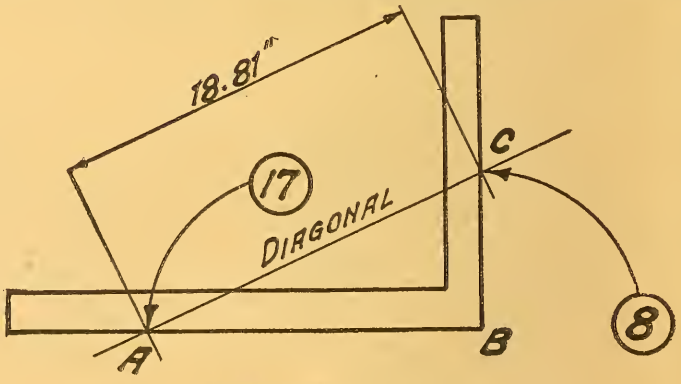


FIG. 74

METHOD-2.-FINDING LENGTH OF HIP RAFTERS.

The method of finding the lengths of Hip or Valley rafters described below is very simple and quite easy to memorize.

length of the diagonal "A-C" connecting these two points equals 18.81 inches. Now multiply the length of this diagonal or 18.81 inches by the run of

the roof in feet. 18.81 multiplied by 10 equals 188.1 inches or 15 feet 8 inches, which is the length of the hip rafter. From the foregoing the following rule may be formulated:

Rule. To obtain the length of hip or valley rafter, multiply the length of the diagonal of 17 inches on the body and the rafter as many times as there are feet in the run of the common rafter.

Again considering the roof in the previous lesson we find the length of the hip rafter per one foot run of common rafter to be equal 18.81 inches. Since the total run of the common rafter equals 10 feet, the total length of

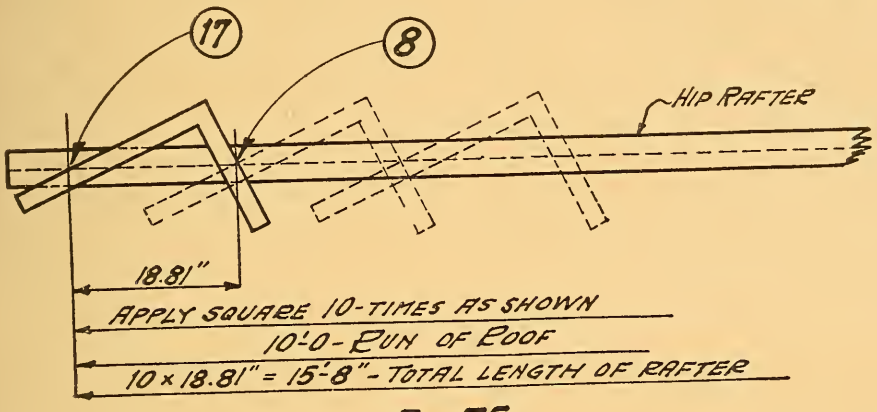


FIG. 75.

METHOD-3

STEPPING OFF WITH THE SQUARE.

the rise per foot run of common rafter in inches on the tongue by the run of the common rafter in feet. The product will be the length of the hip rafter.

Method 3. The third method of obtaining the length of hip rafters is similar to one of the methods used for common rafters, namely, the stepping off the hip rafter will be equal the distance AB applied 10 times or 18.8 applied 10 times equals 188 inches or 15 feet 8 inches.

CUTS FOR HIP OR VALLEY RAFTERS

In order to be properly framed hip and valley rafters must have heel and

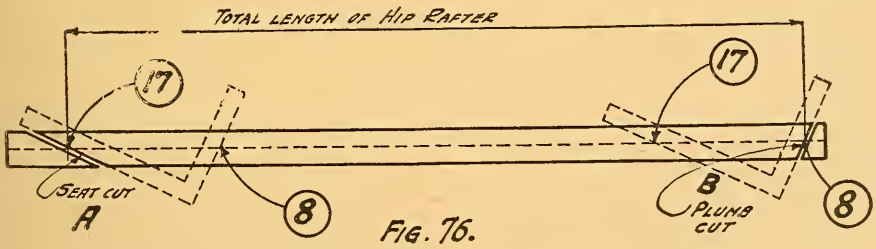


FIG. 76.

CUTS FOR HIP RAFTERS.

method shown in Fig. 75. The rule may be laid down as follows:

Rule: To obtain the length of hip or valley rafters, use 17 inches on the body of the square and the rise per foot run of the tongue and apply the square to plumb cuts similar to those described in the previous lessons for common rafters.

A similar method as that employed for common rafters is used for finding those cuts for hip rafters, with the exception that in the case of hip rafters we

use 17 inches on the body of the square instead of 12 inches which are used for common rafters. Fig. 76.

These cuts therefore are being obtained by taking the run of the hip rafter per foot run of common rafter on the blade and the rise per foot run on the tongue of the square.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 6

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To layout common rafter No. 14 with the steel square and fence and cut accurately to the lines.

2—Materials required.

1—Review previous units.

2—3 ½ lineal feet ⅜" x ⅞".

IV—Specifications:

Projection, 2".

Facia, ⅝".

Pitch, 7½" rise in one foot.

Plancher level to plate level, 1⅜".

Jack rafters, ⅜" x ⅞".

Hip rafters, ¾" x 1¼".

Ridge, ⅜" x 1⅛".

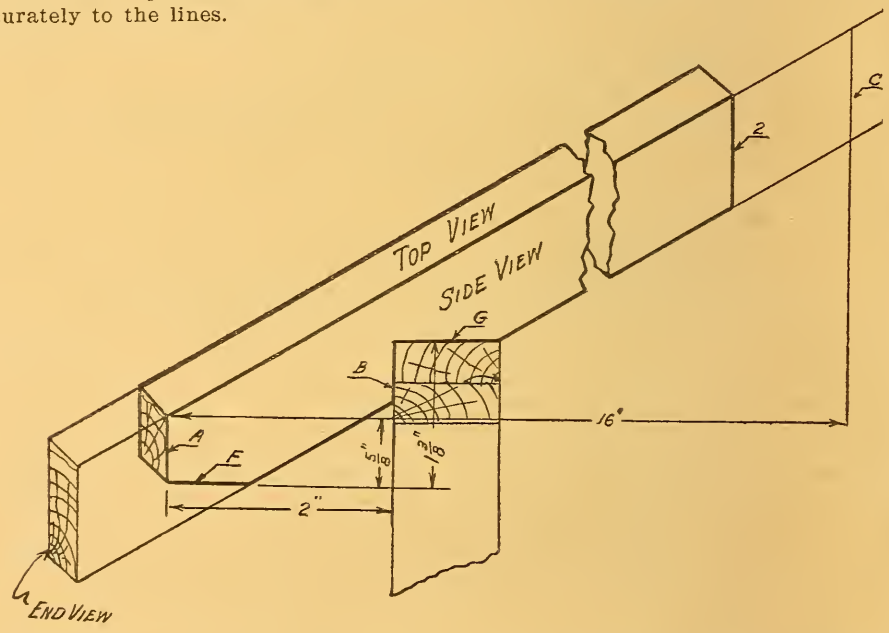
Rafters spaced 2" on centers.

Runs to be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing.

V—Operations:

1—Set the fence and square to 7½" rise on the tongue and 12" run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on blade for all level cuts. [Note] The pitch of rafter No. 14 is the same as jack rafters, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and it crosses the same plate. See Unit No. 5.

2—With the top edge of the stock to be used for the rafter toward the operator, press the fence firmly against the top edge, beginning at the extreme



Key To Drawing.

A—Facia Line.

B—Wall Line.

C—Extreme length of rafter to intersection of hip rafters and ridge.

2—Cutting length of rafter to butt against the end of ridge B.

F—Plancher Level.

G—Plate Level.

[Note] The rafters should fit in their respective places after sawing. No fitting with a chisel or plane is permitted. For practice purposes use size of stock recommended.

II—Trade Terms:

Review previous units.

III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

right with the tongue toward the left, mark the first plumb line (A), drawing, or facia line.

3—Measure the run of common rafter No. 14 on the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing, measuring from the facia line to the intersection of the common rafter, ridge B and hip A, or 16".

4—Slide the fence and square along, pressing it firmly against the top edge of the rafter and measure on a level line from facia line (A), the run of common rafter No. 14 or 16" and produce plumb line (C), the extreme length of the rafter to the intersection of the ridge and hip. Drawing.

5—Draw a full size section of hips A and ridge B on the lay-out Unit No. 1, drawing, as shown in drawing. Point (C) then gives the extreme length and point (2) the cutting length.

6—Determine the cutting length of the rafter by measuring forward on a level line from plumb line (C) the distance (C-2), drawing, and produce plumb line (2), drawing.

7—Begin again at facia line (A) and measure in on a level line, the width of the projection, 2" and produce wall line (B) completing all plumb cuts.

8—Measure down on facia line (A) from the top edge of the rafter, the width of the facia, 5/8" and produce plancher level (F).

9—Measure up on a plumb line from plancher level (F), 1 3/8" and produce plate level (G), drawing.

10—Cut on line (A) for the facia, on lines (B and G) for the birdsmouth, on line (F) for the plancher level and on line (2) for the butt joint against the ridge.

VI—Questions:

Review previous units.

"Pencil Talk"

(By L. Perth)

The success of the workman engaged in the construction of buildings largely depends upon his ability to "talk pencil".

By "pencil talk" we mean one's capacity to express his ideas by means of "lines" instead of words and also to quickly grasp the meaning of such thoughts when expressed by others.

To "talk pencil" means to make a picture so to speak of the thing we want to make. This picture is called a "sketch" and usually represents a rough outline of the object in hand accompanied by the necessary dimensions and notations.

The art of making sketches is so simple that any workman of average capacity who can draw a line and possesses common sense can by a little practice acquire the ability of expressing his ideas in the form of sketches.

You do not have to possess the skill of a draftsman in order to be able to make a rough sketch, neither do you require any drawing instruments. A pencil and a piece of paper or even a board will suffice. Draw your lines as nearly straight as you can, the main idea is to obtain a resemblance of the thing you have in mind, no matter how crude it may appear. As long as your idea may be understood your purpose is accomplished.

To illustrate the superiority of "pencil talk" over ordinary conversation let us suppose we were given a job to frame a partition and verbal instructions were given in the following manner:

"The partition to be 16'-5" long and 8'-4" high. A wide door opening is to be located near the wall where the fireplace is to be built, the center of the door opening to be 6'-0" from the face of the wall. The opening should be 6'-3" wide by 5'-6" high inside. A truss should be constructed over this door opening. Truss will be 16" deep and consist of three members. Use a queen post 2" x 4"-16" long, square ends, and two diagonal pieces 2" x 4" by 3'-4" long. Cut ends of diagonals to proper angles to fit corners snugly. There is another opening to be framed in the wall. The center line of this opening to be 8'-2" from the center line of the door. It will be 2'-4" long by 16" high inside and the sill of this opening to be 2'-6" from the floor line. Brace partition wherever necessary. Use 2" x 4" material throughout. Double plates for top of partition and door opening and two 2" x 4" for door posts."

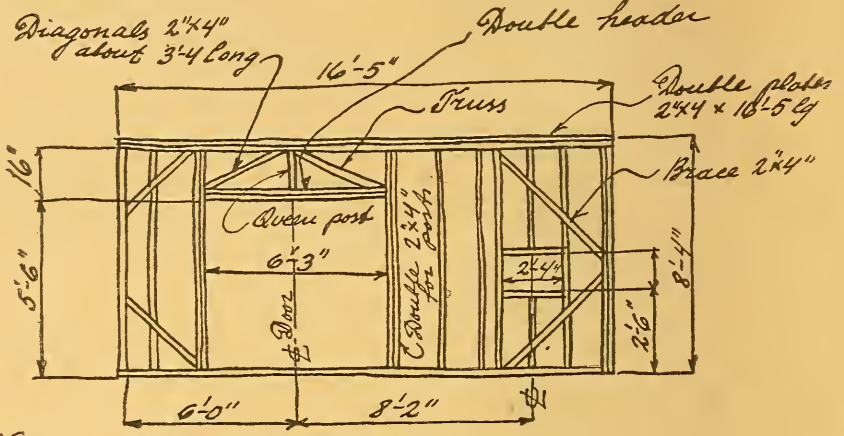
The above instructions are rather brief since many details were left to the discretion of the operator and yet if the workman does not possess a strong memory and a well trained imagination he will not be able to perform the work without having the above instructions

repeated to him and elucidated several times.

You may notice that the accompanying sketch was made "freehand" without even making the use of an ordinary rule to draw the lines. The notations are made in longhand instead of being neatly printed as is the usual practice for finished drawings. The whole work appears to be quite rough. But it serves the purpose just the same.

tions with the accompanying sketch which tells the story at a glance. It contains all the necessary figures and information thus eliminating the necessity of taxing your mind with unnecessary data and saving your time and also the time of those who direct the work.

Cultivate the habit of making sketches and before long you will notice a great improvement and more interest developed in your work.



Note: All lumber to be 2"×4" Cut diagonals in truss over door to fit snug into corners

Sketch of partition in Living Room

A "rough sketch" as the name implies is not expected to be pretty, unless you take the time to make it so. As long as the effort is made to make it resemble the subject you have in mind as nearly as possible its purpose is accomplished.

Compare the above verbal instruc-

Those who think they need a little more guidance in this direction please communicate with the Editor of our Journal, Mr. Frank Duffy, who no doubt will arrange to supply a few additional lessons on this subject.

(Copyright 1929 by L. Perth.)

Brother Siegele Defends His Saw Filing Method

I will answer Brother W. L. Gregory's question, which appeared in the May issue of "The Carpenter," in this way:

It is evident that Bro. Gregory is an expert saw filer, and that he has a method of filing saws that is much better and more up-to-date than the one I explained in Lesson XII of the Carpentry series. . . . I am of the opinion however, that his way of filing a saw would seem as backwards to me as my way does to him. The excuse he wants, he will find in the opening paragraph of Lesson XII, in which I recognized the fact that there are almost as many ways of filing saws, as there are saw filers; each filing his saws just a little different than the others.

I do not know what Brother Gregory's method of saw filing is. I do know, though, that every method of filing saws is used in many ways. The method I presented in the March issue of "The Carpenter," is supported by good authority . . . . Will Bro. Gregory kindly offer his saw filing method for publication?

H. H. Siegele.

Regarding An Old Tool

I would like to relate my experience with the old tool found by Brother C. L. Snyder of Peru, Ind. and illustrated in our Journal.

When I was a boy, that tool was used to strike lines on a rough log for hewing. I would take the end of the line and the carpenter the spool. With the aid of a forked stick he would hold the line in the red lead, as it ran off the spool. The line to hew to would then be snapped on the log. I do not think that chalk line would be as suitable for hewing as the old red lead line.

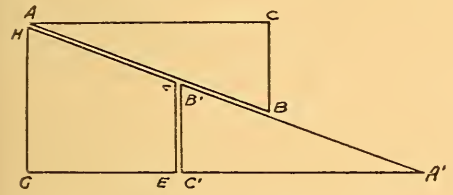
J. E. Stump,
L. U. No. 833. Berwyn, Pa.

Answers To Brother Linne's Problem

In answer to the problem submitted by Brother Linne, may I offer this solution?

The figure which apparently contains 65 sq. in. looks like a rectangle, but really is not, and the area can not be figured as such.

To prove this we must first find the size of the angles in the triangles and trapezoids into which the 8" square is



divided. As both triangles and trapezoids are identical we need figure only one of each.

First the right triangle A C B. C B is 3", C A is 8". Therefore the tangent of the angle A B C is 2.666. The tangent of a 69 degree angle is 2.605 and of a 70 degree angle is 2.747, so angle A B C equals 69 degree 25' 46.48". We know angle A B C equals 90 degrees, and as the sum of all angles in a triangle equal 180 degrees angle C A B must equal 20 degrees 34' 13.52".

To find the angles of the trapezoid, draw a line perpendicular to C H from F. This forms the right triangle F H K in which F K is 5" and K H is 2 inches. Dividing 5 by 2 we get 2.5 the tangent of angle F H K which is the tangent for an angle of 68 degrees 11' 32.28". We know angle E G H equals 90 degrees as does G E F, and as the sum of all the angles of a trapezoid equal 360 degrees, angle E F H must equal 110 degrees 48' 27.72".

Now that we know the size of each angle, we place the figures in the positions in which they are supposed to form a rectangle. Angle F H G and C A B are supposed to form a right angle, but together they contain only 88 degrees 45' 45.8" or less than a right angle.

This alone proves that the figure is not a rectangle and can not be figured for area as such.

When the other triangle is placed on the trapezoid so that the bases coincide we find H F and A' B' do not form a straight line, for if two parallel lines are crossed by a straight line the corresponding angles are equal. H G and B' C' are parallel but angles A' B' C' and F H G are not equal, therefore H A' is not a straight line.

If A' H was a straight line angle A' B' C' plus angle E F G would equal 180 degrees, but they really equal 181 degrees 14' 14.2".

No matter what form these figures are assembled in, if the area is accurately figured the answer will be 64 sq. in.

Arthur G. Pratt,
L. U. 79. New Haven, Conn.

* * *

In answer to Brother Linne's problem in the April issue.

Problem:—Is it possible to cut an 8" square, with an area of 64 sq. in.; and arrange the peices so as to form an oblong 5" x 13" with an area of 65 sq. in.? Yes or No, and why?

It is not possible. We start with 64 sq. in. and cannot increase it without adding to it.

Looking at the drawings as published we see that the square has been cut so as to form two triangles, and two trapezoids. These were then placed together so as to form an oblong.

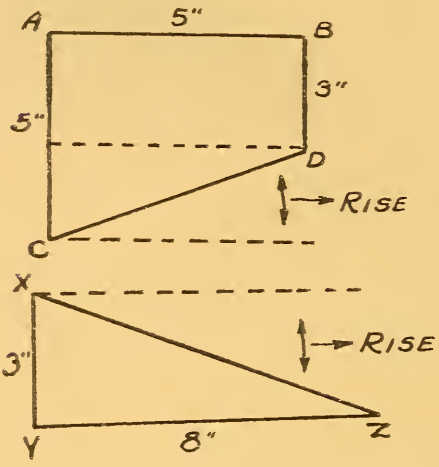
Apparently a sq. in. of surface is gained, but it can easily be explained why this assumption is wrong.

Rise of a b c d equals 2" in 5" of run.

Rise of x y z equals 3" in 8" of run.

Therefore; Rise of a b c d equals 16" in 40" of run. Rise of x y z equals 15"

in 40" of run. So a true triangle cannot be formed by placing these two pieces together. As the rises are unequal a straight line is not formed on the hypotenuse side of the (triangle?)



but a space of 1 square inch is the amount not occupied by the (2) (triangles?)

Try cutting these pieces out to exact scale and see if it does not prove itself to be a correct explanation.

Paul N. Bittler,
L. U. No. 556. Meadville, Pa.

* * *

It is not possible to increase the area of a square 8 x 8 by cutting it so it will form an oblong 5" x 13". The reason, is because the oblong is not a perfect geometrical figure, because it can be shown that there is distortion along the diagonal of this oblong.

This can be proved several ways. An easy way is by showing the angles formed to be unequal.

The tangents are 5-13 equals .3777 equals 20 degrees 42'

⅜ equals .3750 equals 20 degrees 33'

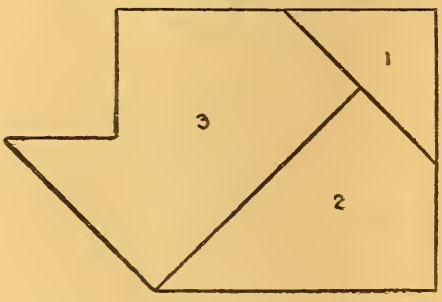
⅖ equals .4000 equals 21 degrees 48'

Therefore the angles are not equal. This proves distortion along the diagonal.

Luther D. Edmunds,
L. U. No. 432. Atlantic City, N. J.

Answer To Brother Clark's Puzzle

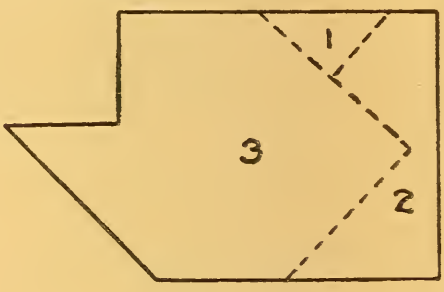
By cutting the piece of wood on the

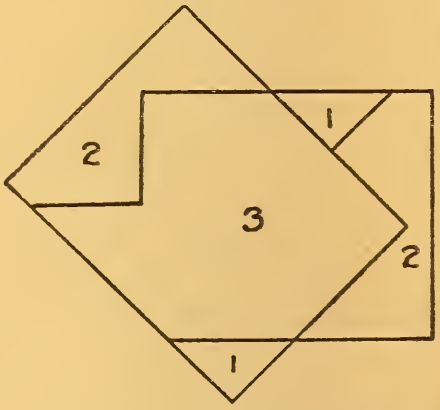


lines shown in the illustration, they can be fitted together to form a square.

* * *

The accompanying etchings solve Brother Clark's puzzle. No further explanation is necessary.





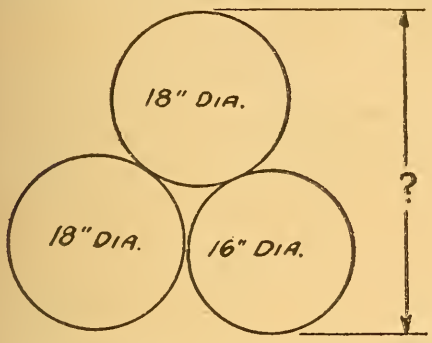
Louis Litman,
L. U. No. 157. Chelsea, Mass.

A Cylinder Problem

I wish to submit a problem for the Brothers to work on.

Two cylinders, one 18" in diameter, the other 16" in diameter are placed

side by side. Another 18" diameter cylinder is placed on top of them in the

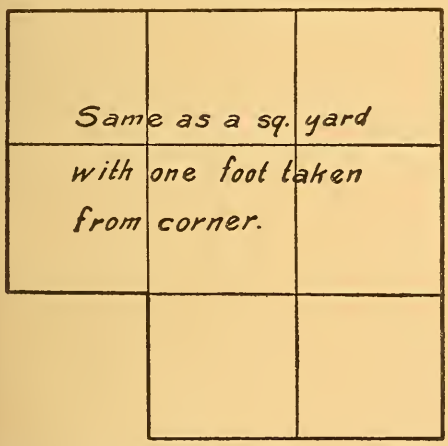


manner illustrated. What is the height from the floor to the top of the cylinder?

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67. Allston, Mass.

Another Puzzle

This puzzle may interest some of our readers. Cut the figure into 3 pieces

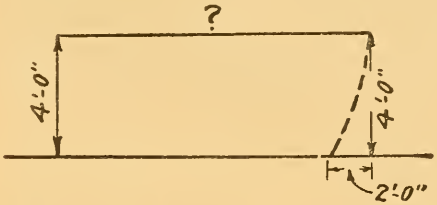


and form a perfect square. No waste. If done correctly, all lines will match.

J. M. Mullen,
L. U. No. 133. Terre Haute, Ind.

A Problem For The Square

It occurs to me to compliment your very excellent host of problemists, and inquire how comes that your steel square experts have not solved these—say the Matson problem with the square—as a common rafter is laid out—the run and pitch being given or known. I can see nothing more than this in the Matson problem and I accordingly suggest that you "run" this now as a problem for framers of common rafters. Another such problem is shown here. A pole level with a floor 4′ 0″ above it,



falls from its support at one end and swings in 2′ 0″ to the floor. How long is the pole?

C. A. Doner,
Webster, Wis.

Atkins Co. Not Planning Merger

N. A. Gladding, First Vice-president and General Sales Manager of E. C. Atkins and Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a definite statement dated May 27, that his company has not been merged with any other organization, nor does the company contemplate any such action, regardless of any rumors to that effect. "There is no truth whatever in the rumor" says Mr. Gladding. "E. C. Atkins and Company is proceeding independently the same as it has since its establishment in 1857, with the same officers who have been in charge for many years."

A Versatile Saw

A new type of saw has recently been perfected and put on the market by J. D. Wallace & Company, Chicago, embracing many unique and utilitarian features. The saw is destined to prove an unprecedented success in the woodworking field, its makers claim.

The machine is portable, and can be shifted to suit the location of the work. It derives power from the ordinary lighting circuit or the power circuit, alternating or direct.

Its operation is not confined to straight cut off work, but since it travels in a straight line it is better qualified for this work than the ordinary swing saw. This new machine is easily adjusted to cut at any angle, for cross cutting or ripping, dadoing or grooving, rabbeting, routing, panel raising, shaping, sanding, etc.

Balanced Footings

(By H. H. Siegele)

In these days when automobiles are so extensively used, there are few carpenters who have not been called upon to build a family garage, or at least help build one. In garages, as in other buildings, the foundation is one of the most important considerations. There are probably but few such foundations that do not have enough material in them. The trouble with most of them is that the material has not been properly placed. What do we mean by that? We mean that, the foundation or footing, as we are pleased to call it here, has not been properly balanced. Or the weight on the footing has not been properly distributed.

Fig. 1 of the illustrations shows what we call a balanced footing, that is to say, the weight on the footing is placed

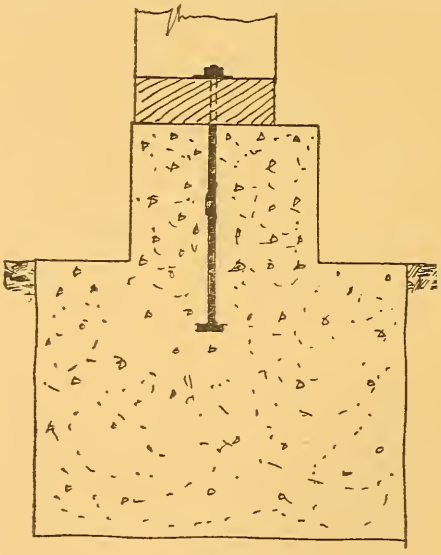


Fig. 1

very nearly to the center of it. A footing, such as we are showing by Fig. 1, is not very likely to settle more at the outside than it does at the inside. But the footing shown at Fig. 2, is one that is almost certain to settle more at the outside than it will at the inside. The water falling from the roof, will soak the earth at the outside, and that together with the fact that all of the weight is directly over the outside part of the footing, will surely cause the footing to settle away from its proper place. It may not do this immediately after the erection of the superstructure, but in time it will.

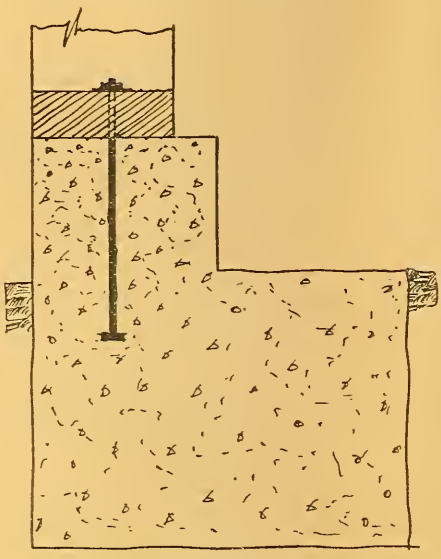


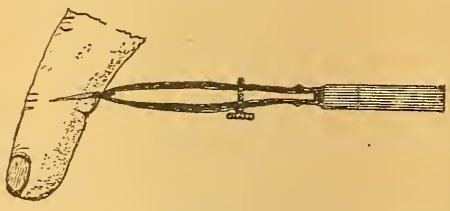
Fig. 2

Anchor bolts, such as we are showing in these illustrations also help a great deal in keeping the footings where they belong; and at the same time they keep the building on the foundation.

A Little Thing

(By H. H. Siegele)

Carpentry is classed by insurance companies as one of the hazardous occupations. There are many dangers to which the carpenter at various times is exposed. But the fact that carpentry is a hazardous occupation, does not necessarily mean that serious or even small accidents must occur. Many of the accidents that do occur, in fact all of them, could be avoided if carelessness, and the



lack of forethought could be eliminated. Contractors, superintendents, foremen, mechanics and laborers, all have a little part to contribute if accidents on a job

are kept at a minimum. It is almost a physical impossibility to have an organized gang of men who are all cautiously careful all the time. Maybe the Boss gets excited and applies "hurrying" to his men; or maybe the men themselves forget and thus pave the way for an accident. What are some of the causes of accidents, we might ask? We will enumerate some: Using defective material, especially in scaffolding, or not using enough material. Insufficient nailing and poorly nailed bearings. Overloading scaffolding. Hurrying and getting excited. Nonsense and carelessness. Falling timbers and other objects. Flying nails, chips of all kinds and tools. Coming in contact with charged wires, or carelessly working with electric wiring. Breaking bones, cutting oneself or pounding one's fingers. Getting foreign matter into the eyes, and slivers into the flesh.

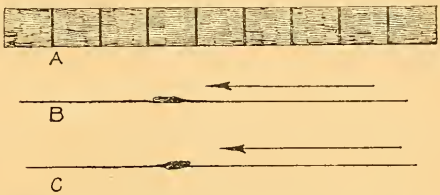
How to treat the last and perhaps the least of the accidents just named, is the purpose of this article. Every mechanic who has ever worked in wood, knows that slivers often are rather difficult to remove, especially when they break off somewhat beneath the surface of the skin. A ruling pen, such as we are showing by the illustration, is a good instrument with which to remove such slivers. Study the drawing.

After the splinter has been removed the wound should receive an application of a good disinfectant. Carbolic acid properly diluded is good, but the reader is advised to obtain from his family doctor or from his druggist the right proportions to use.

The Lap.

(By H. H. Siegele)

Carpentry being the principal of the building trades, brings the carpenter in touch with all of the trades belonging to the building industry. He begins in the beginning when he makes the stakes for staking out the building. He works at form building while the excavating is being done. He lays the sills and puts the joists in place; nails down the rough flooring and raises the skeleton walls. He nails on the boxing, and frames and puts into position the rafters; and then the roof must be sheathed, and he does that; and the shingling, he does that, too. He sets the window and door frames, and must be on the job while the bricklayers are at work. When the painter comes, the carpenter is already well established. The lather waits till the carpenter tells him to come. The plasterer cannot do his work without grounds, and so the carpenter establishes the very lines to which the plaster works. The plumbers, if they do not need the carpenter in any other way, usually tear up enough of the rough work, to make the carpenter an indispensable necessity. The furnace men sometimes try to do their own cutting, but those who are



wise call on the carpenter to do it for them. Then the cement men, who have already been on the job, need the carpenter too to build the forms for the walks and drives. The electrician comes onto the job a number of times, and always needs the carpenter before he gets away. The telephone boys can always tell a carpenter when they see him, because they, too, come onto the job while the carpenter is there . . . . But space puts an end to anything more, excepting to mention the weather-strip men, the floor surfacers, the tile setters, the window-shade men, sometimes called "the blind men," and the decorators.

We missed the sheet-metal workers, intentionally, because it is the lap between them and the carpenters that we want to deal with here. Fig. 1, A, shows a strip of valley tin just as the tinner delivered it to the carpenter. It will be noticed that this strip has been made up of a number of small sheets of tin. The joints between these sheets are interlocked and soldered somewhat on the order shown at B and C. When the valley tin is put into place, it should be so placed that the water will run over the seam, as shown at B, assuming that the water runs in the direction of the arrow shown a little to the right of the seam. At C we are showing the seam in the wrong position. Here the water, it will be observed, runs directly against the seam or joint, and not over it, as it does at B. . . . . Many of the older

heads, of course, know this, but we are writing especially for the apprentices, and therefore we are calling attention to this simple little lap.

A Tight Place

(By H. H. Siegele)

Every day brings to the carpenter who is working at the trade, new problems. And happy is he who is able to solve these problems without waste of time, waste of material or destruction of the appearance of the job. Just as there are many problems in carpentry, just so numerous are the solutions to these problems. Some of the solutions are

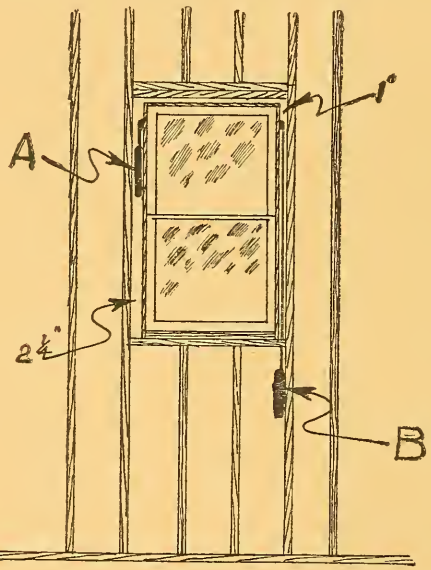


Fig. 1

better, of course, than others; and usually the man who is the most efficient is the one who arrives at the most logical solution. Experience has a great deal to do with the matter of finding the best solution for any problem, and the man who is not afraid to profit by the experience of others, can easily reach the best solution, by combining his own experience with that of his associates, and from the combination bring a new solution that will not only be beneficial to himself, but will be helpful to others, if he is inclined to want to pass his experience on.

Fig. 1, shows a drawing of a window which had to be set into a rough opening too small to give ample pocket room for both sides. On the left side is shown a full pocket and the window weight is pointed out at A. This is the way it should be. But the rough opening being

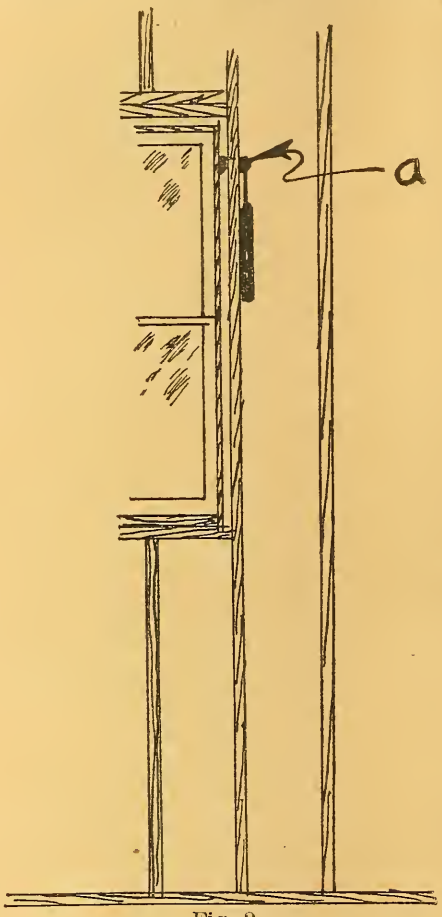


Fig. 2

too small to make both pockets full sized, the problem is solved as shown. Here the window weight is shown at B, and below the lower header of the rough opening. All that is necessary to do this, is to bore a hole through the header and extend the sash-cord down through the pocket and through the hole and fasten it to the weight. Another solution to this problem is shown by Fig. 2, in which case an extra pulley was placed into the studding as pointed out at a, and the cord extended through it and fastened to the window weight.

It should be remembered that these solutions are given to solve emergency problems and not to solve every problem of this kind that may arise.

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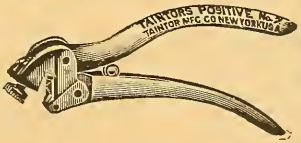

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HOW TO LAY JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES (PART EIGHT)

IN the June issue of the Carpenter we explained and illustrated the simple steps used in applying Johns-Manville American method shingles on siding and re-siding jobs.

This article will be devoted to the methods used in siding and re-siding with Hexagonal Method Shingles and will point out the advantages to both the carpenter and the house owner of using J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles for this type of work.

Siding—Hexagonal Method Shingles

Siding work done with hexagonal shingles is practically the same as roofing work, the only difference being that the surface is vertical and not on a slope. On new jobs, cover the sheathing with Johns-Manville Asbestos Felt—15 pound or heavier—nailing it down through strips of lath where necessary. In siding work, the same as in roofing work the use of several horizontal and vertical chalk lines will be found helpful. See Figure 37.

The proper construction at the water table is shown in Figure 37. This is the same construction as that used in roofing. Put in a cant strip to give the shingles proper cant and lay the eaves starters as shown. Then lay the eaves shingles just as on roofing work inserting the copper storm anchors in the slots between each two eaves shingles. After the eaves shingles have been laid at the water table, proceed with the rest of the siding in the same manner as for roofing work.

Figure 37 shows the construction at the side and sill of window or door openings. Cut off the shingles flush with the under side of the sill and cover the joint with a quarter round moulding. If open gaps are left because pieces of shingles, too small to handle, would be needed to fill them in, use a row of eaves starters just under the sill and cover with the quarter round moulding as described. Be sure to flash where necessary. Treat the shingles at the top of the opening in the same manner as the water table. The use of a felt or sheet metal flashing strip at this point will usually be found necessary.

At the facia or top of the wall, the simplest method is to run the shingles

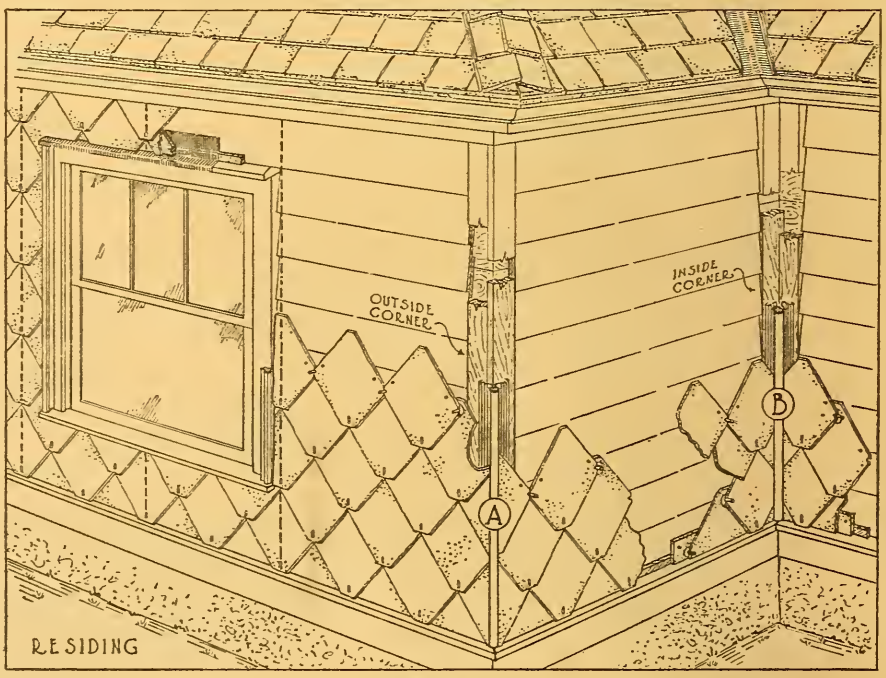

Fig. 37

under and then set the facia over them as shown in Figure 37.

The construction at outside corners is shown in Figure 38. Nail up the copper corner strip before laying the corner shingles and then fit the shingles into the slots on each side of it. This corner strip can easily be bent to fit any angle. It is also used at inside corners as shown in Figure 39. .

Re-Siding—Hexagonal Method Shingles

Re-siding is the same as siding on new work. The details for the work at the water table and around window and door openings are the same as those shown in Figure 37, using strips of moulding where required. NOTE: the moulding at door

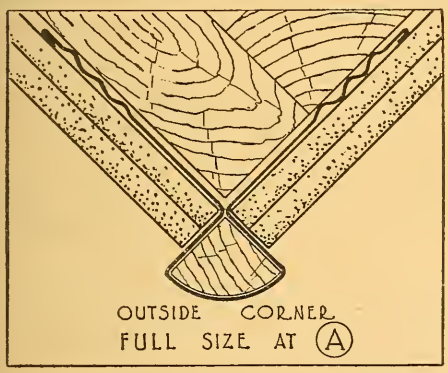

Fig. 38

and window openings is to be used only where the asbestos shingles extend beyond the outside casing. Inside and outside corners are handled as on new work. See Figures 38 and 39. The simplest construction at the facia is to remove the old moulding and reset it after the shingles have been laid so that it will overlap them. If this cannot be done, lay the shingles flush with the old facia and cover the joint with a moulding of the proper size and shape.

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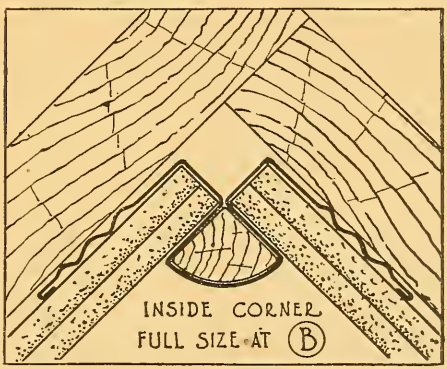

Fig. 39

Attractive color combinations can be worked out so that both roof and sides will be a harmonious unit. Re-siding and re-roofing with J-M Asbestos Shingles will transform an old dilapidated house into a modern home of beauty and will increase its resale value.

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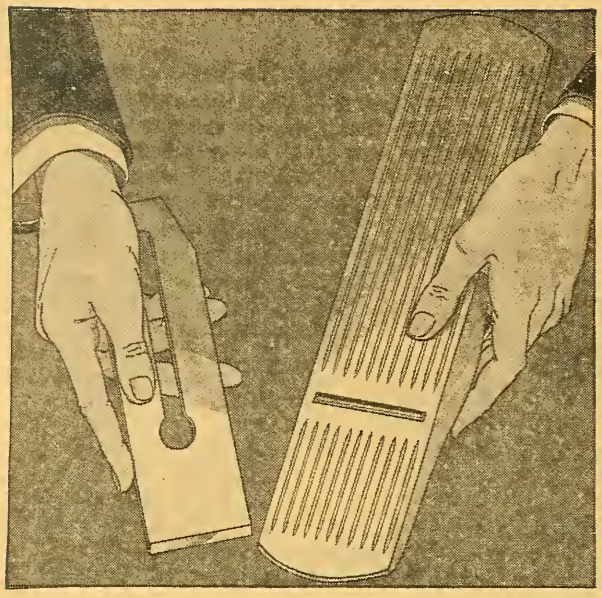
THIS is the eighth of a series of articles on Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles in which we have tried to show the advantages of this type of roofing and siding both from the standpoint of their use and as a means of bringing profitable business to the carpenter.



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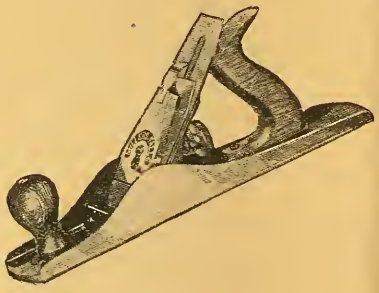

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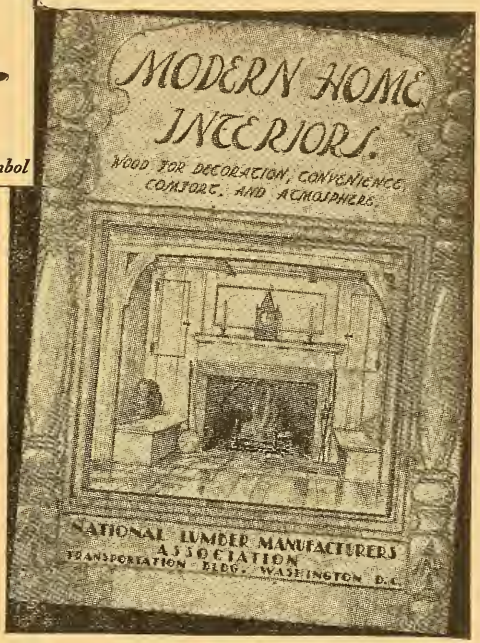
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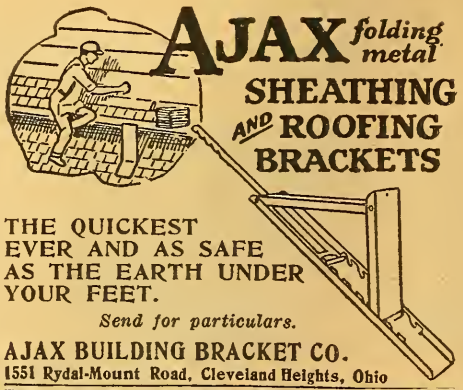

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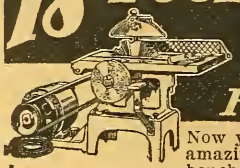

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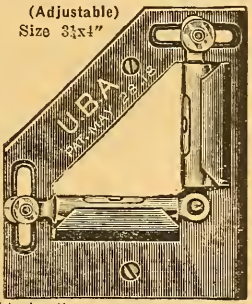

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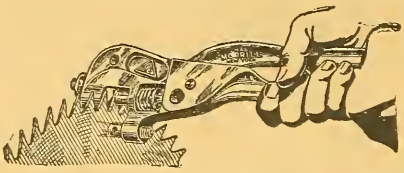

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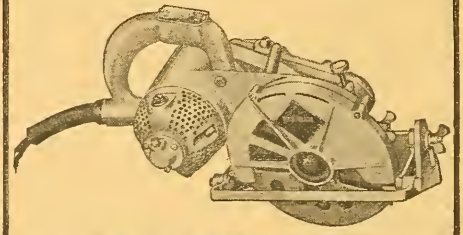
You'll find that weatherstrip is not just a cold weather item. Buildings of all kinds in your town—homes, schools, churches, hotels, apartments, office buildings, etc., look for protection against alternate flying dust and dashing rain. Each one of these buildings is a prospect for Federal Metal Weatherstrip. You can become our agent in your town. Write today for details of our proposition.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.

4540 Fullerton Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

You Can't Tire an ALTA

The fast-spinning blade of the ALTA Electric Handsaw cuts with little effort through hard or soft wood—conserving your energy. Doing the job so easily means you won't tire—and even though the thermometer chase up to 90—you can't tire the ALTA.



WAPPAT GEAR WORKS, INC. 41 No. Braddock Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Division of Simonds Saw and Steel Company

Name _____

Address _____

City_____ State_____

FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR~

AT HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES

PLASTIC WOOD

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

Handles Like Putty
Hardens Into Wood

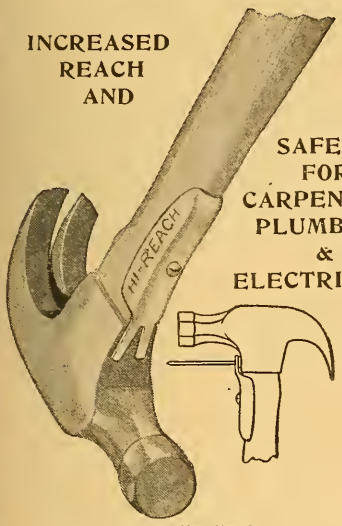
1lb. $1.00

¼lb. 35¢

Addison-Leslie Co.
612 Bolivar St., Canton, Mass.

INCREASED REACH AND

SAFETY FOR CARPENTERS PLUMBERS & ELECTRICIANS



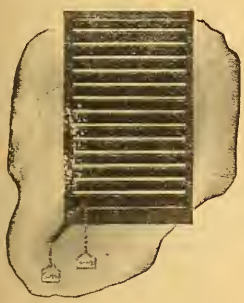
THE NEW
HI-REACH NAIL CLAMP
Price 35c

Saves using a ladder or Shifting of a Scaffold. The clamp holds the nail thus safeguarding yourself when reaching to the side. Reach increased twenty to twenty-four inches.

Send 35c Postpaid Write to

ADVANCE TOOL & MFG. CO.,
1656-62 Holton Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GABELOUVRE
ATTIC VENTILATOR



"HELPS SELL HOUSES"

Proper ventilation in the attic is important. The GABELOUVRE, made to last a lifetime, affords 80% area of opening, admits light, but excludes the elements. Rustproof. Opens and closes by means of pull chains. Home buyers appreciate this feature in houses.

Write us for further information and prices.

THE VENTILOUVRE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

QUICKER SALES BETTER PRICES

You get both when your houses are floored upstairs and down with oak. The floors are the first thing a home buyer looks at. If they are oak, the house makes a good first impression. You can sell it **today** —not months from now. And you can get more for it by hundreds of dollars. Check these advantages against the few dollars extra that oak flooring costs and you'll **always** floor with oak. Ask your lumber dealer for the figures today. Or write direct to the Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association, of the United States, 1251 Builders' Building, Chicago. A bureau maintained by the oak flooring industry for the benefit of home owners and builders.

Oak Flooring advertising is being carried on during 1929 on an increased scale. Look for the advertisements in "House and Garden," "House Beautiful," "Good Housekeeping," "Better Homes and Gardens" and "The Literary Digest."

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Is a Guaranteed Waterproof

READY TO LAY

ROOFING CANVAS

That does not require a White Lead bedding and will not

Crack or Buckle or Peel

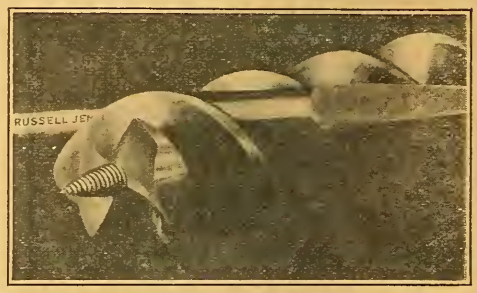
Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

Send for Sample Book T

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK

Branch, 1317-1319 Pine St., ST. LOUIS



The Business End of a Perfect Bit

For 75 years this end of Russell Jennings bits has made a name for itself, for easy boring and clean cutting. During this time Russell Jennings bits have been the standard of quality with both skilled and amateur woodworkers. The full name RUSSELL JENNINGS on the round guarantees the genuine.

Russell Jennings

AUGER BITS

A REAL OPPORTUNITY For CARPENTERS

The demand for ALLMETAL Weatherstrip has never been as great as it is RIGHT NOW.

Home owners everywhere are remodeling and want ALLMETAL Weatherstrip installed.

Weatherstripping is carpenter work—WHY NOT GET YOUR SHARE OF IT. You can install the strip in your spare time and add from $25.00 to $30.00 a week to your profits.

Send back the coupon and let us tell you more about it.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send samples and information.

Name _____

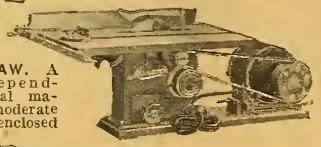
Address _____

City _____ State_____

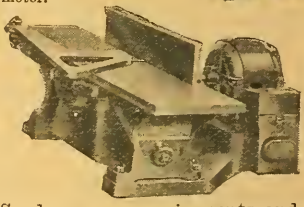
Monarch Bench Machines

Portable, efficient. motor driven machines built for hard industrial use every day in the year

No. X-9 BENCH BAND SAW, 12" and 16" sizes. Indispensable in almost any shop.



No. X-17 BENCH VARIETY SAW. A thoroughly dependable industrial machine at a moderate price. Fully enclosed motor.



No. X-15—6" BENCH JOINTER. Strong, yet light; built for hard, continuous industrial use.

Send us your requirements and let us quote you on our latest type motor driven woodworking machinery.

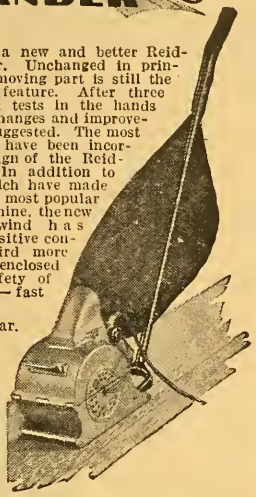
AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO,

136 Main Street, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER

NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

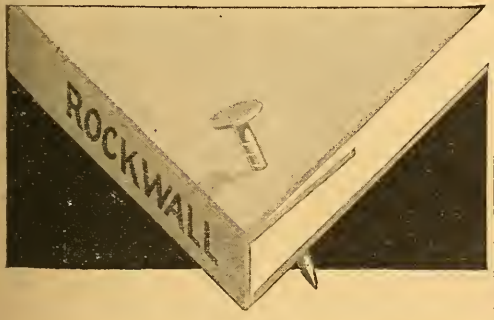
Write for circular.



Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.

THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

ROCKWALL
GYPSUM WALL BOARD

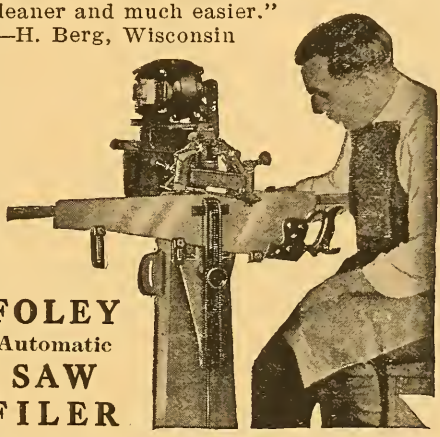


Rockwall is the trouble-proof gypsum wall board—the carpenters' favorite. Double strength, nailing edge covered and reinforced. Both sides of the board finished exactly alike—no markings to mar the looks of the job. Nail Rockwall either side out. Ask your dealer.

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY
New York Boston Philadelphia

"I have filed saws for 40 years, but the Foley Filer has me beat."
S. J. Bottomley, Conn.

Here is what other users say about their Foley Filers: "It has paid for itself twice in the three months since I got it."—Wm. Barnett, Wisconsin. "We thought our saws were in good condition, but after putting them through the Foley Filer, we find they cut faster, cleaner and much easier."
—H. Berg, Wisconsin



FOLEY Automatic SAW FILER

Files and joints in one operation. Brings teeth, bevels and pitches to uniform size and accuracy. Files all kinds of hand saws—retooths old ones. Also files band saws $\frac{1}{8}$" to $4\frac{1}{2}$" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Files all saws 3 points per inch and up. Saves eye strain and does mechanically accurate work in one half the time.

Guaranteed

The Foley is guaranteed to do speedy, accurate saw filing that will satisfy you. Hundreds of carpenters are using it for their own saws, and are making EXTRA MONEY filing saws for others, too. Our FREE PLAN will help you start making money—MAIL COUPON TODAY for complete information.

MAIL THIS COUPON for FREE PLAN

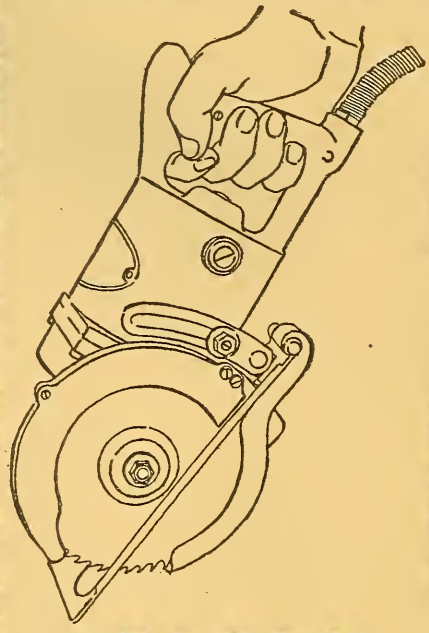
Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
479 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Please send me complete information about the Foley Automatic Saw Filer, and FREE PLAN that will make extra money for me.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

CARPENTERS



PREFER

SKILSAW to any other electric hand saw because they have found it to be—

The most convenient.
The easiest to handle.
The lightest in weight — per depth of cut.
The fastest cutting—dollar for dollar.
The most powerful—dollar for dollar.
The safest.
The oldest—in point of service.

SKILSAW is made in four sizes—cutting capacities 0" to 4½"—weighing 10 to 34 lbs.

Just one demonstration will convince you that their judgment of—

SKILSAW

is well founded. Try one on your job—get "the feel of it"—see it work—see it rip, crosscut, groove, mitre, bevel any wood very accurately. Then you will know why carpenters select SKILSAW. Write us today for a FREE demonstration. Just Fill Out The Coupon Below.

SKILSAW INC
DEPT. G
3311 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ No. 68

Shingle Manufacturers Recommend

TREMONT

ARMCO

Cut Nails

If there is anyone in the roofing material business who appreciates the importance of rust-resisting nails it is the Shingle Manufacturers. Their shingles stay on the job or fall off according to the nails that are used.

Made of Armco pure ingot iron, the Tremont-Armco cut nails will stay in place as long as the wood lasts. For your convenience we pack them in 5 lb. canvas bags—20 to the 100 lb. keg, or in bulk 100 lb. kegs if you prefer.

Shingle Nails
Roofing Nails
Clapboard Nails
Boat Nails
Spikes
Special Nails

Also the Famous Tremont Hardened Steel Nails.

Ask your Jobber or write direct to us.
(Samples sent on request)

Tremont Nail Company
Wareham, Mass.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER FLOOR MCHY. CO.,
230 West Grand Avenue (Dept. C-7)
Chicago, Illinois.

Please tell me how I can have my own business—and make more money—with the Improved Schlueter. I'd like to have details of Easy Payment Plan.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Have YOU Got the Guts—

HAVE you enough faith in yourself, in your ability to make good—have you the guts—to start your own business and get in the big money class? If you have, this message is for you.

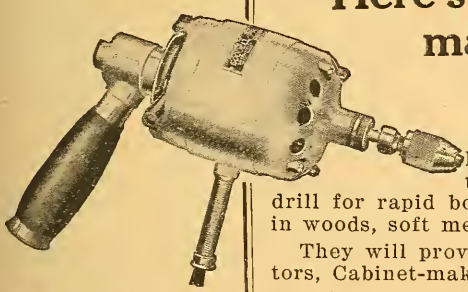
It is Easy to Start

There will always be old floors to be resurfaced, new floors to surface—always profitable work for the man who has an Improved SCHLUETER Floor Surfacer. *You* can have the SCHLUETER for only $90.00 down. And, because it is entirely automatic (anyone can operate it), you can start making big money as soon as you get your machine.

So Start NOW

Mail the coupon and we'll tell you about our FREE TRIAL Offer, about our Easy Payment Plan, and why you can do better work and make more money with the Improved SCHLUETER (Greatest of all Floor Surfacers). It costs only 2c to mail the coupon, yet 2c has started hundreds of others on their way to Big Money and Independence.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.



Here's a Light Weight Drill made *Specially* for Wood Drilling

There are countless drilling jobs too light to bother with the ordinary electric drill. So we designed this little drill for rapid boring of holes up to 3-16" in diameter in woods, soft metals, bakelite, and similar materials.

They will prove indispensible to Carpenters, Contractors, Cabinet-makers, Pattern-makers, etc.

It is splendidly designed and built throughout.

Made in two sizes.

Send for descriptive folder.

No. 1039
Sells at
$17.00

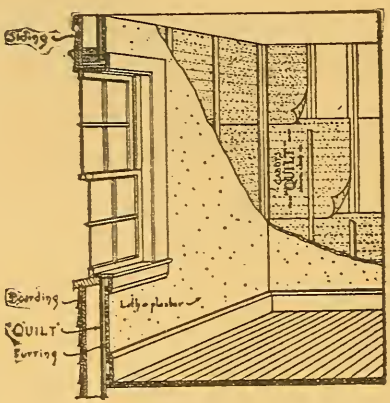
Another Product of the Toolsmiths

Goodell-Pratt Company
Greenfield, Mass. U. S. A.

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Get This Book

We Mail It Free



"QUILT" LAID ACROSS STUDS AND FINISHED WITH PLASTER OR WALL-BOARD

This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

Cabot's Quilt

Send the coupon below for Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot Incorporated

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

C-7-29

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

The FARRAND Rapid Rule

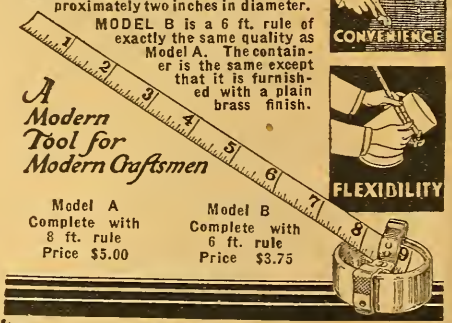
GREATER VALUE IN PRESENT MODEL NEW MODEL AT LOWER PRICE

Unceasing effort on the part of the manufacturer to provide craftsmen with a measuring tool of the highest quality and greatest value makes possible the following announcement.

TWO MODELS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

MODEL A is an eight foot rule of finely tempered steel, highly polished and nickel plated. The container is a hand finished, nickel plated cup, approximately two inches in diameter.

MODEL B is a 6 ft. rule of exactly the same quality as Model A. The container is the same except that it is furnished with a plain brass finish.



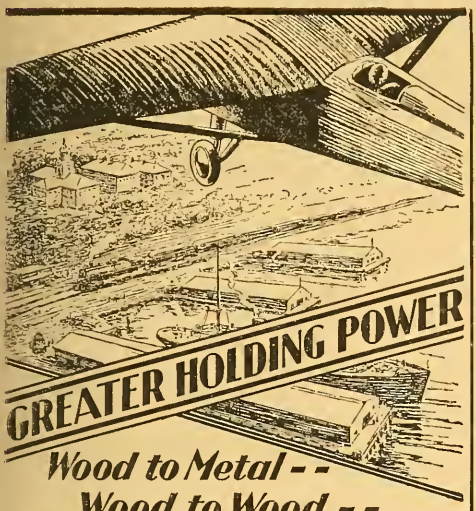
A Modern Tool for Modern Craftsmen

Model A Complete with 8 ft. rule Price $5.00

Model B Complete with 6 ft. rule Price $3.75

Ask your Dealer or write

Hiram A. Farrand, Manufacturer
Berlin, New Hampshire



Wood to Metal -- Wood to Wood -- Metal to Metal

The high speed of transportation today requires greater holding power of the screws that hold the units of construction together—American Screws give this greater holding power.

American Screws are well known for their construction of scientifically treated low carbon steel, their strong slots, their true running threads, their sharp gimlet points.

Assemble the parts of any job with American Screws and they will stay assembled!

Send for our booklet "Wood Screws" telling many interesting facts about our products.

MACHINE SCREWS WOOD SCREWS

TIRE BOLTS STOVE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

A RIPPING GOOD HAMMER

Will Rip or Pull Anything Within the Strength of the User

—*because* Head and Handle are forged in one piece from the highest grade tool steel. Head can't fly off.

GUARANTEED UNBREAKABLE

Easier drive, sure strike. Thin Neck and Hollow Leather Grip give Perfect Balance, Strength and Comfort in all weather. The most useful all-around hammer made. You need it!

ESTWING Mfg. Co.

Rockford, Illinois

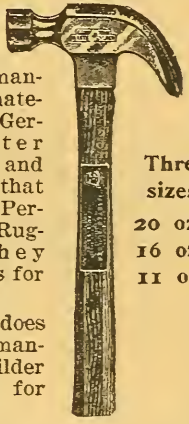
"Only Ripping Hammer Strong Enough"

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of the Rockies
[ ] Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
[ ] " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
[ ] " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
[ ] Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
[ ] " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
[ ] " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
[ ] Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
[ ] Util-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
[ ] Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
[ ] Camp Knife " " "	2.00
[ ] Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

Dependable



FINE workmanship and materials make Germantown Master Builder hammers and hatchets the best that money can buy. Perfectly balanced. Ruggedly made. They have been leaders for 75 years.

If your dealer does not carry Germantown Master Builder tools, write us for our catalog.

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa.

GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

Hammering away for 75 years.

EASY MONEY *for Carpenters*

INSTALLING

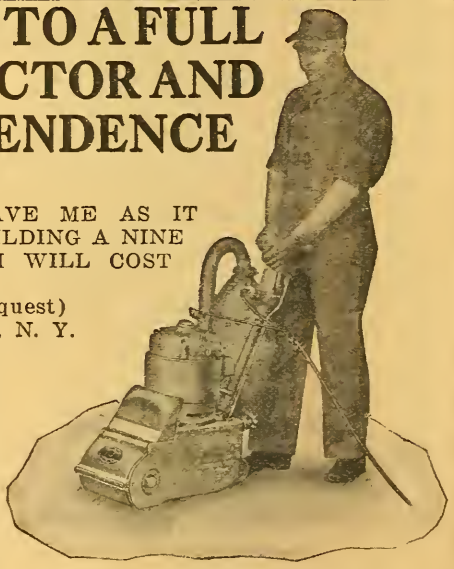
Numetal PATENTED WEATHER STRIPS

YOU can do what thousands of other good carpenters are doing by installing NUMETAL *Weather Strips* on homes, schools or other buildings on which you work.

Every NUMETAL job makes you good extra money—and scores of carpenters have eliminated their "slack season" with NUMETAL. No special tools needed—no money tied up in stock—get it from your hardware or lumber dealers as needed. Write us today.

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN COMPANY
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FROM DAY WAGES TO A FULL FLEDGED CONTRACTOR AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE



Read:
"THANKS FOR THE HELP YOU GAVE ME AS IT HELPED ME TO GET A START ON BUILDING A NINE FAMILY APARTMENT HOUSE WHICH WILL COST ABOUT $35,000.00."

(Name on request)
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The AMERICAN FLOOR SANDER

Will do the same for you and we help you make the start. Use the Coupon For Requesting details. There is no obligation.

American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send me full information on the AMERICAN Sanders and your plans for starting a man to Financial Independence.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

The AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE Co.

522 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

Branches in Prinicipal cities.

UNITED STATES - CANADA - FOREIGN

It's easy to do a good job

You can do a better wallboard job at no added cost with New Improved Sheetrock. With its new surface, Sheetrock reaches the job uniform and unmarred—just as it leaves the mill.

Comes in convenient lengths for handling. Saws and nails like lumber. Its improved surfacing and gypsum core make it stronger and more flexible than ever. Handling and application are made easier.

You will find New Improved Sheetrock most satisfactory.

LOOK FOR THE DISTINCTIVE MARKING

The New Improved Sheetrock carries a distinctive trade mark on the back of each panel.

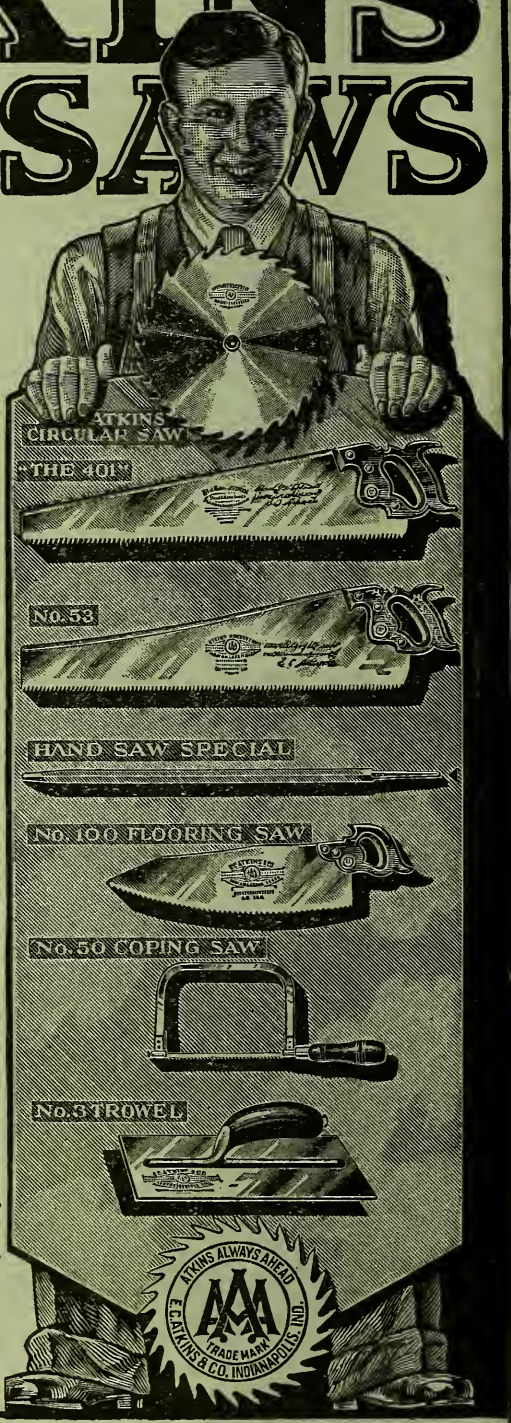
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Sole Canadian Distributor: Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd.
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



THE ORIGINAL ATKINS IMPROVED PERFECTION SAW HANDLE SCIENTIFICALLY ELIMINATES WRIST STRAIN

The popularity of our famous Nos. 53, 65, 400, and 401 Saws, with the IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE proves that they are years ahead of other makes of saws; they may be imitated but they will never be equalled for Atkins controls the exclusive patented feature.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with their two-way taper grinding, mirror or damaskeen polish, equipped with the Perfection Handle are masterpieces for the craftsman-carpenter, and they are everywhere known as the best.

MATCH THEM IF YOU CAN

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

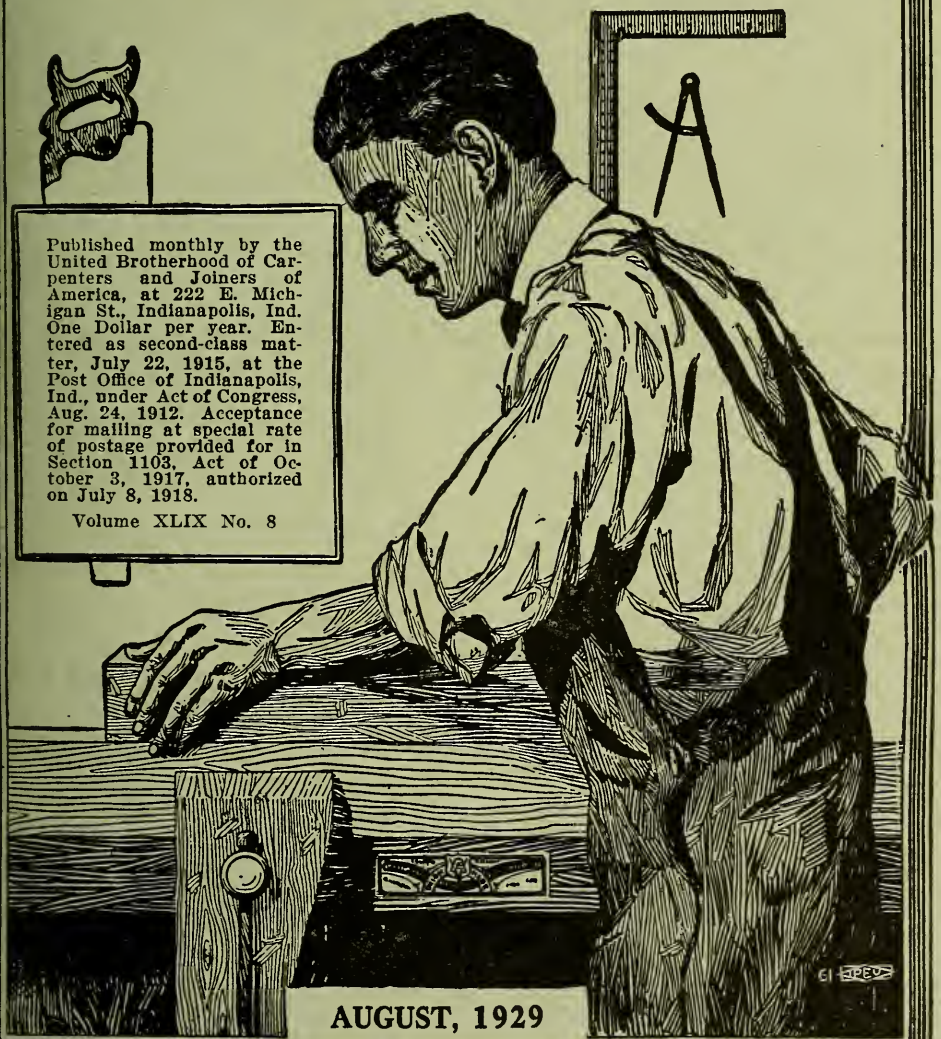
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



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Volume XLIX No. 8

AUGUST, 1929

New Improved Sheetrock always pleases

Every feature of the New Improved Sheetrock enables you to do better alteration and repair work.

The new surface is tougher—highly resistant to scuffing and abrasion. It reaches the job smooth and unmarred. The dense ivory color finish is right for any type of decoration.

Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick. A special process eliminates unevenness and makes possible snug, smooth joining of the edges. The improved gypsum core adds to Sheetrock's insulating ability and assures non-warping wall and ceiling construction.

A Sheetrock job is done quickly and at low cost. Most important of all—it's always a *good* job and it always pleases.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SHEETROCK

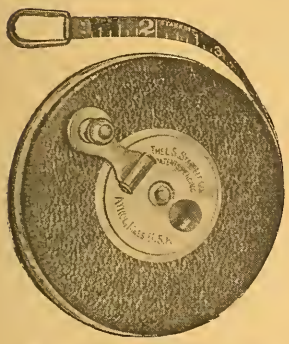
(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

U S G

THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

Made only by the United States Gypsum Company

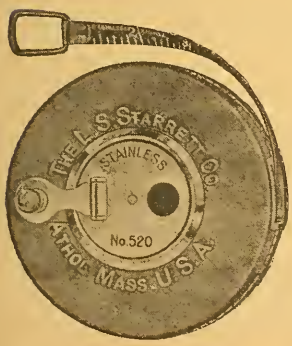
You know you're right with a Starrett



Starrett Steel Tape No. 530
The popular priced tape.

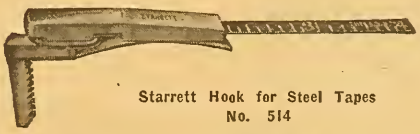
You can't stretch the spring steel of a Starrett Steel Tape Every measurement you take is exact to the mark— and notice how the bright figures and graduations step out clear and sharp from the even black background. You're right it's easy to see. Quick reading too, the foot figures placed before each inch mark don't give you a chance to make mistakes.

You know Starrett quality so ask your dealer to show you these Starrett advantages or send for the free Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" describing and illustrating over 2500 Starrett Tools.



Starrett Stainless Steel Tape
No. 520

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Uncxcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
Athol, Mass., U. S. A.

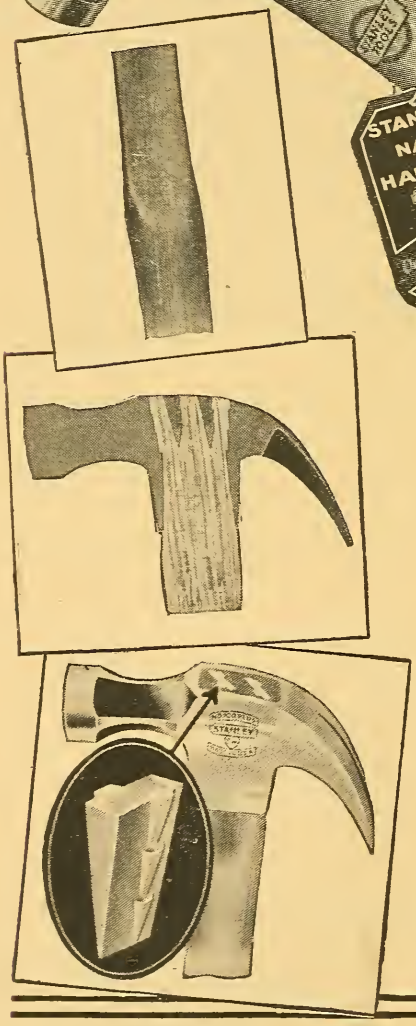


Starrett Hook for Steel Tapes
No. 514

Use Starrett Tools

Three distinctive features

of the new Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer



1. The end of the handle is given a special treatment to exclude all moisture from the wood. This prevents swelling and shrinking, the usual cause of loose hammer heads. After being subjected to extreme tests the head shows no tendency to become loose.
2. The eye is tapered and notched. There can be no slipping after the wedges are driven in.
3. The patented wedge is so constructed that it cannot work loose.

STANLEY

8 Points of Construction that make the Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer superior to any other

1. STEEL. Made to our own formula and thoroughly tested.
2. PATTERN. A new and distinctive shape. The claws will reach across a two-by-four studding and are so beveled that they will grip and pull a nail by the shank.
3. FORGED. Drop-forged in positive dies. This method insures uniformity of shape.
4. TEMPER. Face and claws are hardened and tempered individually (never in bulk) by skilled workmen.
5. HANDLE. Sound, young, straight-grained, selected hickory, thoroughly dried and shaped to fit the hand.
6. WEDGING. Two special wedges, reinforced by the exclusive feature of steps on the inside of the eye, the eye being tapered from the center in both directions.
7. FINISH. Black baked enamel on neck and under claws, with high crocus polish on balance of tool.
8. GUARANTEE. Every hammer fully tested after each process of manufacture and guaranteed to prove entirely satisfactory to the user.

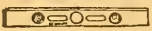
STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

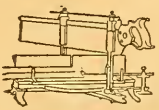
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES

LEVELS 

HAMMERS

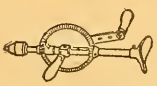
HAND DRILLS

MITRE BOXES 

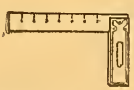
RULES

BIT BRACES

SCREW DRIVERS

BREAST DRILLS 

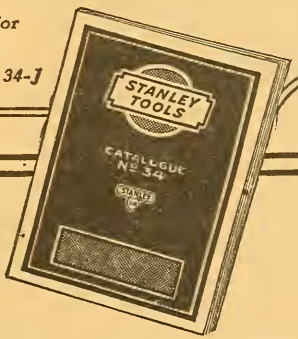
CHISELS

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

BEST BY TEST

Be Sure to Get This Hammer

If your hardware dealer cannot supply you the same hammer as shown in this cut, ask him to send for one for you. Or— if you prefer—we will send you one of these hammers by Parcel Post upon receipt of $2.25 and the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor.

VAUGHAN'S Vanadium Alloy Steel Hammer is a tool built to make your day's work easier and better. A handle shaped and fitted to give you an easy, untiring grip and to relieve your hand and wrist of all jar and strain.

Its rounded driving face prevents marring wood work. Its curved sides prevent denting wood in matching flooring and wainscoting.

Greater Claw Strength—Claws that will stand the hardest pull you can give them, yet so thin that they will get under the smallest brad or tack—these are the result of our Vanadium Alloy Tool Steel construction—heat treated by a special process.

State which size you want.

Weight	Handle
20 oz.	14 in.
16 oz.	13 in.
13 oz.	13 in.
10 oz.	12 in.

Underwriters' Tests Show that our expansion wedge adds 900 lbs to the pulling resistance of the head. V & B Hammers are the only ones that have been granted the Underwriters' Label!

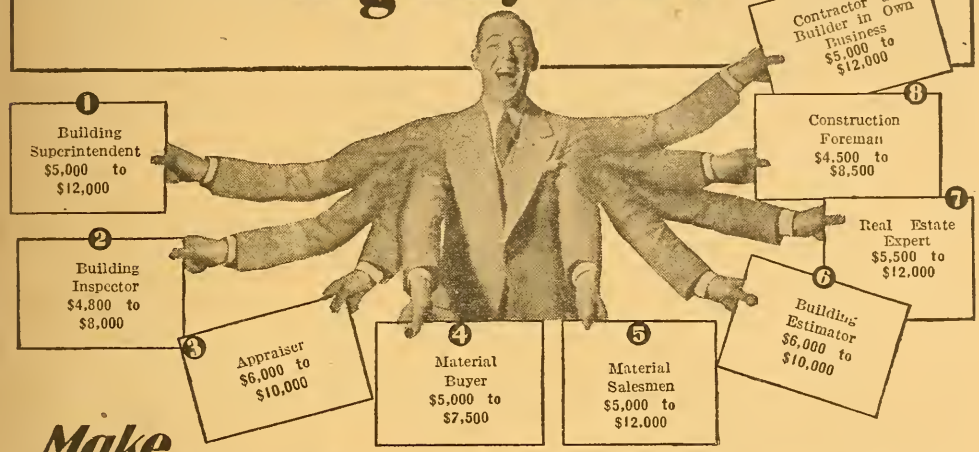
Wax Hole in end of handle gives you place to store a little ball of wax.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

This New, Easy Blue Print Way Prepares You for These 9 Big Pay Jobs!


1 Building Superintendent $5,000 to $12,000
2 Building Inspector $4,800 to $8,000
3 Appraiser $6,000 to $10,000
4 Material Buyer $5,000 to $7,500
5 Material Salesmen $5,000 to $12,000
6 Building Estimator $6,000 to $10,000
7 Real Estate Expert $5,500 to $12,000
8 Construction Foreman $4,500 to $8,500
9 Contractor and Builder in Own Business $5,000 to $12,000

Make $4,800 To $12,000 A Year!

HAVE you ever stopped to consider what stands between you and a big-pay job? Simply a lack of training on the "Headwork" side of Building and Contracting—that's all! The men who command the high-salaried positions know how to read blue prints—how to lay out and run jobs.

There is no reason why you, too, can't bridge this narrow gap between you and the jobs that pay up to $12,000 a year. You need only to equip yourself with this essential knowledge to win a better position or a business of your own. With the Building Trades calling frantically for practical men who can read blue prints—with this training so easily available to you the Chicago Tech "Blue Print Way"—the opportunity is yours to take NOW!

Get This Big-Pay Training

The day when a tradesman could get practical "headwork" training only on the job is gone forever. The records of thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is no longer true. That it's easy to learn how to read blue prints by the Builders' Course, the "Blue Print Way To Big Pay." This practical method is quick, easy and it's certain. You learn right at home in your spare time with real blue prints and lessons as simple and easy to understand as a story book. Everything is explained in every day language and worked out by practical, experienced building experts. No text books. No grinding study. Simple as A. B. C.

Mastered In A Few Weeks

And the beauty of this wonderful course is that it teaches you plan reading in amazing short time. Yet this valuable knowledge is just what you need to equip yourself for one of the big indoor or outdoor jobs that yield $4,800 to $12,000 annually!

Take this positive, easy way to make your ambitions materialize. Simply mail the coupon at once. It brings a complete set of actual working blue prints and a valuable, instructive book, "How to Read Blue Prints" free, **absolutely FREE!** Get these true facts before you as soon as possible. See what fun it will be to learn the fascinating "Blue Print Way." Know what wonderful opportunities await you in the seven billion dollar building field! Don't delay!

If You Live Nearby

Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructions.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. K-102, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE

Blue Prints And Book!

We will send you bsolutely FREE a full set of practical working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How to Read Blue Prints." We want you to see for yourself how easily and quickly you can now master blue print plan reading—the "Blue Print Way." Mail the coupon NOW—don't delay!

Chicago Technical School for Builders, Dept. K-102, Chicago Tech Bldg., 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Use a Maydole for Finishing

For careful, fast work, good carpenters know there isn't a better hammer than a Maydole. Its remarkable hang makes every blow fall true and the face and sides have just enough crown to prevent marring the wood.

Head press-forged from the finest tool steel, claws that will grip the smallest brad or largest nail, and a handle of clear, second growth hickory that's been air dried for years and put into the head "for keeps",—the choice of carpenters and skilled cabinet makers for three generations.

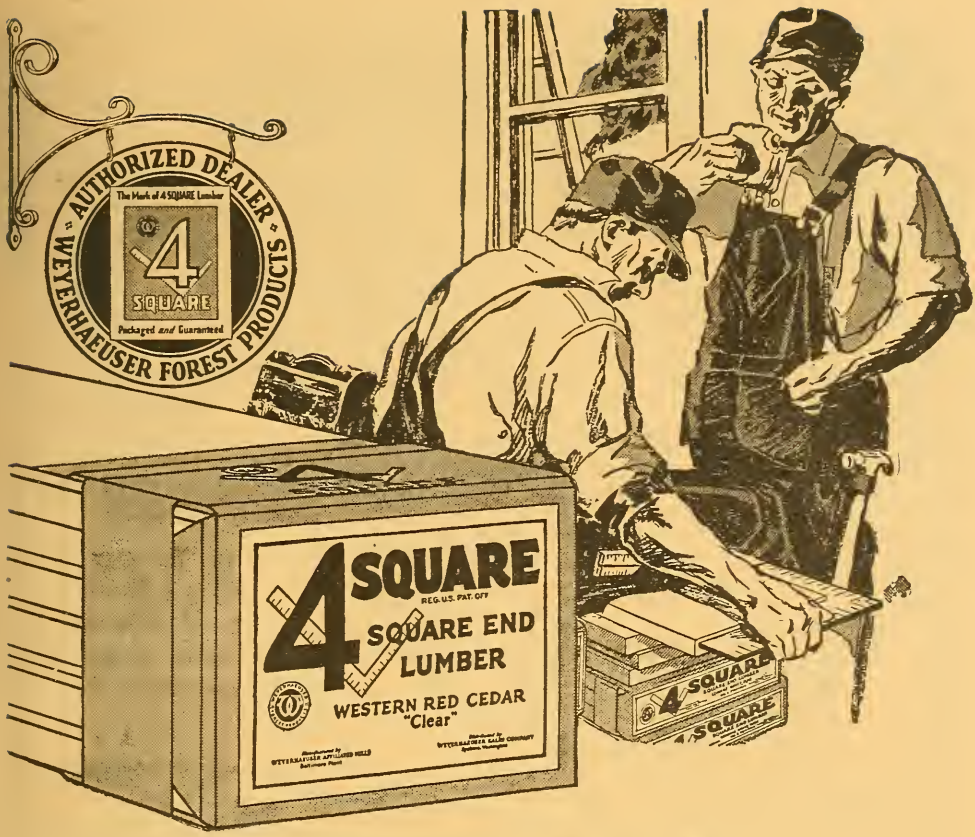
Your dealer carries a complete stock, ask him to show you the style and weight you like. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A" contaning many useful tables.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

3028



It's certainly great LUMBER to work with

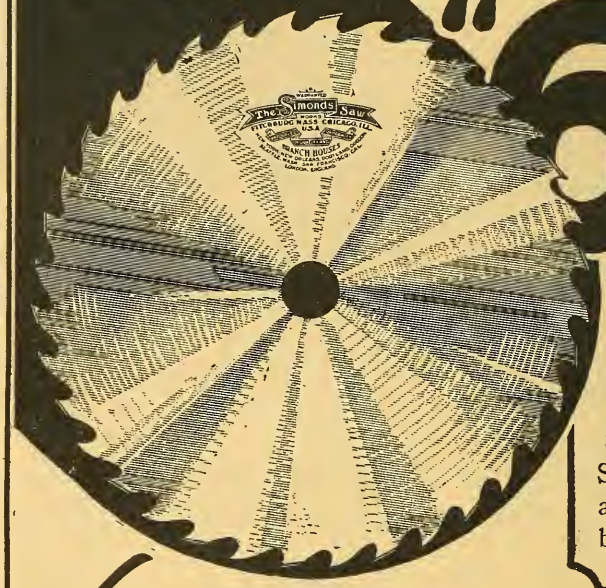
That's what carpenters everywhere are saying about 4-Square Lumber. The contractor who uses it is giving to his job and to his men the best lumber that money can buy.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST., PAUL, MINNESOTA
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., *Distributors*, Spokane, Washington. *District Offices:* Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

SIMONDS "60"



STANDARD

Made to fit any style Electric Hand Sawing Machines, Steel—Tooth shape and temper make it better.

Your Electric Hand Saw Machine is only as good as it's Saw

You don't have to experience the annoyance of a saw that is unsuited for your work. Get the Simonds "60", a circular saw made special for Electric Hand Saw Machines. Do not accept an ordinary saw for it will not give the satisfaction you get from this new Simonds blade. This Saw stands the gaff for hard, fast cutting. The dealer who sells the machines can get this new blade for you.

More Service and Better Hand Saw Filing

Most carpenters know how good the Simonds Special Hand Saw file is. If you want to file more saws and better be sure to tell your dealer you want Simonds Special Hand Saw Files.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Fitchburg, Mass. **Chicago, Ill.**

BULLDOG FURNACE

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper." Leon F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

"Heats as Good as Ever!"
In regard to the Bulldog Furnace: Our furnace has been in use 6 years and it heats as good as ever.—A. Cleopfil, R.F.D. No.1, Rock Port, Mo.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace
"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!" Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

Heats 8 Rooms Instead of One
"My 8 room house has 7 windows on the Northwest side downstairs, so it takes SOME heat! The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in."
Ernest H. Marzoll,
72 South St., Milford, N. H.

Cuts Coal Bills in Half
"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather."
Jess T. Conrad,
1211 W. Arch St. Shamokin, Pa.

No Money Down!

Small monthly payments. Installed almost as easily as a cook stove!

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection.* Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! *Install a Bulldog Furnace.* It comes to you completely erected — goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! In fact, you can install the Bulldog just about as easily as a kitchen cook stove. *Don't* put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost *any* kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

Send for Free Book

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book TODAY!

Bulldog Furnace Co., 19th and California Avenue, Dept. C-169 Chicago, Ill.

Bulldog Furnace Co., Dept. C-169
19th and California Ave., Chicago

Without obligating me, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.

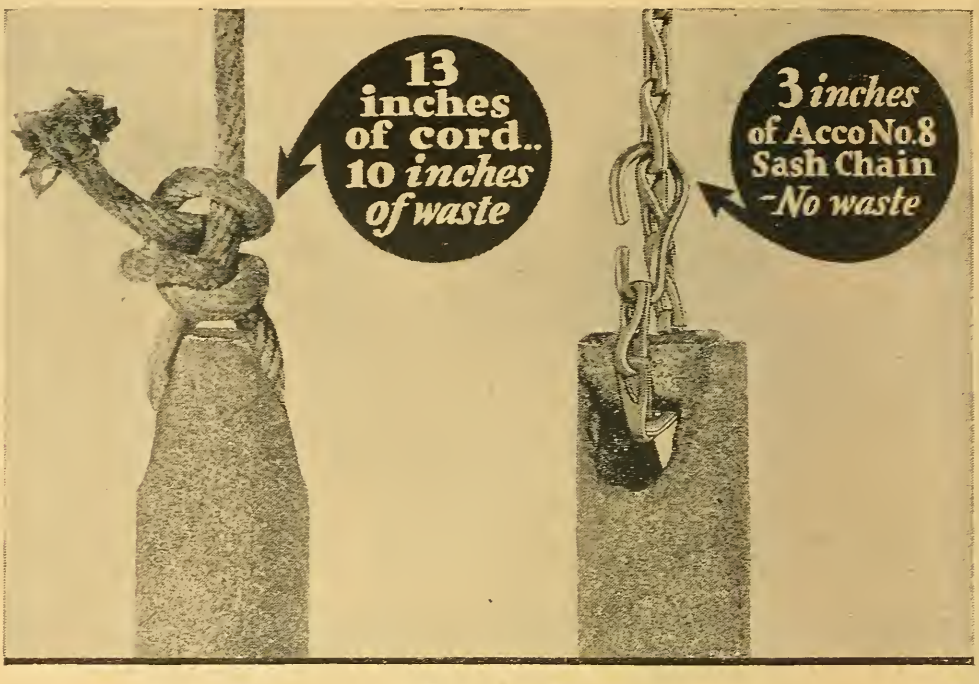
Have you a basement? *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐

Name _____

Street Address _____

Town _____

County _____ *State* _____



. . and also a 25% labor saving with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain . .

Sash is anchored with simple coil

Try ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain next time. You will find that four windows can be hung in the same time that it takes to hang three windows with cord. One hour in four saved.

You will find, too, that 100 feet of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain will hang, on an average, seven windows. (100 feet of cord hangs only five windows, on account of knot wastage.)

These savings are worth making, plus the assurance of a better, longer life job. ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is copper bearing steel—fire proof—will not rot or fray —cannot stretch or shrink.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates perfectly over any cord pulleys

It is not necessary to specify special pulleys. ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is made to operate with mechanical perfection over regular semi-circular grooved pulleys.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *Inc.*
Bridgeport, Connecticut

District Sales Offices: Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco
In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, *Limited*, Niagara Falls, Ontario

ACCO
A Product of the American Chain Company Inc.
Safeguards for Your Safety

"No Jim a Rich Uncle didn't croak — I Just GOT ALIVE to Florkraftsmanship"

FRED SWAN and Jim Erie carpentered many a job together. A slack spell moved Jim to another town. Gossip occasionally drifting back told of Fred's acquiring a nice home; and later that he was sending Fred Jr., to college.

The "honk-honk" of a persistent horn stopped Jim on his way home with his tools from a job. A vaguely familiar, prosperous-looking fellow drew an expensive car up to the curb, and shouted "Hello Jim!"

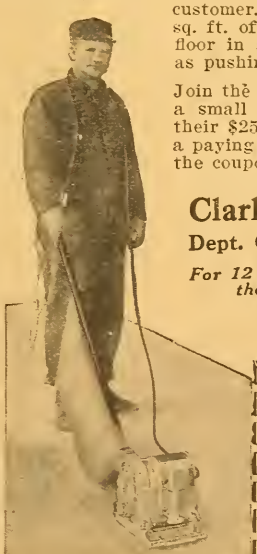
"Hello, Fred," responded Jim. "You look like a million bucks. Did some rich uncle croak?"

"Hardly, Jim," laughed the visitor. "Never had a rich uncle. Just been going ahead by leaps and bounds since I started in business for myself."

"When I left here," he added, "I took up *FlorKraftsmanship*. Started right off bringing in good money—making $25 to $75 a day. Been at it ever since. It all started when I answered the Clarke Sanding Machine Company's ad in 'The Carpenter.' Write them tonight, Jim. You can do what I've done. They'll tell you how."

* * * * *

Why don't you get into FlorKraftsmanship yourself? You are already trained. For less than it costs to buy a good radio you can purchase all the necessary equipment. FlorKraftsmanship—finishing floors with the Clarke Portable Sanding Machine—is profitable. There's big money in it. You can make $25 to $75 a day the year around.



All you need is a Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. You can operate it well in a very few hours time. There is no overhead expense. No extra help—no truck needed. It weighs only 31 pounds complete. Hook it up to any light socket and it will knock off from 2 to 20 coats of varnish or shellac, and refinish the floor so that it will delight your customer. Puts a flawless finish on 800 to 2000 sq. ft. of new floor, or 300 to 1000 sq. ft. of old floor in a day. It's easy work. Almost as easy as pushing a vacuum cleaner and no dust.

Join the 1,633 ex-carpenters who have left behind a small daily wage and are now salting away their $25 to $75 a day. Be your own boss. Have a paying business. Get the full facts today. Mail the coupon *NOW*.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.

Dept. C-38, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

For 12 years, manufacturers and originators of the Clarke Portable Sanding Machine.

Mail Today

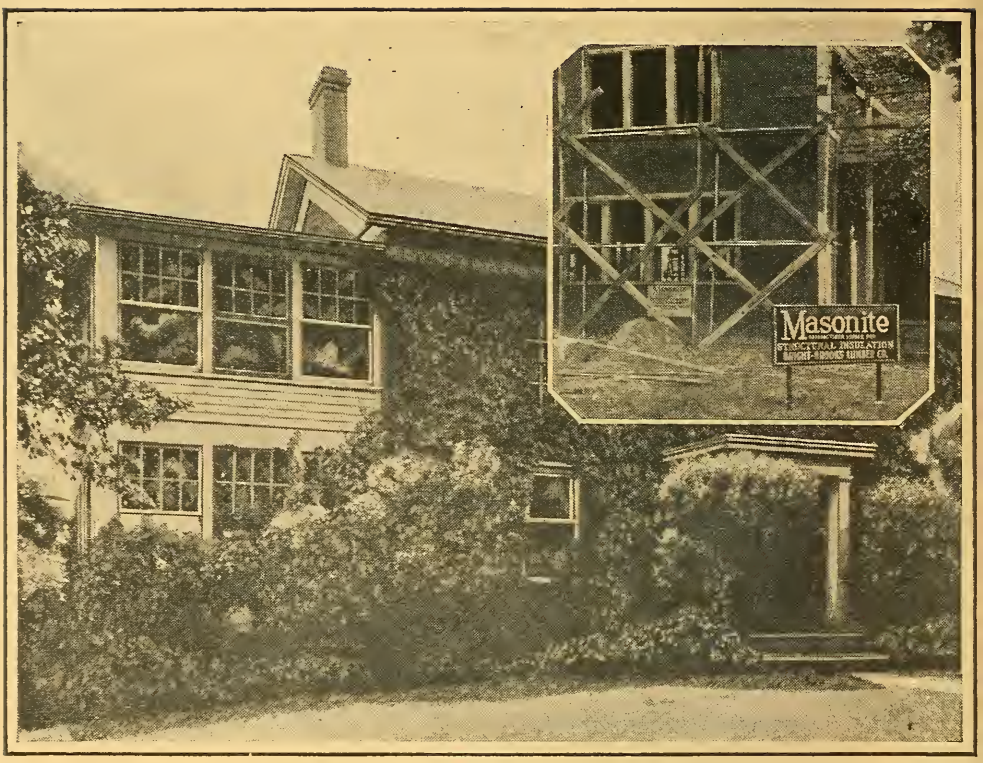
CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.,
Dept. C-38, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me all the facts on the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander—no obligation to me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____



Summer home of A. A. Lane, near Cleveland, Ohio

Ninety-five years old —*remodeled with* Masonite

It is never too late, it seems, to remodel with Masonite, the all-wood insulating board. This fine old house, which has stood for ninety-five years, recently gave carpenters a remodeling job. Now it is starting on a new career of usefulness.

Masonite Structural Insulation is used on walls and ceilings. In some of the rooms the Masonite is left in its natural state and paneled. In other rooms wall paper is applied directly to the Masonite boards.

In every locality there are old houses which offer carpenters opportunities for profitable remodeling. In new construction, too, this all-wood insulation is convenient to use—never harms good tools.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 813 111 W. Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

When you *buy your next* Hammer

IT is the grip . . . the feel . . . the performance of a tool that counts. Cheap tools are too *expensive* for your use. You know that a poor tool does poor work, and mighty little of that.

When you buy your next hammer, give some thought to the features you need in such a tool.

You need a full face, for accurate nail driving.

You need the weight centered in the head, so that the tool has a natural *fall.*

You need sharp nipper claws that will bite in and pull the slimmest brad or a husky, headless nail.

You need a special curve to the claws to give greater leverage when drawing stubborn nails.

You need a wedge which will enable you to keep the head safe and tight *all the time.*

You need balance,—that "something" in the feel of a hammer which makes it seem alive in your hand.

Plumb knows you need these features because Plumb went out among carpenters and *found out.* Then, and only then, they produced the Plumb Nail Hammer,—a tool for expert craftsmen.

Next time you stop in a hardware store, ask to see a Plumb, with the Red Handle and Black Head. Grip it and swing it. Think what its special features would mean on every job you tackle.

Maybe it is time for your old hammer to retire. You pay only $1.50 for a new Plumb, and it will give you years of service and satisfaction.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC.
Phila., U. S. A.

Plumb's Finest

For those tool lovers who want the finest hammer made, Plumb designed the Autograf. Full polished head, stamped Plumb in gold inlay; octagon face and handle; clear second growth hickory handle, double tested. Price $2.00. At your dealer or write us.

Disston *Steel* and *Temper* give a better cutting edge

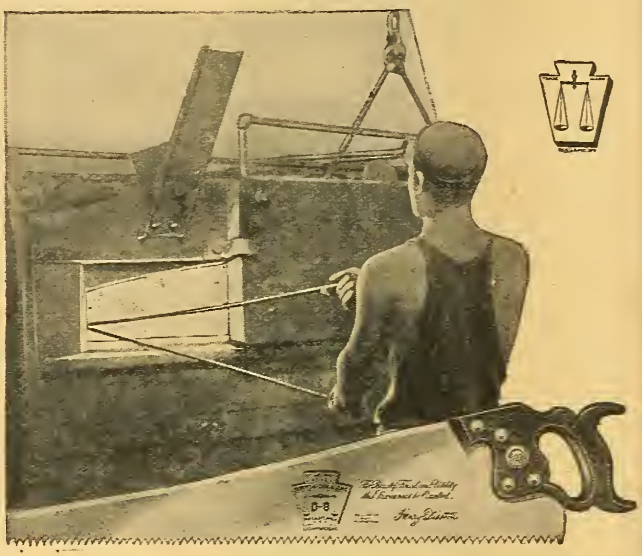
DISSTON Hand Saws always have been famous for their steel, their temper, their edge-holding qualities.

The steel is *Disston* Steel, made by Disston in the Disston Steel Works.

Disston Steel has life and stamina. It serves the saw user better, because it takes a better temper and stays sharp longer. Disston skill creates this perfect temper.

The *new* Disston Hand Saws, now on sale at all good hardware stores, are the finest hand saws Disston ever made. They have back of them the skill of three generations of saw makers.

These new saws are more beautiful, with a higher polish, a finer finish. They are narrower and lighter, to run easier and cut faster. They have the improved Disston True-Taper Grind, which gives better clearance, with better balance.



In the new Disston line you can get your favorite model — light-weight (ship pattern), or regular pattern (standard width) blade.

Six Advantages

1—Lighter Blades
—for easier cutting

2—Narrower Blades
—save strength

3—True-Taper Grind
—for faster cutting

4—Thin, yet Stiff
—for true running

5—New Handles
—give better balance

6—Disston Steel
—stays sharp longer

See these new Disston Hand Saws at your hardware dealer's. The instant you take one in your hand you will realize that it is the saw you want.

A copy of "The Disston Saw, Tool and File Book" will be sent free on request.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLIX—No. 8. | INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1929 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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Anticipation

Anticipation is the oil that feeds
The flame of life. It is the siren fair
That sings at twilight in the hollow reeds,
And drowns the moaning discord of
despair.

Nay, now in darkest night it comes to me—
It dulls the edge of present care;
Blots from the tablets of the memory
What hath been ill, or is inscribing there
In golden letters that which yet be
Of earth's good things my individual
share.

And should the days be drear in age,
And disappointment part of mine estate,
With Fortune I shall not a warfare wage,
But sing my song as now—as now
anticipate.

—George Frederick Cameron.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

WHEN we reflect over the history of the past and examine the status now of our great movement, we must realize that we have accomplished wonders with only a part of the working men and women mobilized into an organized movement. It is a primary requisite—a primary necessity—a universal, vital problem of our age, organization of working men and women—organization of skilled and unskilled workers.

It matters not whether the man digs in the ditch or whether he is the most skilled craftsman laying the last brick upon a 30-story building; it matters not whether he is an artist or a musician,—tempermental and emotional, or whether he is the most common laborer in America, his essential primary requirement is organization, the mobilization of the workers' economic strength into a compact, strong organization; and in my judgment the whole policy of the workers' organization should be to carry home that truth and that fact—the necessity of organization.

Our great movement has made progress in spite of tremendous obstacles and difficulties. We have grown and expanded in strength and influence helping workers in and outside of the Organized Labor movement; bringing benefits directly to our membership and indirectly to those not associated with us, and as we examine the record and the pages of the past I think we can safely say that our organization has made tremendous progress in spite of tremendous difficulties.

But, there are those who become impatient. We are all impatient. Perhaps we could all be classified as in the impatient class. We would like to go faster and to make greater progress. We would like to reach our ideals at once, but human experience has taught us and shown us that in all lines of human endeavor there is no short cut to the millennium. Our struggle is a part of the struggle of the ages. I refer to our Organized Labor movement.

There are those who would have us follow some other policy than that adopted by the American Federation of Labor in conventions assembled. Many of them are honest in their judgment, sincere in their protestations and earnest in their enthusiastic endeavors to persuade the American Federation of Labor to follow some other course; but those of us who have been associated with this movement all our lives are determined that our great movement shall never be misled, that our efforts shall not be thwarted, that we are not to be diverted from our fixed purpose to raise and advance, through practical, tried means and methods, the economic social and industrial interests of the workers of our great country.

I want to say, with all the emphasis I possess, that so far as we are able to prevent it our great movement will not pause in its constructive work to experiment in the field of untried theories. We are not going to risk the lives and fortunes of five million workers in the following any will-o-the-wisp, or any fancy fantastic visionary process. There are those who find fault with the policies of the American Federation of Labor and there are those who unjustifiably condemn the officers and leaders of the American Federation of Labor because, true to their calling, they are carrying out the policies laid down by the American Federation of Labor. These men, accepting official positions as leaders of a movement composed of millions of working men and women, would be false to themselves and false to the movement if they would betray the workers by attempting to substitute some other policy than that outlined by the supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor.

Where are the policies of our movement originated, laid down and formed? Who is it that originates our policies? If we would listen to some we would believe that it is the so-called reactionary leaders of our movement that formulate its policies, outline its plans and dominate the millions of working men and women in the American Federation of Labor.

But, the facts are that in accordance with the democratic policy of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, our policies are formed by the membership of the American Federation of Labor in conventions assembled. Forty-eight conventions of the American Federation of Labor have been held since it was instituted, forty-eight meetings of the supreme tribunal, forty-eight congresses of Labor have assembled in America, and at these forty-eight congresses the workers have expressed themselves through their chosen representatives.

Is there any man or woman who dares charge the millions of workers in America with sending representatives to these congresses, repeatedly, who misrepresent them? There is no institution in America more democratic than the American Federation of Labor. It is democratic in organization, in formation and in construction. The conventions of the American Federation of Labor are open forums where every delegate is given an opportunity to express himself, free discussion of every question that may be presented to the convention, and it is out of that open forum discussion, it is out of this supreme consideration of the questions that affect the interests of working men and women in America that our policies come. It is the workers that shape these policies; it is the workers that originate them; it is the workers that formulate them. And, it is the officers of the American Federation of Labor who are charged with the responsibility of carrying these policies into effect.

If there are any men or women who doubt for a single moment the truthfulness of the statement, let them join our movement, if they do not already belong; let them be elected by a central body, State Federation of Labor, a local union, or by the membership of an International Union, come to our convention, introduce their resolutions and get on the floor and defend them. You will find out whether the convention is dominated by its officers; whether it is composed of free, independent thinking men and women; and you will find, when the discussion takes place and the vote is taken that it is a true expression of the sentiment of the delegates in attendance at the convention.

There are those who charge the American Federation of Labor with being reactionary; with being self-satisfied. They charge its officers with either the commission of crimes or the failure to do the things they should do. One of the charges that I have noticed made in some quarters refers to the indifference of the American Federation of Labor toward the care of working men and women when they reach the point of superannuation. We are charged with being opposed to old age pensions, with the care of the sick and with those who are unemployed; with being indifferent toward the introduction and passage of social justice legislation, both in the states and in the nation.

It is surprising indeed, that any man or woman would attempt to mislead the working people and the public by making such unfounded accusations. It is loose talk not founded on fact, because the facts do not show that such is or was the case.

I wish to state positively, that the American Federation of Labor is not only interested in the development of a wise legislative program, covering old age pensions, in the development of social justice legislation, that will bring relief to injured workers and the dependents of killed employes, to those suffering from occupational diseases, but we are also interested in the great subject of unemployment, of machine displacement. We are interested in every condition of the worker, and I make this positive statement that the record will show that the American Federation of Labor has led in the development of all these humane processes.

Workers compensation legislation passed in the different states was secured through the influence of the American Federation of Labor.

And over and over through the different states you will find the officials of the State Federations of Labor, of the city central bodies, the representatives of National and International unions in the legislative halls presenting the demands for legislation that would help and protect the best interests of working men and women.

I examined some of our own figures in an effort to find out just what our great labor movement has been doing in relieving distress and suffering.

I find that in 1925 the Organized Labor movement, the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor spent for Sick, $1,842,292.48; Death, $11,020,652.55; Unemployment, $1,658,327.05; Old Age, $2,823,145.45; Disability, $950,963.35; Miscellaneous, $2,220,-

932.05; total benefits paid, 1925, $20,-516,312.93.

1926

Sick, $2,572,113.29; Death, $15,609,-234.81; Unemployment, $702,585.36; Old Age, $2,953,290.01; Disability, $3,-092,317.09; Miscellaneous, $2,013,-099.09; total benefits paid, 1926, $26,-942,639.65.

1927

Sick, $2,793,858.91; Death, $15,724,-820.76; Unemployment, $690,206.42; Old Age, $4,348,935.94; Disability, $2,-968,163.57; Miscellaneous, $1,743,-804.70; total benefits paid, 1927, $28-269,790.30.

In the three years mentioned our great Organized Labor movement paid out of the pockets of working men for sick, death, unemployment, old age, disability and miscellaneous benefits to their fellow members, $75,728,742.88.

In addition to that some International Unions have built splendid homes to care for their aged members. Many of our organizations have provided definitely and beyond peradventure of a doubt that no member of their organizations shall suffer in his old age.

There are organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which provide that no member, whether sick or disabled, or old, shall become an object of charity.

This work has been done by our great Organized Labor movement. It is being done. We will carry it on until we find some better way, but in carrying on until we find that better way we are determined that the aged and the sick and the infirm and the out of work so far as we are able to give them relief shall be cared for by the trade union movement of the United States of America.

It has been our great Organized Labor movement that has led in this great economic movement of raising wages, of shortening the hours of labor, of bringing a great deal more enjoyment, of more leisure, into the lives of working men and women.

We have fought the sweat shops with all its evils. We have led in our legislative program, we have led in the fight for retirement legislation for Government employes, in the fight for the exercise of a greater amount of leisure for these splendid working men and women.

We are now challenging those who would throw on the scrap heap of America men and women who reach middle age and it is our movement that will lead in the development of public opinion against this inhuman procedure, because, while we find it necessary to adjust and readjust ourselves to the changes which take place economically and otherwise, we are determined that there shall not, under any circumstances be established a human scrap heap in the United States of America.

We know, of course, that there are those who believe in a different philosophy than that which has been developed by the American Federation of Labor, and in connection with this matter may I refer again to the fact that forty-eight meetings of the supreme tribunal have been held and the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor represents today the best judgment of all those who participated in these forty-eight meetings of the American labor movement.

There are those of us who believe that working men and women should enjoy the largest amount of economic freedom possible under any social order or any governmental regulation. On the other hand, there are those who believe that the state is supreme, that the individual must be regarded as only a part of the state, controlled and dominated by the state, and that through this paternalistic policy, if you please, the state may confer upon the workers all the blessings and privileges to which the state determines they are entitled. We are opposed to that philosophy. We shall fight it wherever it presents itself. We do not believe in a strikeless America. We believe that working men and women may exercise the right to strike whenever the pressure reaches the point where they are called upon to strike. And we do not believe that governmental political order should be established where any strike could be regarded as a strike against the nation itself. And that is what some preach, who believe in a philosophy directly opposite to that announced and followed by the American Federation of Labor.

And the American Federation of Labor cares not what may be the name of this philosophy, let it be practiced in a nation dominated by a so-called proletarian control or in a nation dominated by a dictator, we are opposed to it in any form.

THE TOOL BORROWER

(By H. H. Siegele)

FEW carpenters, if any, work very long at their trade without borrowing tools. Even though a man may have a complete set of tools, and several tools of each of several kinds, nevertheless, there always are occasions when it becomes necessary to borrow tools from his associates. Whatever we might say in this article about tool borrowing, we want to make it clear here in the beginning that we are not condemning legitimate tool borrowing. By legitimate tool borrowing we mean borrowing tools under circumstances that justify it. When one man has a tool, or tools that some other man needs, because his own are not at hand, plain common sense justifies borrowing such tools from those who have them near at hand. There are perhaps no carpenters who are not willing to lend tools, when the borrower is fair and reasonable with his requests. Too often the tool borrower seems to think that borrowing a tool is almost, if not altogether, equal to purchasing it. It is not an uncommon thing to find that after someone has used a borrowed tool for an unreasonable length of time, the owner when he wants it back, must, in order to have it returned peacefully, employ all of his diplomatic resources. Yes, fellows that borrow tools, often get mad when they have to return them, speaking about objectionable tool borrowing. On the other hand, the owner of the tools, in those fellows eyes, should always "keep sweet," no matter how long he has to wait for the return of his tools.

Tool borrowers with short memories should be reminded in due time, that certain borrowed tools have not been returned. It is not uncharitable or unkind to let tools out on conditions that they be returned as soon as the work for which they were borrowed, is done. The tool borrower who borrows tools without permission, is a nuisance on any job, and is almost as bad as the tool thief. We wonder whether any of our readers ever spent so much time looking for tools, that he actually blushed, only to find in the end that the particular tool he was looking for, was borrowed by someone who hardly saw fit to go through the formalities of asking for permission. Those borrowers might well be called step-brothers to tool thieves. It is a very small matter to ask for permission to use tools, of a fellow craftsman, and there is no reason why anyone should fail to do so. Carpenters, as rule, are usually more than willing to help out in this way, and when they do, it is no more than fair that the tool borrower should show enough respect to them, to ask for whatever tools he may want. Right in this connection it should be remembered that common sense is a mighty fine thing to practice, even in this tool-borrowing business. If a man needs a tool, which is lying close by him, and the owner of the tool is away, it would be unreasonable, to say the least, for him to spend time finding the owner in order to obtain permission to use the tool. And again, when two men are working together continuously, permission to use each other's tools is not necessary. Silence, in such cases, always gives the consent.

Everything else being equal, borrowed tools do not give the satisfaction nor the results, that tools that one is used to will. Whenever a carpenter, especially if he is an apprentice discovers that borrowing is becoming a habit with him, he should begin immediately to break that habit.

Borrowing pencils, while that is often necessary, many times causes a great deal of inconvenience. A man borrows a pencil of a carpenter and forgets to return it. Presently, the carpenter needs his pencil, but must hunt up the man who borrowed it before he can go on with his work; consequently, in a very short time, perhaps, several men are either kept idle or made to work under difficulties, all because some fellow borrowed a pencil. A good remedy for the pencil-borrowing nuisance, is to carry a short pencil in a pocket, and when someone wants to borrow a pencil, let him have it.

If tools, when they are borrowed, are sharp, they should be sharp when they are returned. If in using a borrowed tool, one causes unrepairable damage to it, it should be made good with the owner, on returning the tool. If damage

is done to a borrowed tool, that can be repaired; the repaired tool should be as good as the tool was when it was borrowed. If, for some reason, repairing causes depreciation in value, the difference in value should be paid by the borrower to the owner. If borrowed tools are stolen or lost while they are in the possession of the borrower, they should be replaced with new tools.

Borrowed tools should never be returned without letting the owner know about it. Throwing tools down, on returning them, in a hap-hazard way, cannot be too severely condemned. If a tool is legitimately borrowed and returned in as good condition as it was when it was borrowed, the borrower should not forget to show his appreciation by saying "Thank you," to the lender.

FLORIDA IN PREHISTORIC TIMES

DR. G. G. SIMPSON (Scientist) of the American Museum of National History in New York in a lecture at the Florida State College, Tallahassee in the middle of February, 1929, said:

"Florida formerly, as now, was favored with a mild climate. Even when most of North America was covered with the great glacial ice sheets Florida was sunny and warm and consequently great hordes of animals sought refuge here. These animals left abundant fossil remains. The remains having been found here of the horse, the camel, the tortoise armadillo, the ground sloth, the tapir, the mastadon, the rhinoceros, and the huge mammoth.

"You may find remains of pliocene animals almost everywhere below the surface in Florida, especially in Central Florida. The vicinity of Tallahassee is one of the most important fossil fields in the country.

"In prehistoric times the mastadon, an elephant-like animal, really the ancestor of the elephant of today lived. He had tusks in the lower and upper jaws, but the elephant of today does not have them in the lower jaw. This extinct animal was small when compared with the modern elephant, but he had the same general build.

"A beaver-like animal, known as 'castoroidesohioensis,' formerly lived in Florida, but migrated to South America, where it is now found. Short-faced bears, sabre-toothed tigers, which lived on thick-skinned animals and Florida Manatees, also formerly roamed the Florida jungles."

THE TIMBER SHORTAGE MYTH

(By The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association)

FIFTY years ago, Carl Schurz, then Secretary of the Interior, ventured to place a time limit on the life of the lumber industry. He predicted that by 1900 the supply of timber would be so far exhausted that it would be economically unprofitable to manufacture lumber on any large commercial scale. The fatal year came and went and the lumber industry continued in full blast. In the meantime other prophets arose and extended the life of the industry another twenty-five years, and current predictions add forty years of grace after lumber's doom had been pronounced, signed and sealed a half century earlier.

The fact that all previous prophecies have gone awry justifies careful consideration of the lumber industry and its potentialities. Will this country ever actually experience a timber famine? Can we place a time limit on the life of the lumber industry? Apparently all attempts to do so heretofore have failed. A review of the industry's activities, past and present, warrants the assertion that there will never be an end to the lumber industry in this country.

For three centuries the American forests have supplied the timber to house the nation. When the first colonial settlers hewed their fortresses and dwellings from the primeval trees in New England, there was in what is known now as the United States apparently an inexhaustible supply of timber, estimated at 5,200 billion board feet. Theirs was as much a problem of clearing the land

as of obtaining the material from which to provide shelter. As the forests close at hand were exhausted of available timber, the more distant forests were tapped. Thus the lumber industry became a migratory industry, moving and shifting to regions where trees were in greatest abundance, from the white pine forests of Maine to the Adirondacks; thence to Pennsylvania, across the continent to the Lake region, down to the yellow pine of the south and finally to the tremendous pine, fir and redwood stands of the Pacific coast.

True, the lumberman in the early days was interested only in cutting trees. As long as there was an adequate supply of raw material for his business, he was not constrained to divert his attention to the matter of growing trees. With millions of acres of land covered by forests, it was almost impossible to imagine that the time would come when America would lack an adequate timber supply.

Today, after three hundred years of cutting and clearing, our forests still are well supplied with timber. David T. Mason, forest economist, estimates our remaining stand of softwood timber at one thousand three hundred forty-nine billion board feet,—timber enough to provide a five-room frame bungalow for every inhabitant of the United States. If these present stands of softwood timber were utilized at the current rate of consumption—about 30 billion feet a year—without replacing a single tree, they would last about forty-five years.

But lumbering of the present generation is a dual enterprise. The large lumber manufacturer is engaged not merely in the business of cutting trees but also in that of growing trees. Necessarily the business of growing trees had to be delayed until the supply reached a point where it became profitable to reforest. The mid-western pioneers did not start to raise cattle on any large scale until they had killed off the major portion of the buffalo herds roaming their plains.

Fortunately for the nation, the many industries dependent upon the forests for their raw material and the million two hundred thousand workers who find employment in the lumber and allied industries, wood is a potentially inexhaustible resource. Forests may be cut, but forests may be made to grow again. That is exactly what is taking place!

A recent conference in Chicago of lumbermen, paper and pulp manufacturers and others revealed the fact that 21,000,000 acres of forest land in the United States—approximately one-sixth of our remaining virgin stand—were on a sustained yield basis; that is, perpetually renewable. Large lumber companies in the south, in the northwest, in California and the Lake region maintain forestry departments for the purpose of renewing the growth on their cut-over lands. They are not waiting for nature to do the job, but are cutting, logging, planting and otherwise conducting their operations in a manner to insure a permanent supply of timber.

In the South more than 60 percent of the yellow pine manufactured is taken from second and third growth timber. All through New England, New York and Pennsylvania, little sawmills are springing up everywhere to handle the second, third and even fourth growth timber. Great operations in California and the northwest are conducted on the most scientific basis with particular care to the future of the forests.

The men who have invested billions of dollars in the lumber industry in lands, plants and machinery, are not fearful they will have to scrap their businesses because of a shortage of raw material. They are firmly convinced this country will never be faced by a timber famine, for they are growing trees, even more trees than nature provided, for the future needs of the country to insure an everlasting timber supply.

LABOR SUNDAY

HAVING regard for the need of keeping constantly before the masses of our people the highest ideals of our Labor Movement and the requirement of our people for the complete fullness of life in all things, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declares as follows:

The Labor Movement of America demands for all of our people the full benefit of the life-giving forces of our marvelous civilization through constantly increasing wages and improvement of working conditions and through

a reasonable and proper reduction in the hours of work.

The Labor Movement of America demands for the wage-earners, and for all who serve usefully in any capacity, a sound and just economic basis for life and freedom in the fullest meaning of those terms.

The Labor Movement of America has ever had high regard for the development of the ethical and the spiritual in life, realizing the right of all humanity to partake freely of the great satisfaction that comes to enrich life as a result.

The Labor Movement of our country, recognizing the fact that all freedom and all higher development of life rest upon first providing assurance of the essentials of existence, has first demanded economic justice as a basis for all other things.

But the Labor Movement always has taught that the material is essential to something higher, and that the inspiration of our movement has its deepest springs in something above and beyond the material.

The Labor Movement strives for economic improvement with unrelenting zeal and fidelity because economic improvement is the first fundamental requisite; but it holds out to all mankind a flaming torch lighting the way to a greater fullness of life, to complete realization of the finer and nobler aspirations of the mind and soul.

The Labor Movement fixes as its goal nothing less than the complete richness of life, without limitation of any kind, the attainment of the complete human ideal, in all of its economic, ethical and spiritual implications.

Through the inspiration of our Labor Movement, the Sunday preceding Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September each year, has come into general national observance as Labor Sunday. On this day it is fitting to give thought to the aspirations of Labor and to find in what way the soul of Labor may give thought and expression to its longings.

Because of the aims and aspirations here set forth, we hold it fitting that all churches draw close to their altars the soul of Labor on the coming Labor Sunday and that the men and women of Labor everywhere make special effort to cooperate with the churches and to secure the cooperation of the churches with them, in order that there may be in the churches everywhere on that day a great unison of expression in behalf of a higher, nobler life for the masses of our people; and in order that there may be everywhere a concentration to the cause of human betterment, particularly in those things that lead to ethical and spiritual growth—in those things that give flower and fruit to the great ideals of our Labor Movement, the embodiment and the expression of the idealism of our people.

May Labor Sunday each year bring home to the masses of our people the great good that humanity may yet achieve, the lofty heights to which it may climb, the inspiration and the enrichment to be found in the great American Labor Movement, which is the hope of the millions who toil.

We ask also that Labor Day, the great holiday of the toiling masses, dedicated to them and to their cause, be ennobled and enriched by an expression of the same spirit, the same high idealism and purpose, the same uplifting, inspiring search for the fullness of life and the same determination to achieve triumph over all ills and wrongs through our great movement in its ethical and spiritual aspects, as well as through its purely economic operations.

WASTE, NOT HIGH WAGES, MAKES BUILDING COSTLY

(By Morton C. Tuttle)

SO FAR as its buildings are concerned, the United States is like unto a family which has grown rich. As its wealth has increased, so has the bill for its raiment. Even as the head of the family may at times question the soundness of the family purchases of clothes, so we hear now and again querulous comments on the "cost of building." Now "the cost of building" like the cost of the family clothes is important, yet of equal importance some-

times is "the cost of what we are building," for it must be noted that the structures we are building today are not as simple as those of a few years ago. Father may suspect, and still fail to prove, that daughter's clothes are costing more than they should. His daughter is not buying the sort of clothes her mother used to buy. Buildings follow the way of clothes and are by no means as simple.

It is only a very few decades since the carpenters and the masons and the gasfitters and the plumbers built complete the schoolhouse which was the pride of its day. When the old schoolhouse is replaced, however, twenty or more trades will be needed to complete a new structure which will be no more satisfactory for today than the old one was for the earlier time. Apart from the division of labor, new requirements have appeared as a matter of course, to meet new tastes and new standards.

Were we to attempt to compare the costs of the new building with those of the old schoolhouse, we would quickly note how the old order has changed. In the old schoolhouse, for instance, no electricians took part. There were no thermostats. A janitor determined and held to his determination as to how much heat was to be supplied to the building. In the old schoolhouse was no elaborate ventilating system, involving fans and ducts for carrying fresh air throughout the building. For the same reason, there was no occasion for special framing around the floor openings through which the ducts pass. Floor surfaces of the old schoolhouse were all wood. In the new school five different kinds of floor surfaces are used and these are laid by men specialized in five different trades. The old school was built of brick with wooden timbers. The new school may be of concrete framed with steel. Similar change and increase of detail can be found in any sort of a building from a cowbarn to an office building.

The efficiency of labor and higher wage levels come into the argument. When "the cost of building" comes under discussion—and the discussion starts whenever a building does—one very promptly begins to hear unfavorable comments on the willingness, the effectiveness and the skill of the construction forces on the job. Occasionally the general contractor and the various sub-contractors do not escape this review. Nevertheless, I hold the opinion and I believe that I can adduce some evidence to show that our modern union labor men, skilled and unskilled, work quite as intelligently and quite as effectively as ever their forefathers did. I am certain that they average to be in better shape for work of a Monday morning than ever their forefathers were. As for wages, it is a fact that the men who are building our modern structures are paid three and four times as much as their more versatile fathers received.

The complexity of our buildings and our higher wage levels, natural accompaniments of our higher standards of living that they are, however, do not account for the high cost of building. Facts will show rather that a significant part of this high cost is unnecessary waste resulting directly from strange failure to adapt procedure to modern requirements; but that better building values are definitely within reach of those owners who will face their problem and apply to its solution a few of the simple principles to which they owe their own business success. I want to discuss here some of these fundamental yet commonly overlooked causes for the high cost of present-day building.

Using again the parallel between the cost of daughter's clothes and the cost of a new building, it may be that daughter has bought very economically a dress of a kind that is far more expensive than its use justifies. Looking at the matter in one way, she is a close buyer. Looking at the matter more broadly, she is extravagant. Just as in clothes, there is a wide field for selection in buildings.

Primary considerations in building are type, size, arrangement and choice of materials. I have observed the building of factories for manufacturing similar metal products, for instance, where some were built of brick and timber, some of steel with timber floors, some of steel frame with concrete floors and others of all concrete construction.

Here were four types of structures serving practically like purposes but varying probably 20 percent in cost. If the less expensive type was as adequate for the purpose as its particular owner believed, then, however efficiently the

other buildings were built they were extravagant.

I have known warehouses for bulky, lightweight merchandise to vary 20 percent in size only because of different arrangement of the storage space and facilities. If by better arrangement a smaller building will provide adequate facilities, then the building of a larger one, other things being equal, spells waste.

A new building looks so convincing and so fine that it is often difficult to realize that the particular building going up may not be at all the sort of building that should be built. If the building chosen is not of the most economical type, not of the most economical arrangement and size, and not of the most economical materials, this only means that, before a single sod is turned, values have been lost which no subsequent savings of method or purchase can restore.

Assume that the proper type of building has been selected, that its size and arrangement are correct, then consider that the building is made up of many parts, some of which require ingenuity and much time to assemble. You will find that for almost every part of the construction there is available a selection of details, whose designing or assembling costs vary widely. From the angle of sound engineering, use or appearance, the extra cost of a detail may yield no extra value whatever. Yet it commonly happens that complicated details are used where simpler details are available; that costly materials are used where economical materials will suffice.

Obviously, an economical structure is the sum of economical details. Yet the average building design will not bear the test of intelligent cost analysis. I have known the steel frame of a building to be so designed that sorting its members was like sorting jackstraws out of a pot. Structurally, the framing was sound but an equally sound, equally useful and much less expensive frame could have been achieved with fewer parts. I have known 8 percent to be saved in the total cost of a simple factory building by leaving out a useless line in the brickwork and changing very moderately the spacing of columns. It is my deliberate judgment that the cost of buildings designed by all but a few of the truly great designing offices cost on the average 5 percent more than they need to cost.

Any great designer is eager to learn from the men who build and the greatest of the designers do have an astonishing fund of information of the practical sort developed by a builder and his cost accountants. Only the great offices, however, can maintain a practical expert on costs. In the general case, the working out of details of plans and specifications must be delegated to men who are only theoretically trained; and one of the awful sights of nature is that of such a subordinate searching a handbook for the most economical way to accomplish some practical result.

I have seen plumbing organizations in consequence trying economically to execute a design more complicated and impracticable than any plumber would tolerate from his own organization. Yet because this extravagant arrangement was prescribed on the plans and specifications, good workmen in truth sweat hard to get the thing together, and the owner to pay for it, and the effort was wasted.

Basing their appeal on the fact that the average of designs and specifications can be so simplified, it is little wonder that a new profession of practical cost-engineering is coming into the building trade, and with real promise of successful achievement.

Just as a building under construction looks convincing and fine, so the tremendous detail and accumulated knowledge embodied in a set of plans and specifications is apt to impress an owner as the final solution of a building problem.

On the contrary, a set of plans and specifications must in many particulars be the solution of imagined conditions. No one, however experienced, can at a given time foresee all the conditions which must be coped with weeks or months later.

An owner may change his mind or desire additions or deductions. New conditions arising during the course of the work may recommend changes. The designer, seeing his plans taking actual form, may discover better ways of solving his problems. If such changes result in additions to the original plans and specifications their costs are known in the building trade as "extras."

I cannot say how many hundred times in the past twenty-five years I have heard engineers and architects say that they built this or that large building "without paying a single dollar for extras." One may make his own estimate of what rigidity has cost the various owners in lost satisfaction and values.

On the other hand, desirable changes may very well be in the direction of simplification or deductions from original plans. A designer who lays out the foundations of a building, for instance, may have at most a few borings and test pits from which he can test the bearing quality of the soil. If these explorations indicate some of the soil to be of doubtful character, considerations of safety may compel him to design expensive foundations capable throughout of carrying the specified loads under the worst conditions indicated by the borings, only to have the actual excavations reveal no such need for expense. Even where reforming the plans and specifications would make for such heavy savings as in this case, however, it must be admitted that it oftentimes is more satisfactory to carry the job through without change than it would be to enter into the interminable difficulties so commonly met in trying to make a reasonable adjustment with the general contractor or sub-contractors involved. Yet passing over such matters does not conceal the fact that there are millions and millions of dollars of waste involved in thus building to the imagined conditions rather than to the actual conditions of a job.

The difficulty lies, if you will, in the antiquated business relationships so frequently used. An owner can hardly expect to get superior results when the natural tendency of a contract is to penalize the development of new ideas by his designer and make of the builder an opponent under pressure to profit through light allowances for deductions and heavy charges for extras. If the owner, in the beginning, chooses for his job a contractual arrangement which does not encourage the cooperation of designer and builder in his, owner's, behalf, he can hardly expect to obtain the extra economies, values and satisfactions which full and natural cooperation alone can secure.

That "time is money" is particularly true in a building operation. Interest charges or loss of interest and profits on an idle and unavailable investment are an obvious price of delay. The sum of such unnecessary losses plus the price paid to the contractor constitutes the true cost of the work. Any business man will be challenged by that stern inescapable fact. Others, perhaps, will see this cost of delay in terms of a new dormitory unready for promised occupancy at the beginning of a school year; the prolonged suffering incident to unncessary delay in the completion of a hospital or the inconvenience of an unfinished home. In any case, a needless delay in completing a building operation is waste.

Now a building operation is performed by a procession of trades, one following the other and each dependent for its progress on the progress made by the trades preceding and accompanying it. The procession starts with the steam shovel or the pile driver, followed by the foundation builders, then come the steel men and masons and so on until the dirty men who have done the rough work are chased off the job by white-coated painters who finish with nicety the inside of the structure. One trade cannot proceed without another. Their materials must arrive in a streamline. The whole performance interlocks. The progress schedule for a modern construction job is a complicated time-table fixing the arrival and departure of these different trades.

It would be just as wise to deploy platoons of green recruits throughout a West Point battalion as it is to throw into a building operation ignorant or incompetent sub-contractors; and yet, very commonly, sub-contractors of all degrees of inepititude can be found on a large and complicated project, hard at work making confusion, delay and waste.

Incompetent sub-contractors are generally known as such and yet it is hard to avoid them under the conventional procedure of contracting for new construction. A general contractor takes proposals from some twenty-five or thirty sub-contractors in making up his figures.

The only hope that an inferior sub-contractor has of getting jobs is to offer low prices. A sub-contractor for plumbing, say, tenders a price substantially below the price tendered by a competent

sub-contractor. The general contractor who fails to use this price will be a high bidder. Into the procession, under this pressure, then comes a delegation of raw recruits; the procession is delayed and costs mount.

Now it happens that sixty-five to eighty-five percent of the average modern job consists of materials or sub-contracts bought by the general contractor. It follows that an exceedingly low bid from a general contractor usually means that he is going to buy his material and sub-contracts cheaply. To the extent the general contractor goes on a slumming party for low sub-bids, however, it means that sheer value is being traded out of a job for a price. It has been said, and I believe with truth, that five percent out of the proper price of a building results in twenty percent loss of value. The statement cannot be proved. It must remain a matter of opinion, for any new building—like any new automobile—is satisfactory at first. It takes time and its attending maintenance cost to demonstrate the real worth of a building.

It may be argued, or assumed, that none but a reputable contractor will be considered and that no general contractor of repute will trade out value for price. The compelling answer is that, under a system of award which starts with fixed plans developed largely from imagined conditions, and stipulates that, other things being equal, the low bid wins, it is only a matter of degree in which the owner will pay in lost values.

To combat this natural result of an unsound procedure, another wasteful procedure is commonly invoked. The architect or engineer places on the job an inspector whose duty it is to see that there is delivered the quality of materials and workmanship called for in the specifications.

Theoretically, a real representative of the designer, permitted to cooperate fully with the general contractor and the sub-contractors, would see that advantage is taken of new and unforseen conditions; that ideas for simplification and improvement of the work are submitted promptly to the architect and, through him, to the owner; that there shall be minimum delay in making decisions and in carrying them into effect —all to the end of an efficient, economical job. Most men, progressive and successful in business, will acknowledge that in their own field such cooperative, coordinated effort is a prerequisite today to success.

In their building problems, however, it is a strange fact that these same men still cling to a system that from the start sets up an opposition of interest to their own, discourages if it does not preclude cooperation and puts themselves on the defensive, protected only by specifications based on imagined conditions and by an inspector stripped of all power except that of rejection. It would be quite as logical, it seems to me, to buy surgical operations on this same basis of price and inspection. Cheap price does not necessarily mean high value and inspection is no substitute for honesty and ability. Yet heaven only knows how much money is annually spent in the United States, and wasted under this system.

When men stop thinking, however, beneficent necessity often suggests a way out. Notably, in New York City where land values and building costs are so high, and where time is reckoned in thousands of dollars per day, a few of the great architects have naturally recognized that these forms of waste amount to far more than it is possible to counteract by shrewd buying. These great architectural offices thus are commonly saying to their clients:

"How can we design economically without practical cost experts? How can we know what is economical until the facts themselves develop? How shall we know what is an economical foundation until we have seen complete borings or the excavation itself? Associate with us then a responsible man who knows how to manage a building operation, how to plan, how to estimate the ultimate cost of general alternatives and of details as they come up, how to schedule and, of all things, how to buy. Let him advise with us as the plans develop and let him buy the materials and subcontracts from a knowledge of value instead of merely on price. And retain him on a basis that relieves him from pressure to take his profit out of value."

The soundness of their argument stands forth in their work. Under this arrangement rise with astonishing speed and with marked economy the huge

buildings at which the visitor to New York marvels. In these achievements are combined cooperatively in the owner's behalf, the highest skill in design with the unreserved business knowledge of the manager of construction. The same arrangement and relationships can commonly be used advantageously on any sort of building operation, anywhere. In the expanding realization of this truth lies the promise of better values in American building.

EIGHT HOUR DAY TO BE UNIVERSALLY APPLIED BY LAW

THE recent announcement of Sir Humbert Wolfe, British Government delegate to the twelfth International Labor Conference, in session at Geneva, that Great Britain would forthwith proceed to the ratification of the Eight Hour Day Convention is the most significant pronouncement, from the standpoint of Labor, made in recent years. The significance lies in the fact that such action on the part of the British Government now paves the way for almost simultaneous ratification of the same convention by Austria, France, Italy and Spain, and the certainty that Germany and The Netherlands will follow suit since Bills are about to be, if indeed they have not already been, introduced in the legislative branches of the latter two countries calling for ratification of the Eight Hour Convention.

This Convention has already been unconditionally ratified by ten countries, including Belgium, Czechoslovakia and India as the most important industrially. Conditional ratification has been made by five countries, and favorable recommendation by seven others through their Ministries of Labor. Spain's ratification is contingent upon similar action being taken by France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. France made its ratification dependent upon similar action on the part of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium, since which time Belgium had unconditionally ratified.

Great Britain's action presages a quick universal application of the eight hour work day and forty-eight hour week in industry, not alone in principle and theory, but what is more important, in legislative fact.

The Hours Convention was introduced and adopted at the first International Labor Conference, held in the building of the Pan American Union, at Washington, in 1919, under auspices of the United States Government. Called by the President of the United States, it was presided over by the then Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, and attended by delegates from forty countries. A summary of the convention, prepared by the Washington Branch of the International Labor Office, follows:

"The working day in industry is not to be more than eight hours long and the working week is not to consist of more than forty-eight hours. The working day can, however, be lengthened to fit in with the Saturday half-holiday or the five-day work week.

"This Convention is to apply to all work done in factories, mines and quarries, power houses, construction work, transport by land, etc., not to commerce or agriculture. Each country is to make its own definitions of commerce and agriculture.

"Limited exceptions are allowed for with respect to (1) managerial or supervisory work, (2) preparatory and intermittent work, (3) overtime at specially busy periods, (4) adjustments under a shift system, (5) accident or emergency, and (6) a sliding scale of application for Japan, postponed application for Greece and Roumania, a ten-hour limit for India, and postponement of all regulation for China, Persia and Siam."

SAFETY AND THE WORKER

IN a radio address sponsored by the National Safety Council, the Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, spoke on the subject, "Safety and the Worker." He said in part:

"During the year 1927, 24,000 men were killed in industrial accidents, and it is probable that the complete figures for 1928 will show that 23,000 or more fatalities occurred in industry through accidents which might have been prevented. Such an unnecessary loss of life

and the attendant suffering to humanity through accidental death and injury deserve our most serious consideration, because only in a small way has the country at large paid proper attention to safety measures. Even safety campaigns fail to attract a full measure of interest; and among those who neglect to learn the great lessons of safety there are, a large number of both workers and employers.

"The National Safety Council, has grown from a very few members in 1913, to a nation-wide membership of nearly 6,000 earnest men and women who are giving their time and money to spreading the gospel of self-preservation. Aside from the Council's executive staff in Chicago, there are no salaried employes. The rewards of its workers come in knowing that they are engaged in furthering one of the most important programs necessary to the welfare and happiness of man—the saving of human lives and the lessening of unnecessary pain and injury.

"The efforts of the National Safety Council are not entirely confined to America. Their new industrial philosophy—the gospel of Safety, is finding its way throughout the civilized world, and it is even yet almost in the beginning. We are proud that America is pioneering this great movement for the safety of the people of the earth.

"Twenty years ago I spent some time around the Coroner's office in an industrial community. In that locality a great number of fatal industrial accidents occurred frequently. Little attention was paid by men or managers to safety devices or to plans looking to the lessening of the hazards of industry. On one occasion I heard the Coroner say to the manager of an establishment, that 'you are not running an industrial establishment down there; you are running a slaughter-house.'

"Accidents will happen, no matter how careful we are, at our work, in our homes, and on the streets; and sometimes people who are careful in some of the walks of life are negligent in others. I am reminded of the story of an old Welshman who had accumulated enough money to retire from active work. While employed in the factory he had been one of the most careful men to observe all the safety rules at his work. But immediately he was through with the factory the first thing he did was to purchase a little car for himself. And the first day he had it he drove it through the principal street of the city, bowing to the right and left to his friends on the sidewalk. Finally, in the middle of a busy block he spied a special friend on the sidewalk. He immediately stopped his car and called out to him. No sooner had he stopped than a truck coming from behind knocked in the rear of his car. The truck driver jumped out of his car and rushed up to the Welshman, yelling at him, 'Why didn't you stick out your hand, if you were going to stop?'—to which the old Welshman replied: 'If you couldn't see this big car of mine, how could you see my little hand.'

"There is a lot in this story. It is no wonder that accidents occur in spite of warnings given by as small an object as the hand of man, when it is remembered that 5,800 grade crossing accidents occurred last year because of motorists who refused to see or heed an object as large as a railroad train.

"The lesson of the need for care comes home to us with great force when we are reminded that in one of our great manufacturing states, during one month last year, 182 industrial workers were killed in the course of their regular employment. One hundred nineteen of these workers left wives, children, fathers, mothers, or other relatives who were dependent upon the deceased for support. One hundred twenty-nine children, 102 wives, and 17 other relatives were left dependent. Three left a wife and six little children; two others left a wife and five young children; four left a wife and four children; while many of the workers left three or four dependents.

"Such a great cost upon society for the ravages of industrial accidents which might have been prevented is too heavy in this time, when we boast of our efficiency and praise the genius which has made us such a nation of wealth and production. Unfortunately, the same proportionate monthly avearge is being sustained in practically every state where industry flourishes. It represents a tremendous and needless loss in the industrial annals of our civilization.

"The machines and equipment in our modern industrial plants of today are

the last word in mechanism, with many parts requiring many operations and frequent inspection. They need safety guards on every side; but here is something that is even more important than all the safety guards in the world—and that something is human care, exercised with great diligence, with the view of protecting life and limb, not only of self but of every person at the works. All the safety guards and plans ever invented are of no worth if the human element, which counts most of all, is disregarded. And one way in which that human element may be kept wakeful and on the alert is for us to keep everlastingly before every man, woman, and child, the idea of safety.

"The very fact that accidents have been greatly reduced in the past few years is sufficient proof that we are making some advance along the line of safety; but we have not yet scratched the surface of real care and watchfulness for those who are our most valuable workers and citizens. It is still a blemish upon our civilization that for every major injury, 29 minor injuries and 300 inconsequential injuries result from the same common cause—a grand total of 330 accidents, which might have been prevented. There is not much cause for rejoicing over the 300 inconsequential injuries. When this ratio of accidents and injuries is applied to a great mass of fatalities, it is found that 3 percent of all accidents produces major injuries, with their frequent resultant distress to others; and that 8.8 percent produces minor injuries, leaving 90.9 percent which produces inconsequential injuries, with the harrowing fear of what might have been.

"The seemingly little preventives which might have been invoked in time are really the most important factors of all, for they are all of a type which could have been given proper attention. By this I mean such items as faulty instruction, which is responsible for 30 percent of all accidents; inattention, which is responsible for 22 percent; unsafe practices, 14 percent; poor discipline, 12 percent; incompetency of employe, 8 percent; physical unfitness, 3 percent; mental unfitness, 1 percent; and mechanical hazards, 10 percent. Surely in the time to come we can strive to eliminate at least these factors, which are of such a human type and lie so close to our grasp. We can educate both employer and employe so that these causes, which so often exact life and limb as the toll for their disregard, can be ultimately removed from every mill, shop and factory in America, as well as from every inch of land and sea.

"During the nearly nine years I have served as Secretary of Labor, it has been a pleasure for me to observe the spread of the English language in our industrial world. This is really one of the blessings of restrictive immigration and the rules which provide for preparation for absorption into American industrial life by immigrants. Years ago, our immigrant workers were, frequently, unfamiliar with our language, and many of them lost life or limb because they could not understand the warnings of their fellow workmen. But with restrictive immigration which requires new standards of preparation for American citizenship, the alien is now better able to understand our language and our practices. However, signs and warnings should be printed in all the languages in use at the works. Then every man will be able to understand and heed the signs of safety. And gradually, with the coming generation, all will be found speaking one language, with a common understanding.

"The schools can do a great deal to promote safety education by teaching the students to be careful themselves and considerate to the safety of others. Civil associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions, and other public institutions can educate the human mind to take greater care of life and body. The slogan 'Watch Your Step' might well be accompanied by the admonition to 'Watch the Other Fellow's Step,' which so often, in this age of speed, leaves death and distress under its heel.

"Recently, I have been astounded to notice the increasing number of accidents which have resulted from such a seemingly innocent contributor as the high heels of the fashionably dressed women. A catch on the automobile running board, on the street car step, on the staircase, on the curb, or a misstep on the highly waxed floor, and a sprained ankle, a broken limb, or a bruised body frequently lays low the homekeeper or the woman worker.

"Happiness in the worker's family also has an important bearing on the acci-

dent hazard. Some men are cross in the mornings, as well as are the other members of the family on occasions. The result is that after a silent breakfast the man rushes off to work feeling depressed and careless, and when in that condition accidents are more liable to happen. The moral of this is to keep all smiling, and if you have any joint troubles that have to be argued out, keep them until Saturday. To every worker let me say: Your country needs your product; your employer needs your skill; and your wife and children need their breadwinner. Avoid accidents. Help your employer and your associates to keep you safe.

"Universal safety is the ideal of our industrial future. It is an ideal of as much worth to the employer as it is to the employe. It means more than the mere reduction of insurance premiums and a 'cut rate' funeral. It means a stronger, more rugged and happier, healthier nation of workers. Medical science is daily successfully combatting disease and thereby prolonging life; but the kind of medicine that will reduce industrial accidents is not found in the kit of any practicing physician. It is found in all true minds and hearts—minds and hearts which are willing to sacrifice some speed and rapidly acquired wealth for safety and comfort for the working men and women. The employer today who is unwilling to invoke every ounce of caution in behalf of his workers is not worthy of the American mark of civilization; and the employe who is not mindful of the work safety of his fellow worker is a menace to the very society which gives him protection from every other ill which might beset his life, while away from his job.

In the Department of Labor we are constantly recording accident statistics, giving numbers and causes of fatalities in American industry. I have already told you of the 24,000 workers who lost their lives through accidents during the year 1927; but it was found out afterwards that if all the industries in the United States had followed in the steps of the 2,000 establishments which were kind enough to give to the National Safety Council access to their records, and had pursued safety work in keeping with the Council's plans, 8,600, or more than one-third of those lives, would have been saved, and that 400,000 out of the total of 3,000,000 lost-time injuries would have been avoided. Isn't this a goal worth aiming for during the present year?

Let me urge you to take it upon yourself to see that you have a well-defined plan of safety work in your locality. You will find that your employers will give it a most receptive ear, and that they will cooperate with you in making it a success. You will also find that like good will, safety work also pays in dollars and sense.

WILL ROGERS ON THE TWELVE HOUR WORK DAY

WHEN Judge Gary of the Steel Trust was advocating the twelve hour work day, Will Rogers, vaudeville star and movie favorite commented thereon as follows:

"We can always depend on Judge Gary for a weekly laugh in his speeches. But last week he had the prize wheeze of his career.

"He had his accomplices make an investigation of the steel industry, and they turned in a report that it was much more beneficial to man to work 12 hours a day than 8. They made this report so alluring that it is apt to make people who read it decide to stay the extra four hours on their jobs, just through the health and enjoyment they get out of it.

"I never knew steel work was so easy until I read that report. Why, the advantages they enumerate in this report would almost make a bootlegger trade jobs with a steel worker.

"But here is the kick. Judge Gary got up to read his report before the stockholders who had made it out. He read for one hour in favor of a 12-hour day. Then he was so exhausted they had to carry him out, and Charley Schwab had to go on reading the sheet.

"Now if the judge couldn't work an hour, how did he expect his workers to do 12 every day?

"After Schwab read for two hours the audience was carried out.

"It was the greatest boost for the 12-hour day I ever heard of. I am thinking of going out there and working for them, but if it is such a pleasure to work 12 hours I am going to try and get them to let me work 18, at least, for I don't believe I would get enough pleasure out of just 12.

"So if you don't hear of me next week you will know I just enjoyed myself to death in Judge Gary's steel mills in Pittsburgh."

Child Labor

The American Federation of Labor is concerning itself with the welfare of women and children. It maintains its traditional policy regarding compulsory school education and the prevention of the employment of children in industry. We believe that children should be permitted to develop and grow during their childhood days under the influence of home and favorable community environment, free from exploitation and the blighting effect of industrial service. The welfare of the republic, the perpetuation of our form of government and the maintenance of American institutions call for the universal approval of labor's relation to the protection and education of children.—William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

The Measure Of A Man

By The Iconoclast

The place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug.

I care not what the world says of him, whether it crowns him with rays or pelts him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babes dread his home-coming and his better half swallows her heart every-time she has to ask him for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills.

But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him and love's own sunshine illumines the face of his wife when she hears his foot fall, you may take it for granted that he's true gold, for his home's a heaven and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God.

I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole he-world than the contempt of his wife—who would rather call anger to the eyes of a king than to bring fear to the face of a child.

Financing The Fight On Labor

One cent out of every union man's dues is paid monthly for the support of the American Federation of Labor.

In contrast consider the funds paid to employers' propaganda organizations fighting Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor has become such a force in national industrial affairs that some national employers' organizations fighting it now assess individual employers for each worker employed from two to fifty times as much as the workers contribute to maintain the A. F. of L.

This tells the story of some antagonistic employers' organizations, for which data is available, that tax employers a definite amount for dues on the basis of workers employed.

Not all employers' organizations are dominated by anti-labor policies and it is not our purpose to indicate that such is the case. Neither is it contended that the organizations here represented use all of their funds in opposing the trade union movement. Their policies are, however, distinctly hostile to labor and they stand identified before the public as militant propaganda organizations committed to policies hostile to the trade union movement. The tax made upon workers to finance the fight on labor is many times greater than the trifling contributions which workers make voluntarily for the purpose of protecting their own freedom and their own interests.

Get Ready for Labor Day

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

WELL Folks, I left you last month at the conclusion of a trip to the Groves. Now I invite you to come with me on a little trip through the Home.

To start with, I feel I am going to be unable to do my subject justice. Supposing you start with me at my bedroom door. The first thing I wish to call your attention to is the door. It has a ventilating device, worked by a knob on the inside so that I can get as much air as I want. This feature is sure a wonderful one. Let us walk west along a wide hall, the floor is covered with variegated rubber with a maroon magnesite sanitary border and base. The walls are done in a hard plaster, and finished in a sort of a blue gray with a cream ceiling. At the turn, we find a reading room which was furnished by General President Hutcheson. There you will find reading tables, newspaper racks, writing tables and an ice water drinking fountain, numerous comfortable chairs, with an ample supply of magazines and papers. The draperies are beyond my power of description, when the sun strikes the windows in the late afternoon, it is a picture of beauty. I feel Mrs. Hutcheson should get her fair share of the compliment because I am sure her fine taste prevailed in this decorative scheme. Now turn south, passing the entrance to the ramp, which is a winding incline that leads us to the floors above. As we go along, we notice the brass plates on the bedroom doors, indicating that such and such a Local Union had furnished the room. Our eye catches the familiar names of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duffy, James P. Ogletree and Mr. and Mrs. V. Fletcher, they like our General President, have also done more than their bit to make this the greatest monument ever dedicated to white hair, feeble steps, dim eyes and stout hearts. As we near the lounge, we come onto the barber shop, fitted up in oak with two modern barber chairs as well as a shoe shine stand. Here we get two shines, three shaves a week and a haircut every three weeks. Everything kept neat and clean all the time. The next few steps land us at the office, here we have a layout like a hotel office, with little boxes for our keys and mail. The office help work in shifts from 7:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. and there seems to be something doing there all the time. The Boss has a sort of an inside room with a big safe where he keeps our valuables for us. Some of the gang say he has a "carpet" but I have not broken any of the rules yet so I have not been in on it. Let us turn east now and go through the concourse. Here we meet the first local guest, stretched out on his native sand surrounded by a splendid setting of palms, cactus, eukas, rubbers and beautiful crottons. What more could a nine foot alligator want, than this beautiful setting? The donor, our Superintendent, tells me that he is still trying to make his friends believe that he shot him in Lake Gibson. On our left, we find the Board Room. Here our General Executive Board meets and disposes of the business that comes before them. On the other side is a room which I understand is going to be the library. In passing let me say, we have some fine books donated by various people and there is a chance for you all to do a little to make this library a reflection of the high standard of literature we enjoy. Right ahead of us is the auditorium. The spacious assembly hall is capable of seating about a thousand. The decorative features are a nice blending of brown and tan. Massive chandeliers give ample light. The draperies are tastefully done in dark red velour with our emblem done in gold on every canopy over the windows. The stage is wide and well balanced with a red velour cascade and a sea green curtain, black flies, also a black draw curtain in front of the silver screen. This setting is indeed a beautiful one. The organ is a wonderful asset to us. Here we sit in the afternoons and listen to the strains of our favorites of long ago. May God ever bless the Organist, Mrs. Griffin, for her patience and kindness to us. The moving picture machine is of a very modern type and I expect to have the pleasure of seeing it in operation soon. Let us step out at the side door into the patio, Folks! it

is beautiful here amongst the palms and flowers. Here we have benches dedicated to the boys who have passed on. What more fitting a tribute can one Union man pay to another that was dear to him in this life than to have his name put on a bench. That cost I understand is $10.00.

Let us swing south and go in again at the back door. The first innovation we meet is a room where the garbage is kept. Just think of this sanitary forethought, when I tell you the garbage is immediately frozen so that it does not create any bacteria while waiting for shipment to the hogs. Now we are abreast the ammonia compressor. This machine serves all the ice boxes as well as makes ten tons of ice at one freeze. On our left, is the kitchen storeroom. All the provisions on the shelves are kept in a very methodical manner. Each thing has a stock card hanging alongside and when a requisition is handed to the Storekeeper for a withdrawal, an entry is made on the card so that an inventory of the stock can be made any time. From this room access is made to the refrigerators. Here we find a place for meat, another for butter and eggs, as well as one for fruit and vegetables. Another one entirely by itself for fish. Each compartment, the temperature is regulated for the particular food it contains. The next room is a butcher shop. Here the meats are cut according to the requirements of the day. The next room we look into is the linen room. Here we find it fitted up with compartments where dirty linen is assorted for the laundry. On the other side of the room is a system of shelves where the linen is stacked upon return from the laundry, ready to be reissued. In the center of the room is a table big enough to spread a sheet out full length. A power sewing machine is inserted into the corner of it. The other storeroom contains the extra necessities. At the end of the passage way is the Carpenters' Shop. Here, many of the nice things in and around the building were made. Let us go up the stairs and see what we will find. Behold! the Kitchen in all its grandeur. On our left is the salad station, dispensing bread, butter, milk, pies and fruit. Right in front of us is the hot table behind which is the chef's table with big racks of stock pots, fry pans, roast pans as well as all other receptacles for cooking. All shining and clean. Behind this station are two oil burning stoves as well as the charcoal broiler, backed up to this layout are soup and vegetable kettles. Along the north wall are glass, silver and dish washers as well as salad mixer and potato peeler. In the southeast corner is the bakery, with two oil burning ovens, dough mixers, dough trough, ice cream freezer and pastry kettle, as well as all the requirements for a modern bakery. Lots of light and high ceiling with lots of soap, water and scrub brushes make this the most sanitary kitchen I was ever in. Through the swinging doors we go into the dining room. The decorative features are in an outstanding treatment of blue shaded off in the various pale shades. The light fixtures are of an antique type. The tables and chairs are of Spanish character. The chairs are upholstered in a dark blue leather, the tables covered with the highly polished black vetrolite. The membership of the New York District Council excelled themselves when they presented the Home with this wondrful furniture. It has got to be seen to be appreciated. Let us shuffle along into the lounge, where words are going to fail me. Here we have the generostity of the membership of Chicago reflected in all the red leather covered chairs and lounges. Try as I may, I cannot describe this room. It is simply gorgeous, solid comfort, laid out in a sort of three community centers with a large fireplace, card and checker tables, reading lamps, potted plants and a Grandfather's Clock presented by Matt Roberts of New York, a phonograph and radio given by the Brunswick Company are only a few of things and a very meagre description of this wonderful room. This has been a long excursion I have taken you on and I am now tired, so let us sit down and enjoy some of this comfort, and I will tell you all about our first bereavement.

Last month, I spoke about the condition of some of the boys, well the Doctor started to build them up but in the case of Brother Glissmann, it was an impossibility. He was a sick man when he arrived. His sickness prevented us from getting acquainted with him, but his passing cast a gloom over us all. We had all realized that there had to be the first even in death and we all wondered what the ceremony would be like. Well folks, it must have all been thought out ahead of time for it was one of the most impressive ceremonies I ever attended. The remains were placed in a beautiful gray casket in the center of the stage. Visitors were all seated

first, we boys formed a line in the concourse and marched in to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers" and took our place in front of the casket. Rev. Wessinger conducted the services. The Organist played. At the conclusion, we filed past the deceased brother and paid our last respects. All hands rode to "Our Haven" where the interment ritualistic ceremony was conducted by Brothers Southwell of Toronto, Canada, and Tracy of Salt Lake City. The cemetery is located in a shady spot, fenced with three entrances surmounted by an outstanding cross, a Zion Star and Laurel Leaf. The whole incident and our appreciation can be best told by my embodying the Resolution we presented the Manager with the conclusion of the ceremony:

> Whereas, The Supreme Architect in his wisdom, has removed from our midst, Brother William Glissmann.
>
> Be It Resolved, That we, the resident members, tender our sincere thanks for the care and attention you gave the late Brother Glissmann. Comforting it is to know that the same care may be extended to us. And Whereas, we deem it our duty to commend to you the sympathetic tenderness displayed by Dr. Griffin and Nurses Plemons, Sauster and Jett.
>
> And Be It Further Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Rev. Wessinger for his sympathy and words of wisdom, as well as all others who made the interment a thing of beauty.

The above resolution was signed by every guest. Brother Gauld was very appreciative and said he was just carrying out the orders of the General President. When Old Hickory passes on, I wish no better service or quieter place to sleep than in "Our Haven." I want to thank all who have written me and will try to answer some of the questions through the columns devoted to the Home News in "The Carpenter."

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

Answer to my Brother in Alberta, Canada.

Yes, we have a guest from Canada. General President Hutcheson fixed it so that he got here without trouble.

* * *

To the Brother in Providence, R. I.

Yes, Father Farley visits the Home and the bus runs to town in time for Mass.

* * *

To the Brother in Portland, Maine.

Yes, we get our washing and mending done, we don't keep our bedrooms.

* * *

To the Member of 27 Years Standing in New York City.

Certainly not, and if you come here I will show you.

* * *

A True Fish Story

Brother Price of Local 393, Camden, New Jersey, hooked a good size bass but his line broke at the eye of the gut. About three weeks later while casting, his hook caught in the eye of the gut that had been left in the mouth of the thieving bass. This time he was able to land the bass and the missing hook.

The visit of the Lions Club and their Musical was very pleasant. Come again you Monarchs of the Forest, we all enjoyed it.

* * *

The Elks were very nice to invite us to their Flag Day Exercises. The Speaker was well informed on his subject. We surely did appreciate it very much.

* * *

Our appreciation and thanks are extended to the Management of the Polk Theatre for the free passes to the show.

* * *

Miss Hattie has been giving us Birthday Cakes to celebrate our Brithdays as they come along. When it comes to my Birthday, don't forget I like the kind of cake you baked for John Forester.

* * *

The Atlantic City boardwalk had nothing on us when we went on dress parade with the new Summer suits so generously provided for us. It is too bad you could not all see us "strut our stuff." Our thanks are extended to all who have made this possible.

Get Ready for Labor Day

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1929

Unemployment—A Social Menance

WE, AS A nation, are facing today, a situation that is phenomenonal, in that while we have abundant resources, a vast accumulation of capital and equipment, and large numbers of highly energetic, highly-skilled workers, capable of more production than at anytime in the history of civilization, yet, millions of workers do not have an opportunity for regular and steady work.

The numbers of unemployed in this country, is largely a matter of conjecture, as there is available no reliable, accurate data on this important, economic problem. There is a demand, however, in congressional circles, to include an unemployment census along with the regular census in 1930. This, of course, should be done, but whether or not Congress will see fit to appropriate the funds for this work, is difficult to say.

There are many men who have given our unemployment situation, considerable thought. Their conclusions and recommendations, however, have not, so far as can be learned, made any appreciable reduction in the total of unemployed.

The unemployed, both men and women, are not shirkers. They are anxious and eager for work and it is a crying shame that our modern industrial system, which boasts so much of our national prosperity cannot or will not provide these men and women with a means of earning a livelihood for themselves and their dependents.

We hear on every hand how machines are displacing workers in great numbers. While this may be and no doubt is true, who is there to say that it should not be done? No one can stand in the way of progress. If a machine is perfected that being operated by one or two men can produce as much as forty men, who can blame the manufacturer for availing himself of the machine? No one, of course. But, do the operators of these machines share in the increased profits in the form of increased wages and shorter working hours? Or does the manufacturer want all the profits for himself? That is the real problem that faces the worker in our machine age. Machines operated humanely should prove a blessing to workers instead of a curse. With a just share of the profits created by the machine, the workers have a purchasing power that will afford them something above the bare necessities of life. They may indulge in a few luxuries heretofore denied them and as a consequence afford employment for the workers engaged in those pursuits.

Again we hear that competent, skilled journeymen are no longer in demand. We hear it said that the old-time artisan has dwindled to the vanishing point.

We are inclined to believe that these statements are somewhat exaggerated. In the building trades particularly, the journeyman holds his own. He is to be found on every job in as great a number as formerly. No machine has yet been perfected that can replace a skilled building mechanic. While it is true that modern inventions have helped reduce his toil, it must be remembered that we are living in an age when industry's foremost thought is the reduction of time and the cost of production.

The machine age is here to stay. It is a futile waste of time and energy to protest against its apparent injustices. The worker should direct his thoughts and energies toward a realization of what rightfully and justly belongs to him, namely a fair share in the profits created by the machines in higher wages and shorter hours of employment.

The only logical and sensible solution of the unemployment problem is a reduction of the working hours and a higher standard of wages. This guarantees a purchasing power and leisure to spend it. We have often stated that purchasing power is the life of industry. Without it there would be no industry. Therefore industry should and must zealously guard the purchasing power of its workers, it should increase it to the highest possible point and it will then be found that unemployment will have vanished from this land of ours for more and more workers will be needed to satisfy the demand of this increased purchasing power.

There can be no prosperity in this country until every man and woman who is able, willing and eager to work are provided with employment. Then and only then can we truthfully boast of a national prosperity with no unemployment.

Our Anniversary

THE coming of August again reminds us of the anniversary of the founding of our Brotherhood. Forty-eight years ago, on August 12, 1881, P. J. McGuire and his associates, gathered in Chicago, and laid the foundation of what was to become the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It is with a great deal of pride that we can point to and recount the numerous noble achievements and progress made by our Brotherhood in the forty-eight years it has been striving to better the conditions, both working and living, of its members in particular and mankind in general.

Recalling the founding of our Brotherhood also brings to mind the early pioneers who fought and suffered untold hardships in an effort to further the cause of the Brotherhood, willing and eager to make sacrifices without any thought of reward. Indeed many of them knew they would never live to see a strong labor movement established, yet they worked for the movement with all their might and main in order that their sons and their sons' sons might enjoy its benefits. Theirs was truly an unselfish service.

At this time, when our anniversary brings to us a keener realization of our membership in the Brotherhood, would it not be well for every member to regard himself as a pioneer of the labor movement that is to come? Why not build now so that our Brotherhood of ten, twenty-five, yes even forty-eight years hence shall be as much ahead in strength and influence of the Brotherhood today as that of today is ahead of the Brotherhood of forty-eight years ago?

In other words, would not actual working at trade unionism, in the ardent spirit of the pioneers, instead of mere nominal membership, bring a tremendous strengthening of the Brotherhood of the near and distant future?

Let us determine, while wishing the Brotherhood continued success and prosperity, to redouble our efforts in its behalf, so that the Brotherhood of Carpenters will never lose the high prestige it has earned and will continue to be respected and honored wherever Organized Labor is known.

When a man is generous to a fault the fault is apt to be one of his own.

* * *

Ours is truly a wonderful civilization. For instance, the Maryland Legislature ignored Organized Labor's plea for protection to the children and improved compensation legislation, but the lawmakers were vilgilant in throwing every protection around oysters, ducks, crabs and muskrats.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Georgian Ball Room of the Admiral Beatty Hotel, Saint John, New Brunswick, and will convene on August 26th, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

For Carpenters To Read

There is a little town in Alabama known as Birmingham that at this time is entitled to some notice as well as consideration. It is the second town in Dixie to establish the eight-hour day, also the second to establish the Saturday half-holiday, and now on July 1, 1929, just thirty years after they were organized, they have established the five-day, or forty-hour work week with double pay for all overtime.

Birmingham, I am proud of you, and I am looking for one town in Tennessee and one in Louisiana and two in Florida to follow suit soon—Come on Dixie, Let's go.

James P. Ogletree.
General Executive Board
Member, Fourth District.

Watch For This Man

Once more it becomes necessary to call the attention of Local Unions to the fact that men who urge them to endorse an advertising scheme in return for a share of the receipts, are assuming a big risk that may eventually cause them serious trouble. Repeated warnings have ben issued through our Journal, urging our Local Unions to have nothing to do with any such schemes.

Rec. Sec. J. W. Hane, L. U. No. 535, Cadillac, Mich., advises that one C. A. Hawkins secured the endorsement of the Local for an advertising program, with the understanding that the Local was to

receive a percentage of the receipts. He sold space to business men and merchants, left a few dollars with the Local and has not been seen since.

All Locals are therefore warned to be on the lookout for Hawkins and others of his ilk and to have absolutely nothing to do with this or similar schemes.

French Constitution

For the convenience of French-speaking members of our organization the Montreal District Council has prepared a translation of the revised edition of the General Constitution. French copies are now available and any quantity will be sent post-free at a cost of 10 cents per copy. Checks must be enclosed with order. Address all communications to Montreal District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, 7 Craig St., East, Rm. 7, Montreal, Can.

Sherman, Texas Local Celebrates Twenty-ninth Anniversary

On May 20th, L. U. No. 197, Sherman, Texas celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary with a banquet which was attended by the members and their families. The invited guests included contractors, material dealers and various public officials.

Brother Will Leslie, former mayor acted as toastmaster and the speakers included Sec.-Treas. J. Rex Anderson of the State Council of Carpenters; R. E. James of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. and T. N. Jones. The remarks of the speakers were well received and appreciated.

A varied musical and vaudeville program was also rendered and all those present expressed themselves as having had a good time.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Travelling Members—Attention

There is very little building activity in Montreal, Que., Canada and future prospects aren't very encouraging. The Montreal District Council therefore urges all carpenters to give that locality a wide berth.

There are more than enough men in Hamilton, Ohio, to take care of all available work, advises Rec. Sec. Peter Schmitt, L. U. No. 637. All carpenters are therefore advised to disregard advertisements stating that men are needed there and give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

There are more than enough men in Stillwater, Okla. to take care of all available work advises Fin. Sec. Charles W. Hines, L. U. No. 1686. Give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Employment in Calgary, Alta., Can., is at the lowest ebb that it has been in years advises Sec. William Dixon, L. U. No. 1779. Steer clear of that locality.

* * *

No work in Elizabethton, Tenn., advises Business Agent L. U. McLain, L. U. No. 1994. Steer clear of that vicinity.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of F. C. Clark, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He disappeared from

San Diego, Cal. on May 25th and has not been heard from since. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. F. C. Clark, 4472 49th St., San Diego, Cal.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Robert Grant who came to Canada from London, England, twenty years ago and has subsequently worked in various parts of the United States. He was last known to be in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1919. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his brother James Grant, c-o John McKenzie, "Huntly," Wilton Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, England.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The American Federation of Labor

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

Appeals are constantly being made to the membership of Organized Labor by communist organizations and by other groups hostile to the American Federation of Labor for money and for financial contributions. It is significant that these communist organizations and opposing groups denounce the American Federation of Labor and its membership but beg them for funds and for financial support. The membership of the American Federation of Labor should ignore these appeals. Under no circumstances should they contribute money to these communist organizations or these opposing groups. Money thus contributed will be spent by these groups in their efforts to injure and destroy the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is reliably informed that the International Labor Defense organization and the Workers' International Relief organization are branch units of the International communist organization. Many of the names which appear on the official correspondence of these organizations are the same as those which appear upon the official correspondence of the communist organization.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor warns Organized Labor against these organizations and urgently requests that the membership of the American Federation of Labor refrain from making any financial contributions to any appeal these organizations may make.

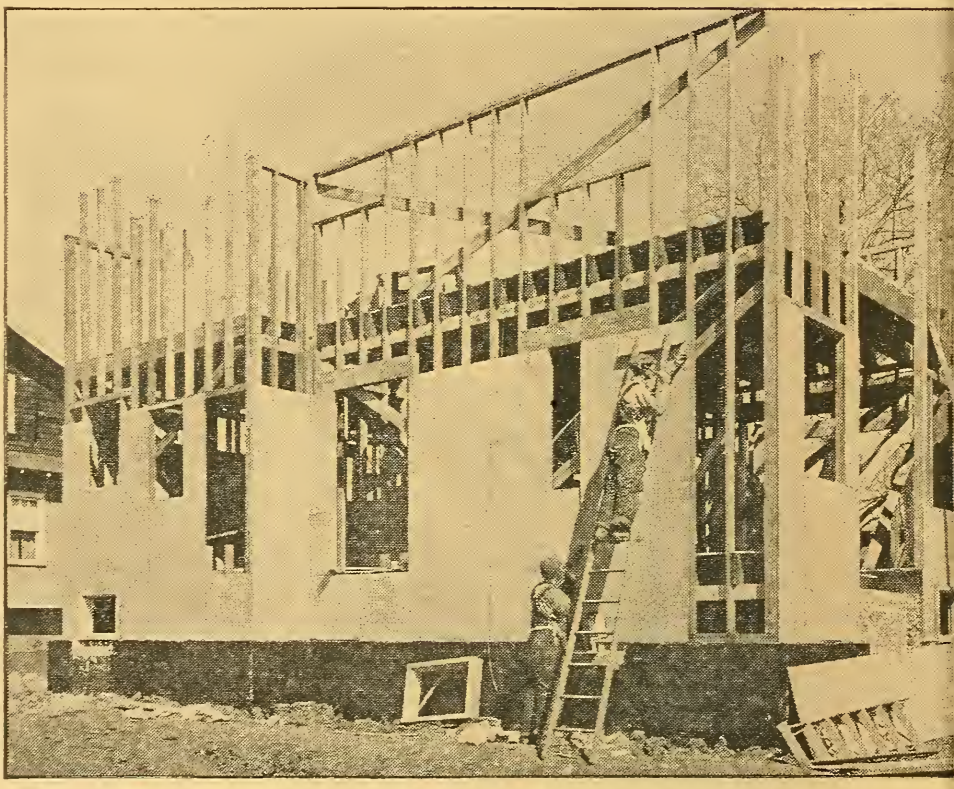
There is another organization recently formed, called the Conference For Progressive Labor Action. Its avowed purpose is to "bore from within" the American Federation of Labor. It declares that it intends to use every effort at its command to remake the American Federation of Labor. It has denounced the American Federation of Labor and its officers in most vehement terms. It is appealing, and will continue to appeal, to the membership of the American Federation of Labor for money to be used for the purpose of paying its running expenses and for the purpose of circulating propaganda. The Executive Council warns the membership of the American Federation of Labor against this organization, called the Conference For Progressive Labor Action. Do not make any financial contribution in response to any appeal this organization may make for financial help.

Finally, before making any contribution in response to any appeal which you may receive, please communicate with the officers of the American Federation of Labor and ask for advice and information. We will be glad to supply such advice and information promptly. You will then understand whether the appeal which is made is bona fide and whether it is worthy of your consideraiton and whether you should respond by making a financial contribution.

The American Federation of Labor claims the right to speak for Labor and to represent Labor. It is the recognized voice of Labor in the United States and Canada. Communist organizations and dissenting or dual groups are not clothed with authority to speak for Labor or to act for Labor. They are opposed to the American Federation of Labor and to its policies. Why should we support them or help them in any way whatsoever thus strengthening the opposition to the work and policies of our great movement?

The Executive Council gave consideration to this question at a meeting held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor recently. It was the opinion of the Council that the membership of Organized Labor should again be warned against these organizations so destructive and so hostile to

Celotex



Celotex, used as sheathing, adds bracing strength to frame houses . . . provides tighter, more rigid outside walls and roofs.

DOUBLE THICK CELOTEX

This stronger, thicker Celotex gives greater insulation . . . makes an ideal material for lining the ceilings of attics and upper rooms. The boards measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

uilds as well as *Insulates* . . .

adds greater structural strength to your houses

THE Celotex Company has spent millions of dollars in advertising to sell the public the value of Celotex insulation . . . applied by carpenters in every city and town.

Celotex national advertisements and promotional campaigns strongly urge the erection of *more frame houses* by carpenters everywhere. They teach home-buyers that Celotex builds as well as insulates . . . adds new structural strength to houses.

When you put up Celotex sheathing you build tight and permanent outside walls. Thousands of tests made before building experts have proved that the big, strong Celotex boards make walls many times more rigid than horizontal wood sheathing.

Celotex insulation adds little or nothing to the cost, since Celotex replaces other materials in building. And the saving of an extra insulation item is a powerful argument in favor of frame construction. . . . helps promote more steady work for carpenters.

Besides, the Celotex advertisements constantly recommend remodeling old homes, lining attics and garages, and building sunporches with Celotex. These extra jobs keep you profitably busy between contract work.

If you've worked with Celotex, you know how easy it is to handle. It comes to you in big, strong boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-16″ thick or "double-thick"—7-8 of an inch.

Recommend Celotex insulation every chance you get . . . as a strong argument for frame construction. Write to us for more information on how to make money with Celotex.

THE CELOTEX CO.,
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mills: New Orleans, La.
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada:
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company, Chicago, Illinois

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

the American Federation of Labor and to recommend that no financial contributions be made to assist these organizations, no matter under what pretense they may appeal for financial support.

By order of the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Wm. Green, President.

Attest:

Frank Morrison, Secretary.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have followed with a great deal of interest the letters published in "The Carpenter" respecting the old age Pension and Home problems.

I have been an active, continuous, good standing member for 42 years and am directly interested in the correct solution of these problems. I do think that we who did not elect to go to the Home for various and legitimate reasons have not received a square deal in this mattre. I think it is about 28 years since the question of an old age Pension was first brought before one of the General Conventions, and it was finally fought through to successful issue with the Home added to it, and for some years we have been taxed to provide for the Pension and Home, with the provision that when one went into effect the other should take effect also, and now when more money is needed to carry out these plans, it is withheld by the referendum vote of the membership. I wonder if this would stand a test in the courts. What do the younger men of our Brotherhood think? Do they expect to drop out of the organization before they get old and gray, and find they are not wanted by the employer? The veterans of the Brotherhood who worked 9 and 10 hours a day for 20 to 25 cents an hour did not have the opportunity to prepare for the proverbial rainy day that the present membership has, with $10 to $12 per day.

Don't forget that these same old timers built and kept intact through trying times this organization, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the members of today, while there is no place for the man of 60 or more years of age. He can go to the Home or drop out entirely.

It seems to me that if the Pension is to be dropped, these members who would be entitled to the Pension, should be relieved from paying Local dues, and pay only the per capita tax to the General Office, which would help some.

I hope to see this injustice remedied soon by the membership, and would like to see these questions discussed in "The Carpenter." It would be useful from an educational standpoint, and maybe some good would come of it.

Member Local Union No. 337,
Detroit, Mich.

Long-Lived Joiners In Great Britain

Eleven members of the Glasgow No. 11 Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers have been presented with special emblems and silver-mounted walking-sticks by the National Executive and branches jointly, in appreciation of their having completed a continuous membership of over 50 years in the society. This is considered a record for any branch. The veterans are: Alex Forbes, G. Bowers, M. MacDonald, J. Milne, T. M'Cann, T. Devine, J. Junior, J. Jardine, W. Sanderson, R. Davidson, and D. M'Kinnon.

The Dumbarton Branch have also honored 5 of their members who have completed more than 50 years' service. The Dumbarton veterans are: John Galbraith, 59 years' membership; Thomas Elliot, 57 years; Lindsay Turnbull, 56 years; William M'Kenzie, 58 years; and Donald M'Diarmid, 52 years.

It is claimed that the joiners are the longest-lived tradesmen in the United Kingdom, due to the fact that most of them work in the open air, and the otherwise healthy character of their occupation.

Avowed communists were ousted as delegates to the Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Trades and Labor Council. This action followed protests by local affiliates against the "red's" disruptive tactics. During the debate one revolutionist acknowledged that the communist party is attempting to organize workers in dual unions.

DEATH ROLL

WILLIAM FOSTER, L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich.

Machine Displacement and Unemployment

The mind of labor is thinking about vexing problems which have arisen out of industrial expansion and improvement. There may be enumerated in this class machine displacement and unemployment. The installation and extended use of machinery and power has resulted in displacing men and women. Fortunately new industries and social needs have made it possible for the thousands who were displaced by machinery to procure other employment.

But the problem will become more acute when we reach the point of absorption and there are no additional new industries organized and developed calling for the employment of workers who have been displaced by machinery. How shall we meet this problem then? When should we prepare to meet it? We should not wait until thousands of workers have been thrown idle as a result of the installation of mechanical devices and the substitution of power for human service. Machinery and power must be utilized so that society will be benefitted, drudgery will be relieved and our entire social order will be greatly improved.

We must see to it that working men and women may be permitted to enjoy the benefits and blessings which come from the use of machinery and power. They must not be made the victims of invention, science, skill and their own efficiency. This would be the result if millions of working people were thrown idle and their purchasing power destroyed.

Difficult as the problem may be, we must find a way by which every man and woman is accorded an opportunity to secure employment, give service and receive wages. Labor seeks an opportunity to cooperate and work with the representatives of industry and the government in considering the serious problem of machine displacement with a view to finding a remedy.

At varying intervals during the past year thousands of working men and women have been forced into unemployment. On some occasions it became so serious as to command public attention. Such a state of affairs constitutes a menace to our well-being and domestic happiness. There is nothing which disturbs and seriously affects individuals and a community to a greater degree than widespread unemployment.

The American Federation of Labor appeals to the government and to industry to consider this great question and to join with it in finding ways and means by which unemployment may be avoided. Labor has suggested a plan and has urged not only the government but also the two political parties to accept it. The plan provides that the government shall make available appropriations for public improvements and buildings with the provision that the work shall be carried on immediately when unemployment forces itself upon a large number of our citizens. If this course is followed the slack of unemployment will be taken up, men who would otherwise be unemployed can be started to work, and the buying power of the people can be steadily increased. Labor is not asking the government to adopt impractical or visionary methods in seeking a remedy for unemployment. It demands, however, that the plan proposed by labor, which, if adopted, would provide employment in governmental construction work for all who are temporarily unemployed during periods of industrial depression, be given the fullest consideration and the most favorable action possible.—William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

Wanted—A Business Agent

One who is capable of creating jobs for the membership when there are none to be had. He must be especially fitted to have a job ready for a member when he reports out of work. He must have ability to defend himself on all occasions physically and otherwise. Applicant must have influence to get all members out of trouble at all times. He must have sufficient real estate unincumbered so as to be in a position to sign personal bonds. He should also have sufficient ready cash to insure the membership small loans, meals, street car fare, lodging, cash checks, etc. He must furnish his own car and a telephone in his home and he must be available to the membership at all times. He must keep himself posted so as to know where every member can be located on a minute's notice.

He must also be capable of defending a member before all employers when discharged for a good cause and force

employers to maintain men in employment. He must be able to collect all wages for members which conscientious scruples forbid individuals to ask for themselves. When sending members to a job he should have sufficient vision to give member correct number of days of employment and amount of overtime that can be earned.

He must visit the sick, purchase tickets for bazaars, raffles, picnics, dances and all other worthy causes from his personal funds. He must keep posted as to the conditions of work in all cities and be personally acquainted with all business agents, so as to insure a transfer being accepted promptly. He will be held responsible for all new members accepted into the local. He must have a pleasing disposition, keep posted on the weather conditions so as to tell in advance whether the sun will shine and whether it shall snow or rain. He must be up on all current events, know how to get the best results from radios, automobiles, etc. Salary to start, $30 a week. If applicant can have the wages increased for the membership during his tenure of office, further consideration will be given. He must take any and all insults from the members and learn to like it.

Trade Schools In France

The building trade employers in Paris have established courses and schools for various crafts. By these arrangements apprenticeship shall be promoted in order to turn out native workers skilled in trade. The establishment was induced by the act of July 25th, 1919, on the organization of technical training in the trade. By this law all employers are bound to send the juvenile workers under 18 years of age to trade classes.

An act of July 13th, 1925, introduced the apprentice-tax, by which the financial basis of the trade schools is secured. Every employer has to pay 20 centimes for apprentice training out of every 100 francs of the wages paid. Exemption from this taxation is granted to employers who organize themselves professional training in the sense of the act or contribute in an adequate measure to the maintenance of existing trade schools.

In Paris, distributed to various quarters, there, besides other trade schools, are also such for lock-smiths, joiners, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, stove-mounters, paperhangers in existence. The boys enter the trade school when having left the elementary school at 13 years of age. Here they remain one year, after which period employment is provided for them with an employer being a member of the employers' chamber. The training body is composed of prominent experts. The means of training are modern and excellent. Besides professional training, drawing, mathematics, French, orthography and gymnastics are taught. The pupils receive their dinner in school, for bricklayer apprentices sleeping accomodations are provided.

The workers' organizations do not participate in the direction and management of the trade schools, but the act permits that worker representatives may be appointed to inspectors of the trade schools.

Trade Unions Develop Workers

The trade union movement means more than high wages, short hours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual development of the workers. It means uncontrolled wage earners who carry this independence from the shop, mill, and mine into the affairs of everyday life.

And herein lies the major reason for opposition to Organized Labor.

The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop conditions. Every economic, political, and social question attracts him.

His collective voice is heard in education, finance, industry, agriculture, and transportation. He insists that the heritage of free press, speech, and assemblage be assured.

He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, by his exposure of wrong and by his insistence on just relations between men.

He demands that democracy function.

This type of worker is not favored by anti-union employers, anti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union financiers and their political agents.

These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who are thankful for their jobs, who will permit

others to do their thinking, form their opinions, and tell them how to vote.

This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, but deny it to the wage-earner. They look upon organization as a protection to their control over unorganized, while a trade union is a challenge to this power.

The stand-patism of these elements is historic. They never move until they are compelled to.

Trade unionism is a challenge to autocracy and sham.

Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in industry.

In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union shop the worker has a voice in working conditions. As a citizen he is likewise independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freedom's cause.

The British statesman correctly declared: "Trade unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

Men

Men are what women marry. They have two feet—two hands always—and sometimes two wives—but never more than one collar button or one idea at a time.

Like Turkish cigarettes, men are all made of the same material, the only difference being that some are a little better disguised than others. Generally speaking, they are divided into three classes—Husbands, Bachelors, and Widowers. Bachelors are a commodity, Husbands a necessity, and Widowers a luxury—especialy when making love.

Husbands are of three varieties—prizes, surprises, and consolation prizes. Making a husband out a man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science—sculpture—common sense—Faith—Hope and Charity—especially Charity.

Bachelors come in two varieties—eligibles and ineligibles. An eligible bachelor is a body of vanity—surrounded by women. An ineligible bachelor is a man of obstinacy—entirely surrounded by suspicion.

—Selected.

Organization

The crown or an organization is Godliness.

The beauty of an organization is order.

The glory of an organization is hospitality.

The blessing of an organization is contentment.

The smooth workings of this organization along these same lines is cooperation from stem to stern.

Every part of this organization must work in harmony, and this cooperative harmony is the very substance and everlasting life of the successful organization—Exchange.

Only Eighty-three

I sometimes read a story of some man who has grown old.
Of someone who has reached the age of eighty, as I'm told;
And all who read the story pay the homage, day by day,
To the man who conquered Father Time and drove the years away.
But so-called age amounts to naught, if you can boyish feel,
And conquer with your brain the ills that try your youth to steal.
If you can smile when hard luck knocks and change your grief to joy,
You'll laugh when age comes creeping up and still remain a boy.

There isn't any secret how that some man conquers years,
Or how he wrests the best there is from out the joys and tears,
For it's just a little courage that he has within his mind.
And he sifts the goodness from the bad and leaves the rest behind.
And somehow I admire him and try to ape his plan
To take things as I find them and just do the best I can.
And though they say I'm growing old, it just occurs to me
That I am nothing but a boy, although I'm eighty-three.

Worry kills a lot of men, and is man's greatest foe,
It seems to dog our footsteps here, no matter how we go.
And, it is my firm opinion, if we count the deathly host
Among the things that kill a man, old worry kills the most.
So I don't take time to worry, or to think about my age;
I simply do the best I can and let old hard luck rage.
And let me add a warning you can take for what it's worth:
'Twill be only accidental when I leave this blooming earth.

—Al J. Venno.

When a man tires at the "slow progress" of the labor movement a good recipe is to stand off a bit and survey the work actually accomplished.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XVII

The preceding lessons of this series, on carpentry, constituted a kind of a preliminary work to what we shall deal with in this and in the subsequent lessons. We dealt with wood, its origin, its structure, and its peculiar tendencies. We took up the sawing of logs into lumber, and had a few lessons on lumber itself. We spoke about carpenter tools, how to select them, how to keep them sharp, and how to care for them. We singled out the steel square and devoted two lessons to it. In one lesson we took up saw filing specifically. We gave a lesson on useful knots, and one, which is the lesson preceding this one, on 'first aid.' In this lesson we are taking up joints; joints that relate especially to heavy timber framing. It is the first lesson of this series that deals with a subject that is strictly one that belongs directly to carpentry.

The use of steel in building construction has materially reduced the use of heavy timbers for building purposes. But not withstanding this fact, there are still, and perhaps always will be, localities where heavy timber is used in the erection of buildings. The very fact that the use of heavy timber for building purposes is not so popular today as it used to be, is the best argument that can be produced for bringing it into a work of this kind. There are, no doubt, many carpenters today who can do heavy timber framing, but that number is diminishing each year; moreover, the time is coming when the number of men who thoroughly understand heavy timber framing will be limited to a very few.

The use of heavy timbers in construction work, has outstanding disadvantages when compared with steel. Heavy timbers are limited in length, and where extra long beams are needed, it becomes necessary to join two or more timbers together for the purpose of obtaining the desired length.

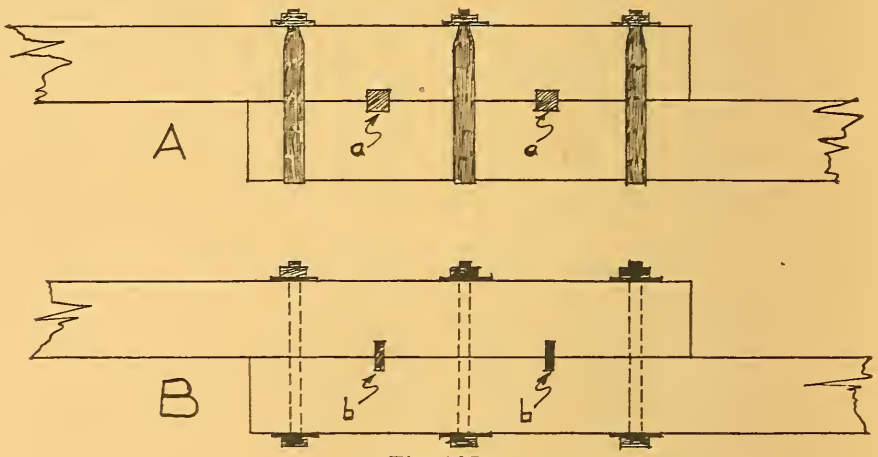


Fig. 105

Fig. 105, A and B, show two simple methods of fastening heavy timbers together. In both of these methods the timbers are lapped over each other, and, as in the case shown at A, they are clamped together with strap-iron, while in the case shown at B, they are bolted together. The former of these methods, perhaps is the better one, however,

they are both good fastenings, when used where appearance does not play an important part. In the joint shown at A, the timbers are prevented from slipping by the insertion of two oak keys, pointed out at a and a; while the joint shown at B, accomplishes the same results by the use of wrought-iron plates instead of oak keys. These are shown at b, b.

Fig. 106 shows three fished joints. The one shown at A, is adapted for compression, while it will resist tensile strain, it should in such a case be keyed both at the top and at the bottom joints to give it a good margin of strength for safety. The joint shown at B is suitable for a beam that must resist both a compressive and a tensile strain. A similar joint, excepting that a wrought-iron plate, turned up at the ends, takes the place of the wood fishing piece, is shown at C. D shows the same joint looking at the wrought-iron plate. The dotted line at either end indicates the turned-up end which is gained into the timber. The dotted line at the center gives the location of the butt-joint of the two timbers.

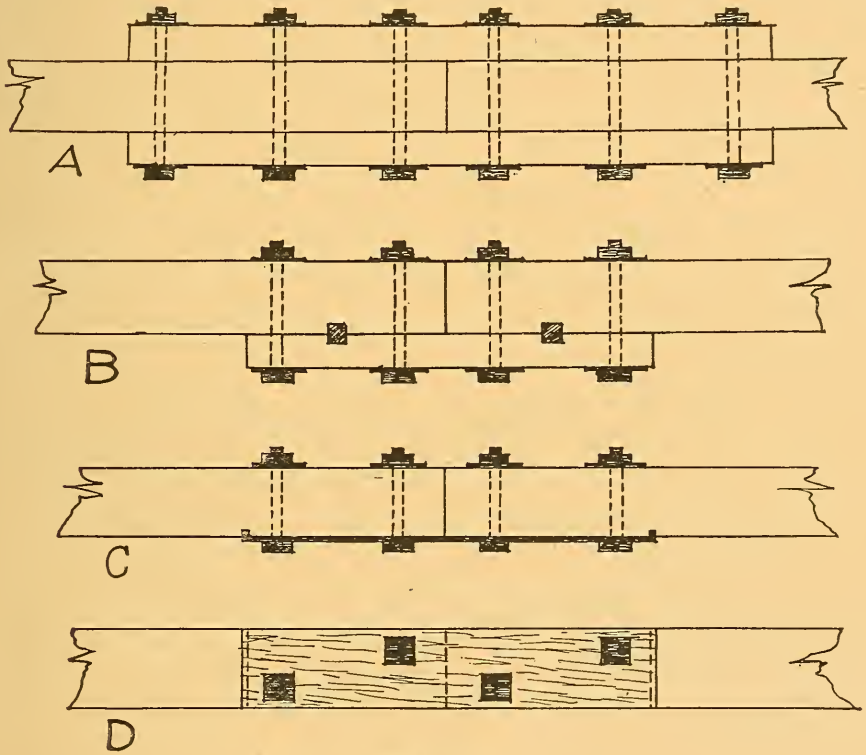


Fig. 106

Four methods of scarfing are shown by Fig. 107. At A we have perhaps the simplest form, the half-lap scarf, bolted together and keyed. This scarf joint will answer, for many purposes, the requirements. It is an easy scarf to frame. A more difficult scarf joint is shown at B. This is what is called a bird's-mouth scarf. The keys at the center are made wedge-shaped, so that on driving them together the joint is automatically tightened. This joint is reinforced by the wrought-iron plates bolted to the top and to the bottom. Another good scarf joint, but perhaps a little more difficult to frame, is shown at C. Here the joint is held together primarily with the projecting tongues, which slip into grooves just as the wedge-shaped keys are driven at the center. The joint is further secured by bolts and washers, or it may have wrought-iron plates instead of washers. A similar joint is shown at D.

Comparing this joint with that shown at C, reveals the differences in the constructions.

It should be borne in mind, in studying these joints, that they are all subject to modifications. That is to say, they can be changed in whatever way necessary in order to meet the requirements of whatever circumstances they might be used under.

We are preparing a trade glossary, covering terms relating to carpentry, which will appear, as we proceed, in alphabetical order. To make ourselves clear, we will not give this glossary in the usual way, but will give it, as it were, on the installment plan.

A glossary is much like a dictionary, desirable and useful for obtaining information, but not very interesting or entertaining, if read line after line. Because this is true, we have adopted the installment-plan method of presenting it. We will suggest, however, that the reader preserve the copies of "The Carpenter" in which these installments will appear, in order to have them on hand for reference purposes.

A

Abacus. The upper member of the capital of a column, immediately under the architrave.

Adjustable Clamps. Clamps that can be adjusted, more particularly relating to clamps used for holding forms together.

Adz. A carpenter's tool shaped like a grubbing hoe, and used for chipping off slices of wood.

Angle. The point of meeting of two lines running in different directions.

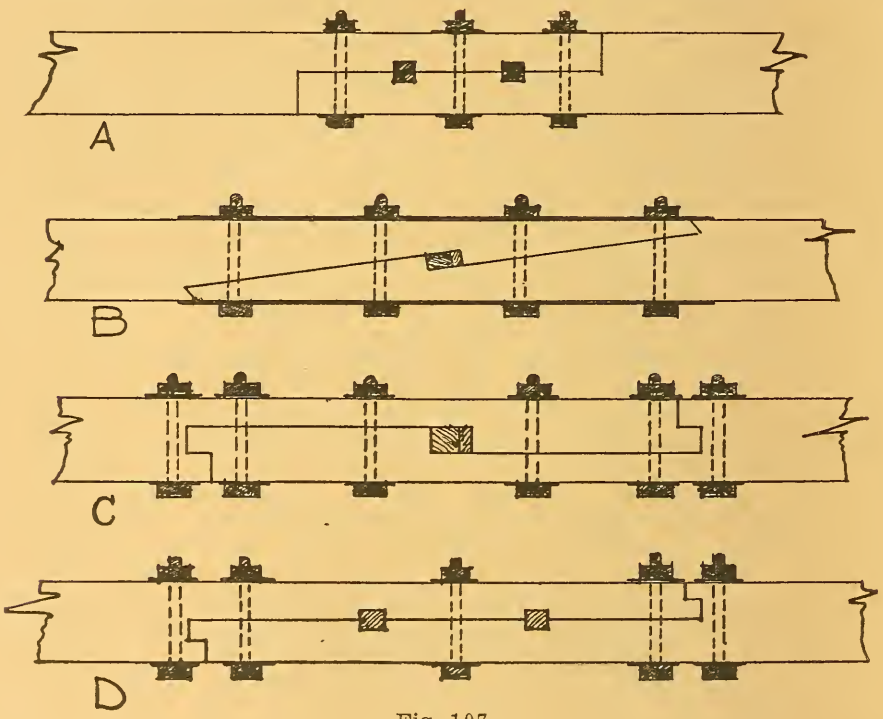


Fig. 107

Angle Iron. Iron having a right angle, used for lintels to support masonry over openings.

Angle Lookout. The lookout at the corner of a building, supporting either a hip or a valley rafter.

Angle Newel. A newel located at the angle of a well.

Angle Post. A newel post set in the angle of a stairway. An angle newel.

Anta. A kind of pilaster used to thicken walls at their termination.

Area. The superficial dimension of any figure, without regard to its thickness or any other dimension.

Apron. The piece below the stool in window trim. A kind of an apron worn by carpenters, with pockets for holding nails.

Arcade. A series of arches with columns supporting them, etc. An arched or covered passageway.

Arch. A curvature over an opening supporting the weight above.

Architect. One skilled in the art of building. A designer.

Architecture. The art or science of building, especially houses, churches, bridges, etc.

Architrave. The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

Astragal. A convex moulding of a capital. A moulding fastened to the meetings stile of the bolted door to form a stop for the swinging door, speaking of double doors.

Attic. The space directly under the rafters of a roof.

Auger Bit. A tool used for boring holes into wood.

Awl. A pointed instrument for punching holes into wood, etc.

Ax. An instrument for felling trees and chipping and splitting wood.

We are aware of the inevitable impossibility in preparing this glossary, of making it complete, insofar as giving all of the terms used in carpentry is concerned. Localities, different as well as new methods of construction, and materials used; all have something to contribute to the make-up of the terminology of a far-reaching trade, such as carpentry is. We will, however, endeavor to do our best in making this part of these lessons as helpful and as complete as possible.

The next installment will come under the letter B.

THE STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

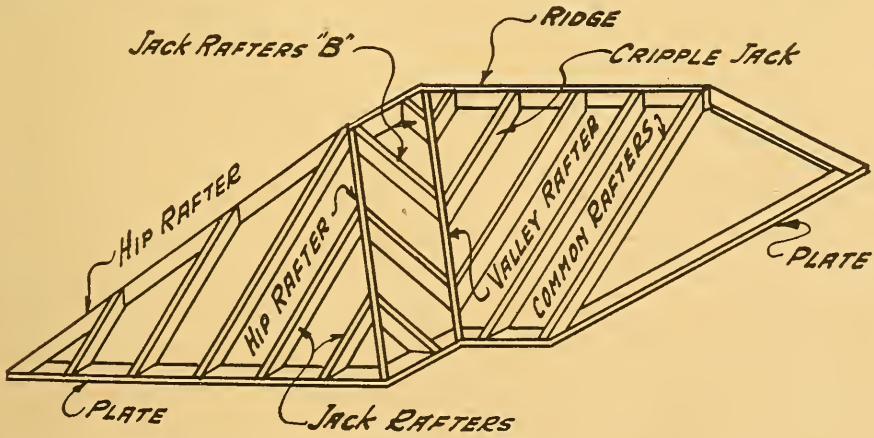
LESSON XX

JACK RAFTERS

Before taking up the subject of Jack Rafters it will be well to revive in the students' mind the other types of rafters that go into a roof frame, i. e. the Common Rafters and Hip or Valley rafters.

Since all three types of rafters go to make up a roof it will be very helpful to the student to form an association in his mind as to the peculiarities of each member and how they are related to each other.

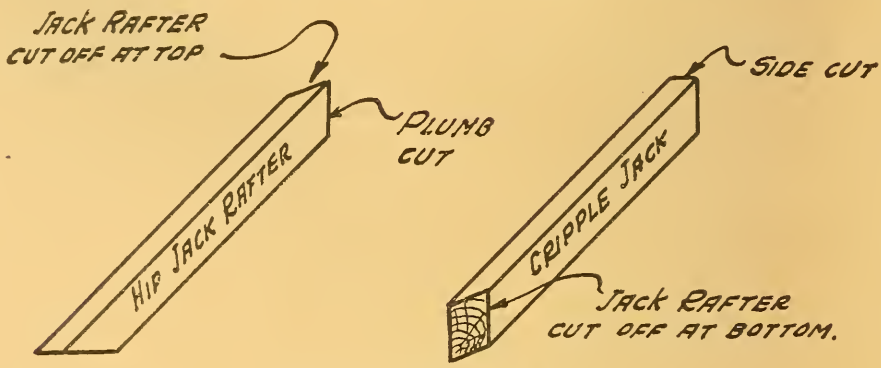
By thinking in terms of association one forms a complete picture in his mind which tends to revive the subjects related to the one we are dealing with.



POSITION OF JACK RAFTERS.

FIG. 77.

Let us therefore review the roof frame with the principal members that go into its construction.

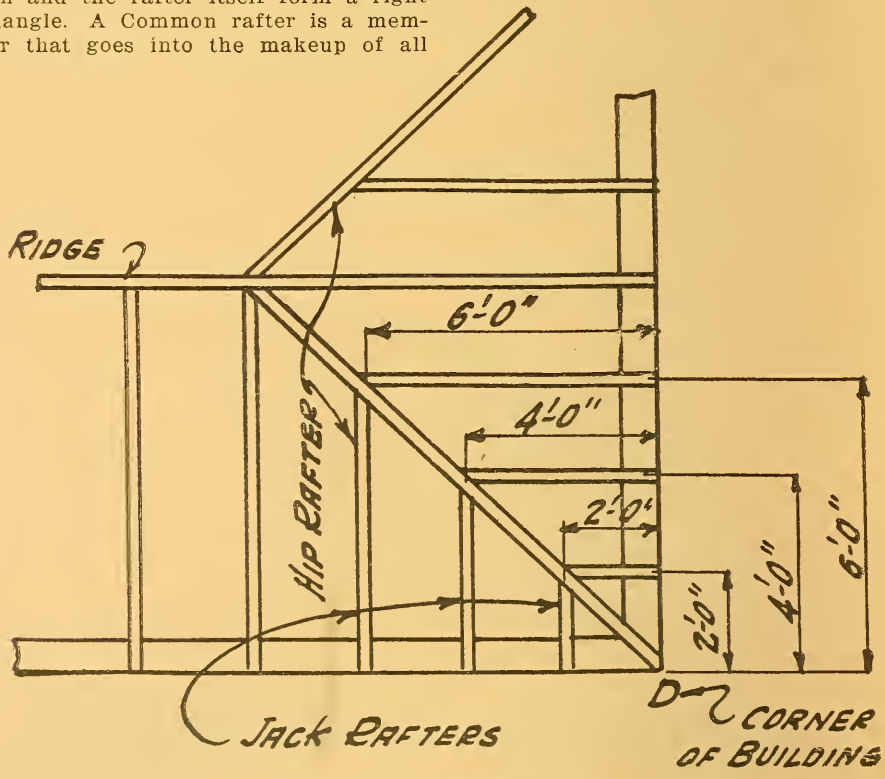


JACK RAFTERS—Fig. 78

A Common Rafter is a roof member which extends at right angles from the plate to the ridge. Therefore the rise, run and the rafter itself form a right triangle. A Common rafter is a member that goes into the makeup of all types of roofs. Fig. 77.

A Hip Rafter is a member extending diagonally from the corner of the plate to the ridge. It forms a "hip" in the roof and that is what the name implies.

The Valley Rafter is similar to the Hip with the exception that it forms a "valley" or depression in the roof instead of a hip. It also extends diagonally from plate to ridge. These rafters are the members that make a hip and valley roof.



ROOF PLAN—Fig. 79

Jack Rafters are common rafters cut off at the top or bottom. Fig. 78.

If a common rafter extending as usual from plate to the ridge is intersected by the hip rafter its top part is cut off before it reaches the ridge and instead of being framed into the ridge board its top end is beveled against the hip. This type of a Jack rafter rests on the plate just the same as the common rafter but its top part is framed into the hip. Figure 77-A.

The other type of a Jack rafter is one that starts at the ridge and is intersected by the valley rafter, therefore it does not reach the plate, its "foot" being cut off. This type of a Jack is also called "Cripple Jack" or one "having no foot." Its top rests against the ridge and lower part frames into the valley. Fig. 77-B.

Jack Rafters lie in the same plane as the common rafters and therefore have the same pitch and length per foot run as common rafters. The only difference between Jack rafters and Common rafters is that they are shorter and have a side or cheek cut at the top or bottom as the case may be in addition to the plumb and seat cuts.

Jack Rafters are usually spaced either 16 inches or 24 inches apart and as they frame against the hip or valley rafters equally spaced the second jack rafter must be twice as long as the first, the third three times as long as the first, and so on.

The run of any Jack rafter equals the distance of that Jack rafter from the corner of the building. Thus in Fig. 79 Jack A is placed 24 inches from the corner of the building, "D" therefore the run of this jack will equal 2 feet.

In order to find the length of the jack rafter we must know the pitch of the roof. Then determining the length per foot run, we find the total run in feet of the jack rafter and multiply the length per foot run by the total run in feet.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 7

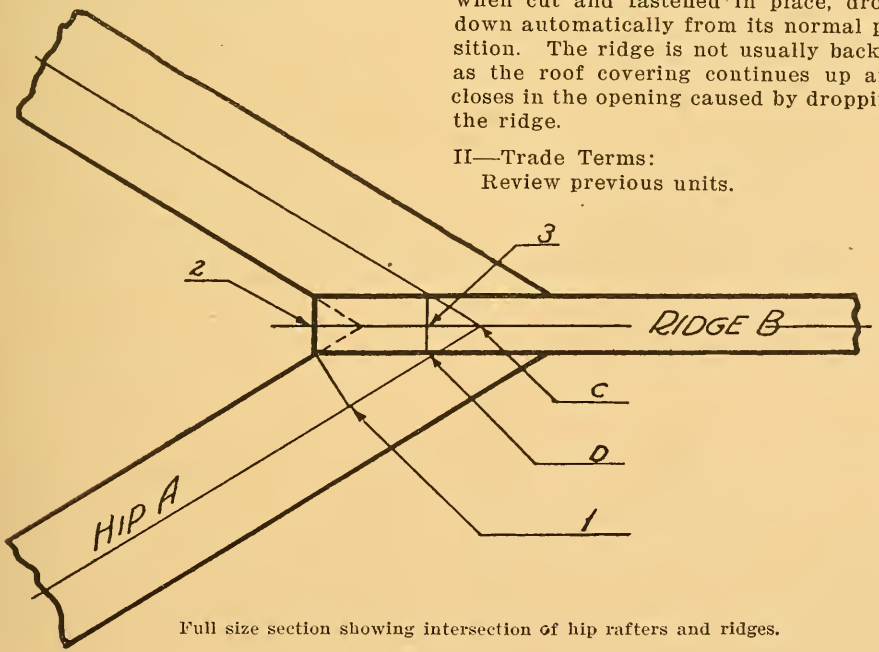
I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To layout ridge B to determine length and shape and cut accurately to the lines.

(Note) The top edge of the ridge when cut and fastened in place, drops down automatically from its normal position. The ridge is not usually backed as the roof covering continues up and closes in the opening caused by dropping the ridge.

II—Trade Terms:

Review previous units.



Full size section showing intersection of hip rafters and ridges.

III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools

2—Materials required.

1—Review previous units.

2—1 piece ⅜" x 1 ⅛" x 0' 8".

IV—Specifications:

Hip rafter ¾" x 1¼".

Ridge ⅜" x 1⅛".

Run taken from the layout, Unit No. 1, Drawing.

V—Operations:

1—Draw a full size section of hips A and ridge B on the layout, Unit No. 1, drawing, as shown in drawing. Where the center line of hip A intersects the outside edge of ridge B, square a line across as at (3). Where the outside edge of hip A intersects the outside edge of ridge B, square a line a across as at (2), drawing. This gives three points on the center line (C), (3) and (2) that will be used in determining the length of ridge B.

2—Measure the run of ridge B on the layout, Unit No. 1, drawing, measuring from the intersection of the hip rafters or 6" long on the center line.

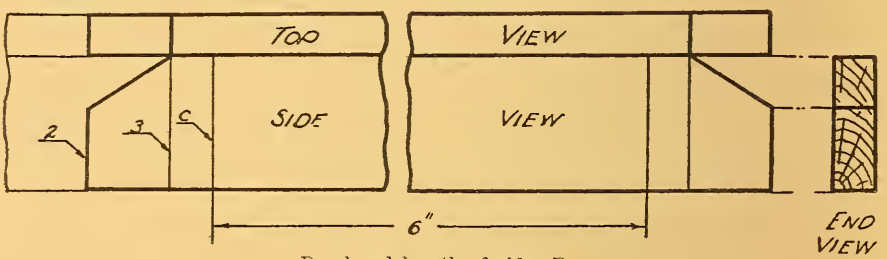
3—Measure off on the stock to be used for the ridge, the run 6".

4—To this length must be added the distance (C-2), drawing, on both ends to extend the length of the ridge to meet the sides of hip rafters A. Drawing.

5—From the length of the run (C) on either end, drawing, measure off the distance (C-3), drawing, as at (3), drawing.

6—To slope the end use the same pitch as the long common rafters, 7½" and 12".

7—Slope from plumb line (3) as shown in drawing.



Developed length of ridge B.

VI—Questions:

1—What is the function of the ridge?

2—Is it customary to back the ridge?

VII—Key To The Questions:

1—Chapter 1, page 19.

2—No.

VIII—References:

1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing—R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Note) The above chapters and page numbers refer to this reference.

How To Select An Unusually Strong Piece Of Lumber For An Exacting Purpose

(By J. E. Myer, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association)

Carpenters often need to pick out a two-inch plank or even a larger timber that is unusually strong. The following advice will help in such instances, especially where southern pine or Douglas fir is used.

First: Look at the ends of the piece, giving them a stroke or two with the plane if the grain of the wood is not clearly apparent. The more there is of the dense, darker-colored summerwood, in proportion to the lighter-colored springwood, the stronger the piece will be, other things being equal. Draw a line as in the picture below and estimate whether there is one-third, one-half, or two-thirds summerwood in the piece. One-third is very good timber, one-half is better, two-thirds summerwood is rare and very strong. For real strength the contrast between summer and springwood should be sharp or distinct.

Second: See how many annual rings consisting of one light and one dark band there are to the inch. Less than six is an indication of too rapid growth for great strength. More than that shows that the tree grew under conditions favorable to produce finer-grained and stronger wood.

rection of grain. If the distance is found to be an inch or less and the material is otherwise of good quality, it is suitable for important posts or columns. Similarly, if the deviation of grain is one inch or less in twelve inches, the material is suitable for high grade joists and planks. If the deviation is one inch or less in fifteen inches, the stock may be used for beams and stringers when exceptional strength requirements are anticipated.

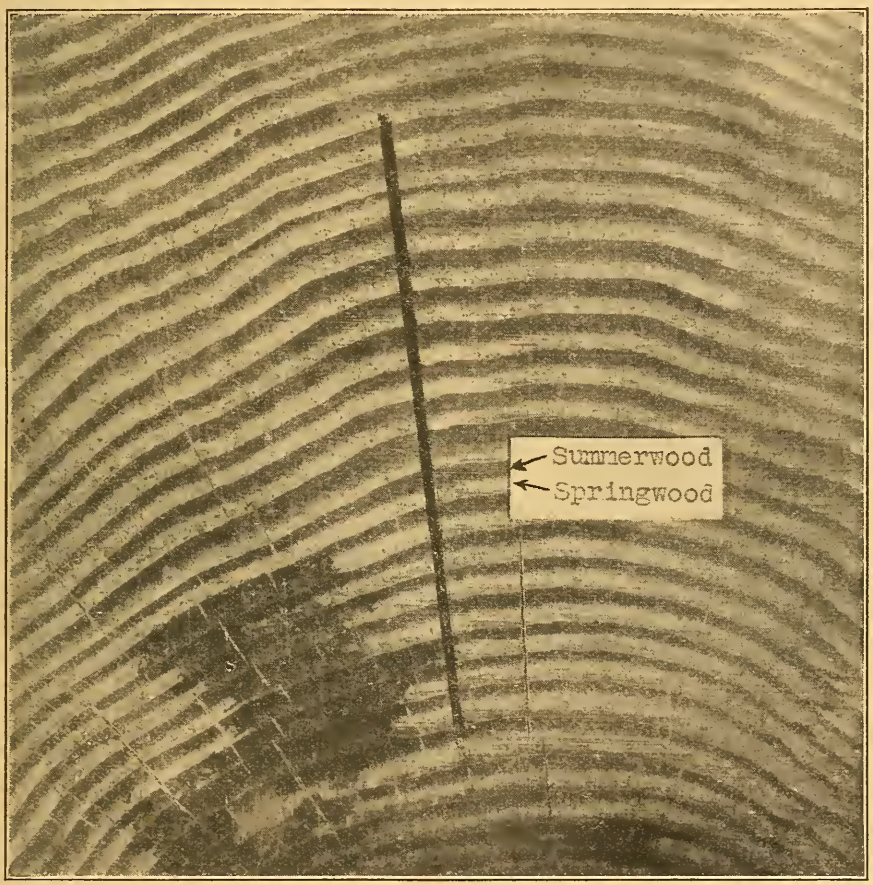


Fig. 1

Method of estimating percentage of dense summerwood. The timber has slightly more than one-half summerwood.

Third: Look for checks or other indication of sloping grain on the sides of the piece. Where such marks show for a foot or more, lay a rule on the timber, parallel with the sides, and with one end at the check or grain. Draw a line ten inches long, as in the illustration below, and measure the distance from the other end of the line to the check or other marking which indicates the di-

Fourth: Examine the piece for evidences of decay and also for the size and location of knots and shake. Decay in timbers may be detected by discoloration accompanied by a softening of the wood. When struck with a hammer, a decay-free timber will give a clear ring, while

a decayed piece will produce a dull sound. Blue stain which sometimes occurs on the sapwood or lighter outer portion of the timber does not lessen its strength and should not be confused with the discolored decayed wood, which may have little or no strength. Knots should likewise be considered in selecting an especially strong piece of timber and those with the larger knots should be avoided. When located near the center of the length they reduce the strength more than the same sized knots near the ends. Knots on the edge of a

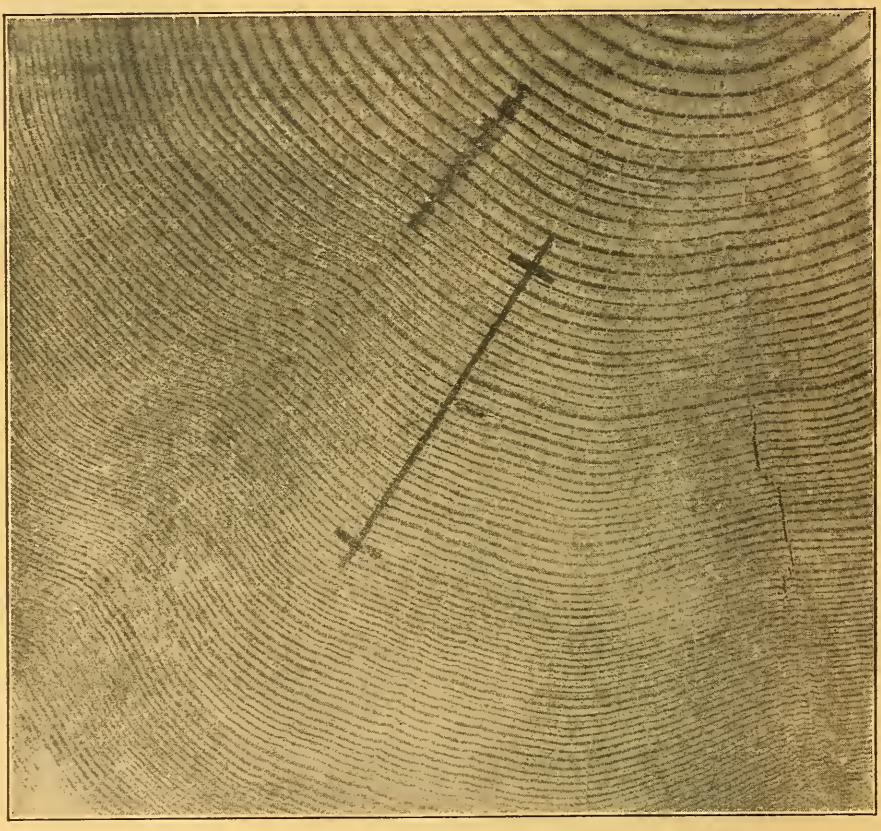


Fig. 2

The number of annual rings per inch is determined by counting the dark summerwood bands which intersect a line drawn at right angles to the rings, at a representative place on the cross section. This piece averages ten rings per inch.

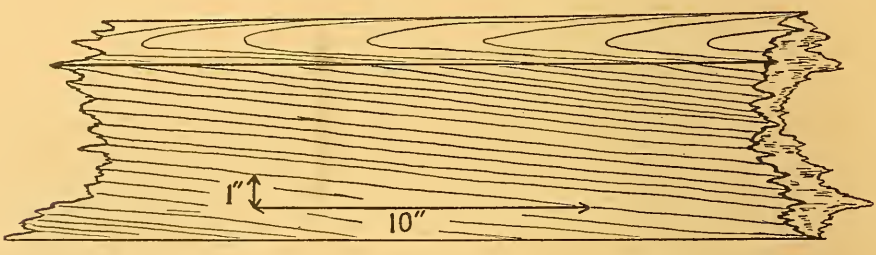


Fig. 3

Method of measuring "Angle of Grain"

joist or rafter affect the strength more than when near the center of the piece and where they are present, the edge on which they occur should be placed on the upper side. Shake will weaken a horizontal structural member if present in a sufficient degree. It appears on the end as an opening between and parallel to the annual rings. If it does not extend more than one third across the end and does not appear on the face of the piece it may be disregarded.

Designs For Workbench Vice and Saw Horses Desired

Will you please publish in our official Journal, "The Carpenter" a good workbench, a vice to go with it and a good pair of horses. I believe it would be very instructive to our apprentice boys also help a good many of our mechanics.

N. W. W.,
L. U. No. 284. Jamaica, N. Y.

Mitre Box and Moulding Information Wanted

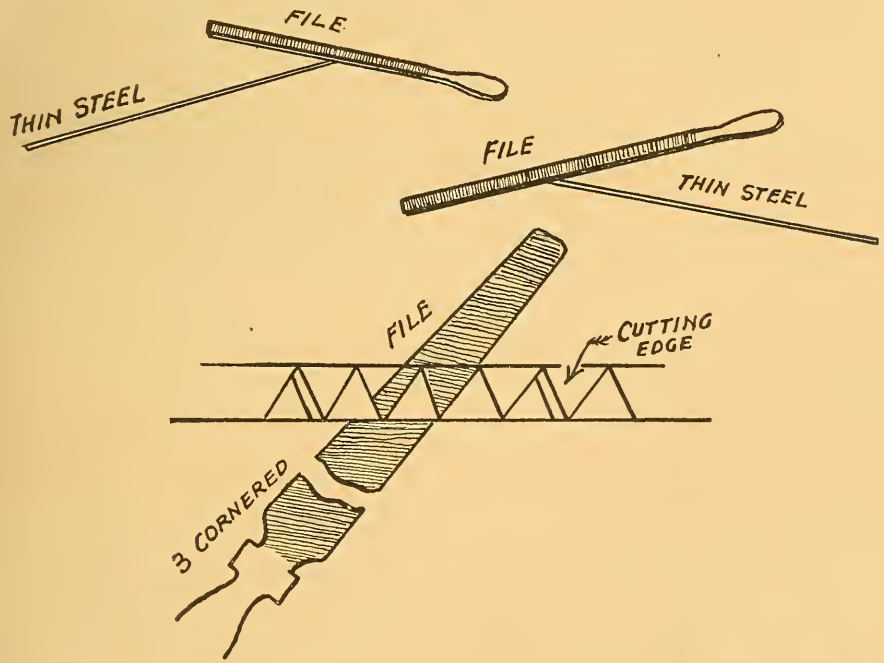
I see articles every now and then on roof framing and stair building—why not have one on mitre boxes and moulding? I've seen more balled up carpenters and jack knifing done on odd pitched roofs with moulding of various kinds than I have in framing the roof itself.

A. H. Suter,
L. U. No. 1656. New York, N. Y.

Brother Gregory Submits His Saw Filing Method

In reply to Brother H. H. Siegele, requesting me to explain my method of filing saws, will say, there are but two ways to file a saw, one is right and the other is wrong.

What I wished to convey in my first letter, is the fact, that in filing saws, the cutting edge should always be filed from you, I will enclose a drawing to make my meaning clear.



We all know, that a saw has to be filed and set, to meet the condition for which it is used, that is, more or less set, and the angle of the cutting edge.

The reason a saw should be filed in this manner, is that the tooth has less vibration, under the pressure of the file.

I will ask the Brother how he would hold his file, if he were to put a cutting edge on a thin piece of steel, shaped like a chisel?

I have asked many saw filers, why they filed a saw backwards, and the only reply I have ever received, is that they were taught that way, it seems that there are very few men who ask themselves, is there a better way?

W. L. Gregory,
Oakland, Cal.

Solving The Problem

(By H. H. Siegele)

The more one knows the more one can do; the more one does the more one knows. This paradox is not a new one, by any means, but it is a true one. And being true it means simply this, that there is no complete knowledge without practice, and practice is not complete without knowledge. Our advice to the apprentice is to get as much of them both as he can. The reason we know anything about craft problems, is because we have been solving just such problems. And the reason we succeed in solving the problems that come before us, is because we know how we solved other problems. This was brought home to us recently, when we were repairing a rear porch. The footing that supported the porch, and at the same time a trap-door cellarway, had settled to the extent that the porch was pulled away from the main building. The drawing shown by Fig. 1, shows a layout similar to what we had. The footing pointed out at A, had settled, which resulted in the porch pulling away from the house at point B. When the footing, marked A, was jacked up and underpinned, we found that the porch did not go back to the house as it originally was. Being unsuccessful in several attempts, we solved the problem in the manner shown between point C and point D. Running a rod from one of these points to the other, we were able to draw the porch back to the main building by means of a nut, such as are showing at D, Fig. 2. How the rod was fastened at point C, is shown at C, Fig. 2. The dotted lines show how a hole was bored at a 60-degree angle through a 2x4. At the upper edge will be seen how a shoulder was cut to give the nut a bearing. The 2x4 was then spiked to a porch joist, as shown by Fig. 1, the dotts representing spike heads. The bearing for the other end of the rod had

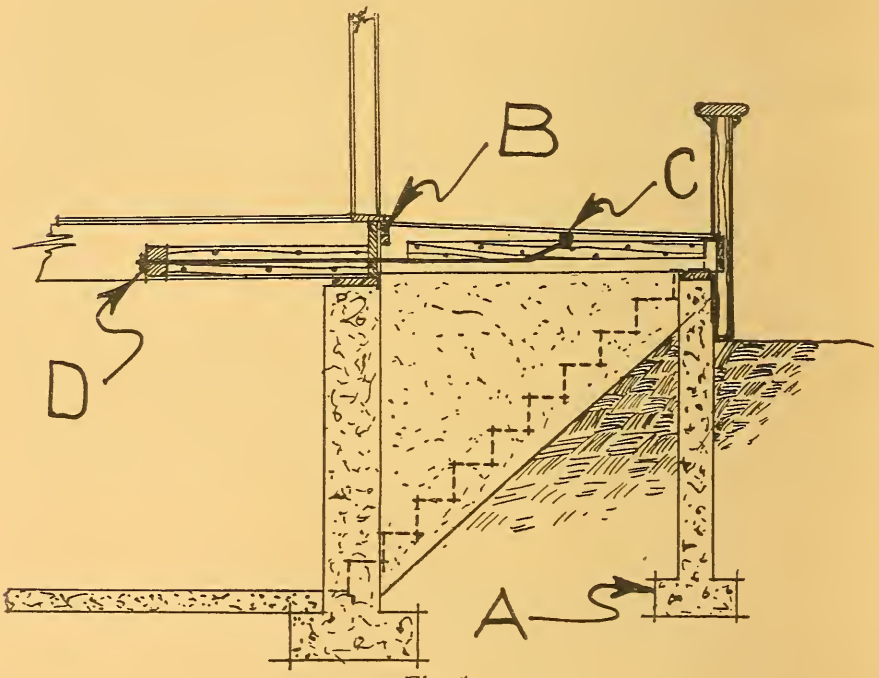


Fig. 1

to be made differently, because the joists did not run in line with the porch joists. A header was placed as shown at D, in both figures, which was reinforced by spiking 2x4's against the joists as shown. The number of rods to be used must be determined by the existing conditions.

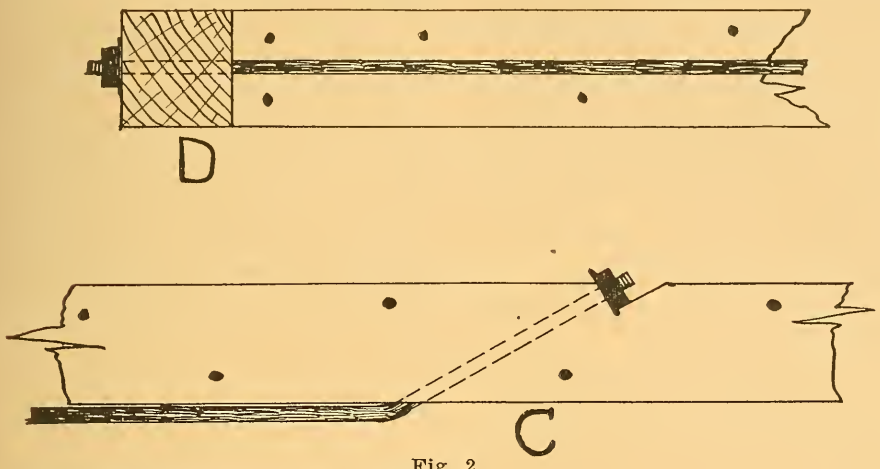
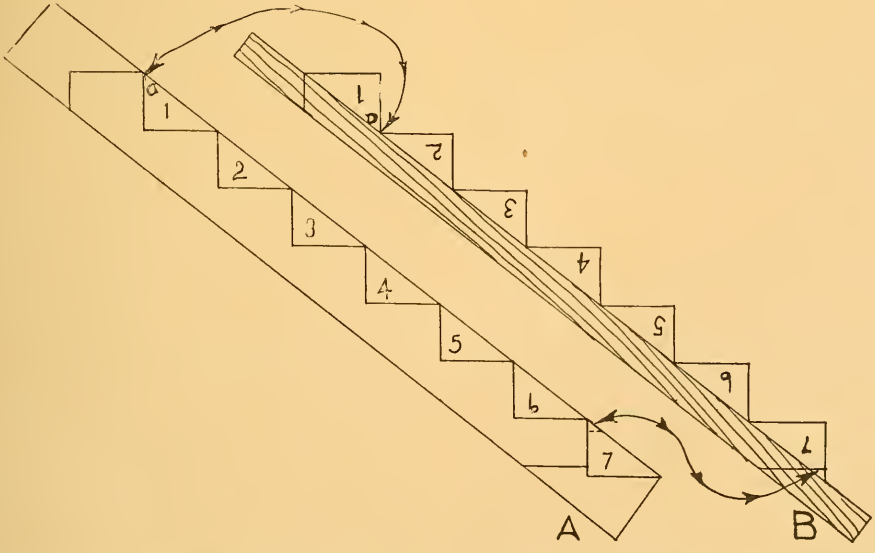


Fig. 2

A Double Salvage

(By H. H. Siegele)

It is not always the man who can use up the greatest amount of material, who makes the biggest profits for the contractor. It is not a hard matter to make a good showing, if a fellow does not have to pay much attention to how he uses material. But to get ahead and use material economically, is an accomplishment in carpentry, that requires more than the strength and ability to turn off work; it requires a mental efficiency that only those who have been training themselves for it, can have. On



every job, little or big, there are more or less places where either material or labor or both can be salvaged. A double salvage is, of course, the most profitable, and such a one is what we are dealing with here.

The illustration, at A, shows a stair horse laid out for cutting on a piece of timber. The parts to be cut out are numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on to the last one, 7. After these blocks have been cut out they are nailed onto a 2x4 or 2x6, whichever the case may require, in the manner that we shall explain presently. The upper point of block number 1, A, is marked a—when this block is transferred to B, point a will be the lower point as shown by the illustration. How the blocks turn over is further indicated by the inverted figures shown on B. By following the arrows, it will be seen just how the blocks turn over on making the transfer. The little corner pointed out at 7, both upright and inverted, must be cut off in order to make the built up stair horse the same as the sawed-out one.

While many carpenters are familiar with this method of salvaging both time and material, every apprentice must learn it sometime, and this is a good time to do it.

An Emergency Cut

(By H. H. Siegele)

Assuming that a carpenter has been boxing up the side of a house directly under one of the gables. He has his scaffold up, and is ready to box the

Fig. 1

gable, which in this case is being boxed after the cornice has been put on. He knows that the roof cut is 10 and 12,

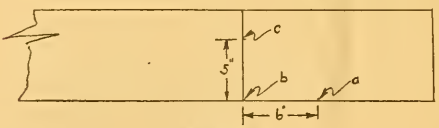


Fig. 2

but having used the try-square up to this time, he is without a framing square. He wants to cut the boxing so it will fit against the cornice. How will he get the cut without going after his framing square? There are several ways he can get this cut without the framing square, but the one we are going to illustrate, is the only one we will deal with in this article.

Fig. 1 shows the end of a 1x8 boxing board. At a, we are pointing out the long point of the cut that is to fit against the cornice. Turning to Fig. 2, the reader will find the long point of the cut again indicated at a. From point a to point b, as we are showing with the figure, is 6 inches. With the try-square

Fig. 3

and pencil we will lay off the line across the board, starting at point b and cutting through point c, but point c has not been located, which we will now do by making it 5 inches from point b. Where do we get the figures 5 and 6? Well, the board is not wide enough to use 10 and 12, so we reduced these figures by dividing both by 2, which gave us 5 and 6. This being clear, we will go on to Fig 2. Here we have one more point shown, d, this was obtained by striking the line from a through c to d. The line from a to d, marks the cut of the board, which is the same as if it had been marked with the framing square, using the figures 10 and 12.

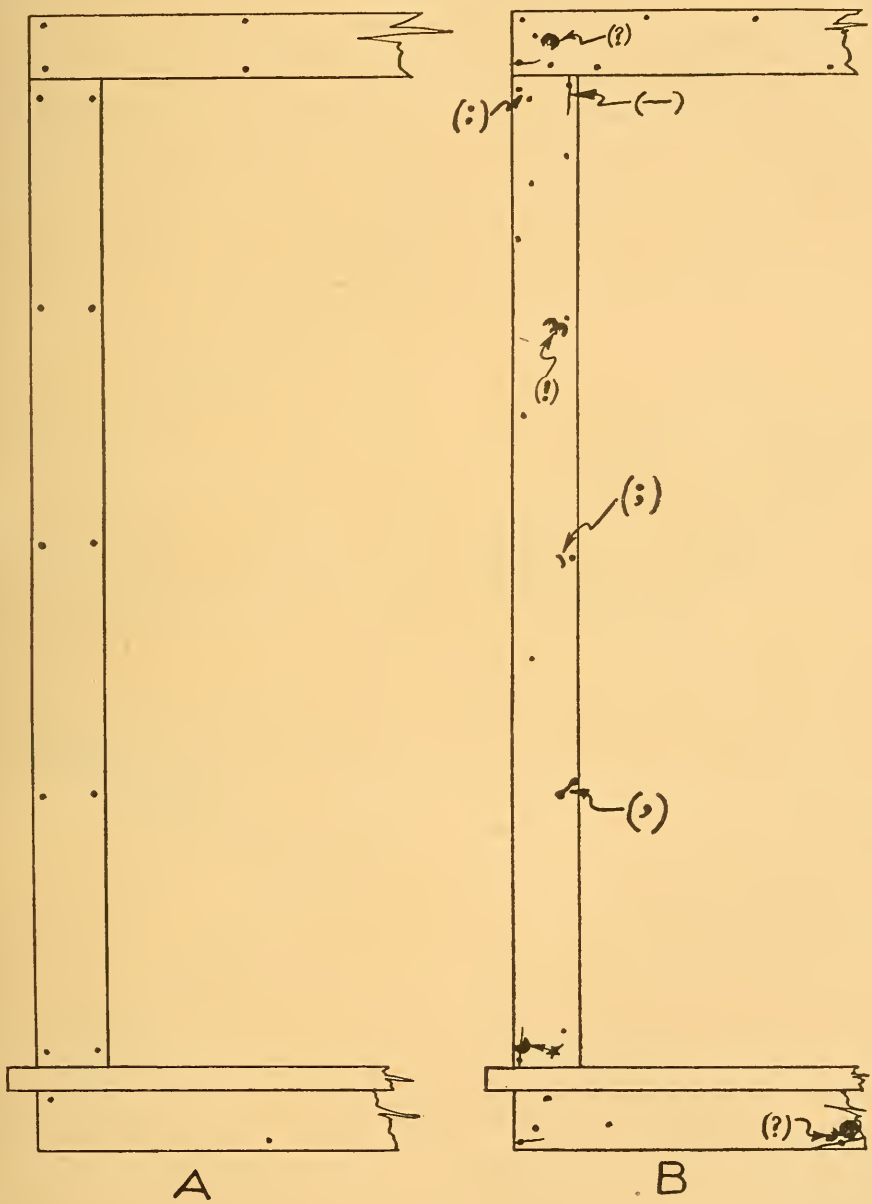
Punctuation In Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

Every carpenter knows something about what I am going to deal with in this article. No one can learn the carpenter trade and not at sometime in his experience do a little unnecessary punctuating, especially on the finishing. I am using figurative language, but I am sure that my readers will understand what I mean. I have exaggerated the faults on the drawing representing a piece of highly punctuated work; while the drawing showing the properly punctuated work, is no better than what a good piece of work should be. The drawing just referred to is marked, A, and shows the punctures made by the nails well balanced, that is, where a nail has been driven at one edge of the

casing, another nail, directly opposite, has been driven to balance it. That is the way the nailing should be done, especially on finish. The hit-and-miss

No hard-and-fast rule for nailing can be laid down, because conditions vary greatly on different jobs. . . . Besides, the requirements of different contrac-



nailing, or the highly punctuated work, shown at B, is indicative of gross carelessness, which could only have been possible before the eighteenth amendment went into effect.

tors, or of different architects, are different, just as the personalities of different persons are different. But every carpenter should try to work out a system of nailing of his own, that will bal-

ance when the job is completed. A carpenter has no better recommendation than a neatly finished piece of work, and that means placing the nails properly, as well as making tight joints.

I hope that none of my apprentice readers will become discouraged, if, occasionally he leaves a hammer mark on a piece of work—my purpose is to lead him to do a little better work in every way, every day.

Cutting Strips Of Paper

(By H. H. Siegele)

In these days when everything is to be modern, only the cheapest of houses are built without using building paper under the siding. Whenever building paper is used in this way, strips of paper should be placed under the outside casings of the window and door frames. There are several methods of cutting these strips of paper; some better, some worse and some clumsy. For instance, some carpenters cut these strips of paper by sawing off short rolls from a full roll of paper; others use a straight-edge, lay it on the paper and tear strips off along the edge, and still others cut the strips with a pocket knife. All of these methods are justifiable under certain circumstances. But the method we are illustrating, is, we believe, the quickest and the most practical.

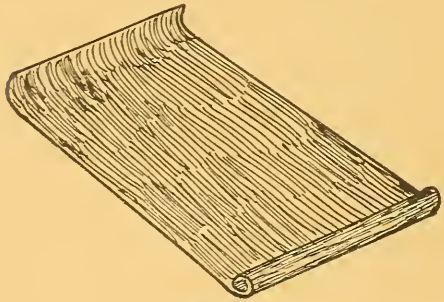


Fig. 1

For convenience we will assume that we are needing eight strips of paper. These can be cut from one width of building paper, cut as long as the strips are to be, say 5 feet and 6 inches. Fig. 1 shows, on a small scale, a full-width piece of paper, 5 feet, 6 inches long, partly rolled up. By rolling the whole piece up tightly, we will have a roll of paper somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 2. The dotted curves indicate where the roll is to be cut in order to obtain eight strips of paper. Fig. 3

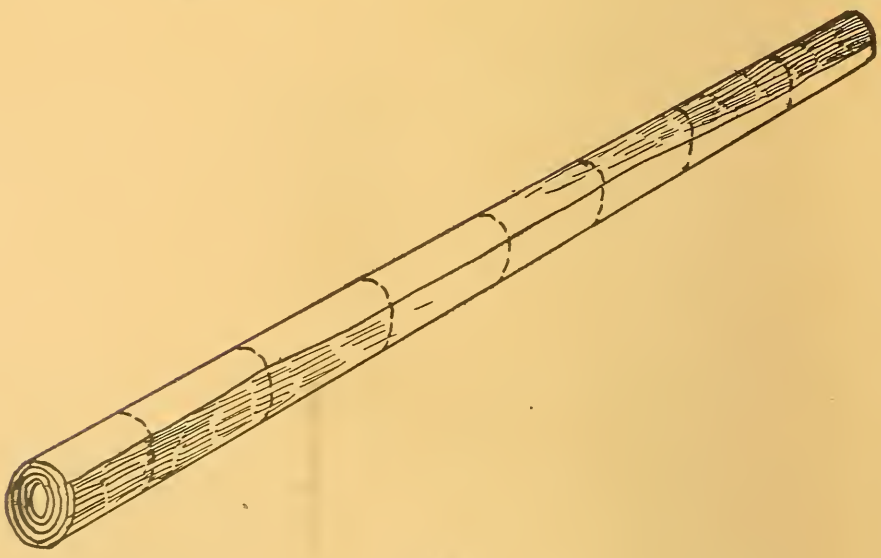


Fig. 2

shows three short rolls cut from the long roll and 5 still to be cut. The cutting is simple: Lay the roll on a solid chopping block, and with a hand-axe cut the long roll of paper into short ones as shown by the illustration; the process of which is much like cutting a chicken's head off.

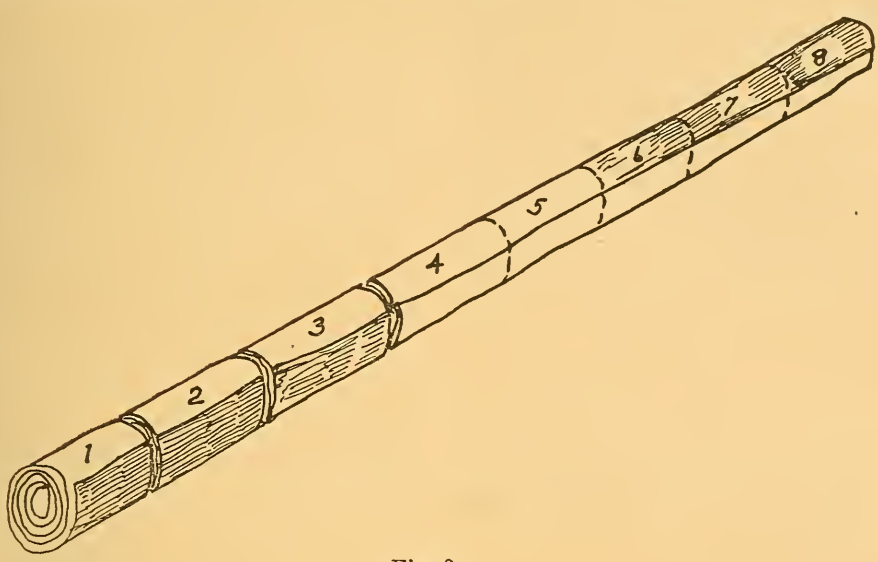


Fig. 3

Fenders

(By H. H. Siegele)

Asphalt shingles have been used extensively for the last ten or fifteen years.

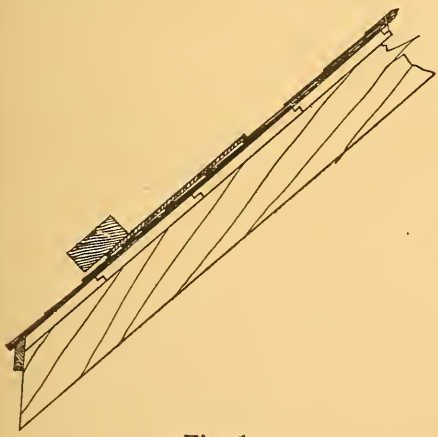


Fig. 1

These shingles have advantages over the wood shingles. They are more fire-resisting than the wood shingles, which have no fire-resisting qualities. In addition to their fire-resisting qualities, they have the quality of being easier to lay. There is one disadvantage, however, for which we are offering a remedy. This disadvantage comes to the foreground when these shingles are laid during hot weather. At such times the asphalt becomes soft, and as the workmen pass over the shingles they become damaged to a greater or to a lesser degree. The biggest damage is usually done to the shingles immediately above the toe-hold, where the workmen's feet rest. This damage can be prevented completely by using the thin boards, between which the shingles are bailed, as fenders. Fig. 1, shows a toe-hold with a fender attached. It is apparent here, that the feet of the workmen will pass over the fender, whereas otherwise they would pass over the shingles. Those of my readers who have worked over asphalt shingles during hot weather can readily see the advantage of using fenders on the toe-holds, as we are showing them. Fig. 2 shows a toe-hold in part, also the ends of two of the thin boards. The dotted lines show how far onto the 2x4 the thin boards are

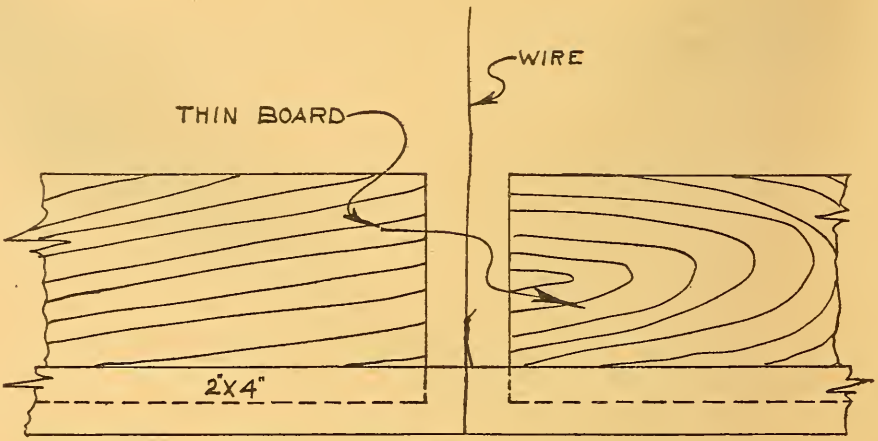


Fig. 2

lapped. The fender boards are shown a few inches apart, for the purpose of making it convenient to fasten the anchor wire to the toe-hold. Fig. 3 shows a larger-scale view of the layout shown in Fig. 1.

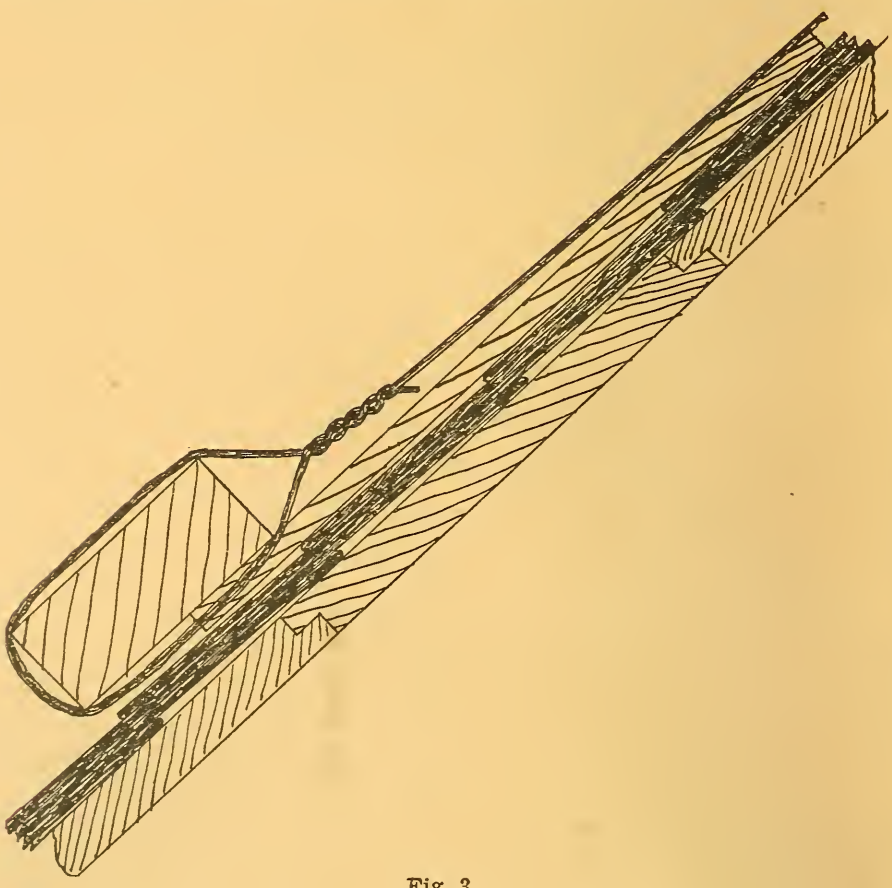


Fig. 3

Footing Forms

(By H. H. Siegele)

When the writer was a lad garages were unknown, and cement was just coming into use, or, to be more nearly correct, cement was beginning to find its place in the building industry. Barns, sheds, granaries and cow-stables were the principal buildings to be seen among the farm buildings. Even the city dwellers, in those days—many of them, had some or all of these buildings on their lot, or on the plot of ground where they lived. We are speaking now of the smaller towns, and the outskirts of the larger cities. The hearts of large cities belong to another story. Today, these buildings are rarely to be found in cities or towns. And in their places we find the garages. So far-reaching was the influence of the automobile that it has almost revolutionized all of the building forms, even those of the homes. Where once the barn stood, we find today a handsome family garage; usually a double garage. Most of these garages

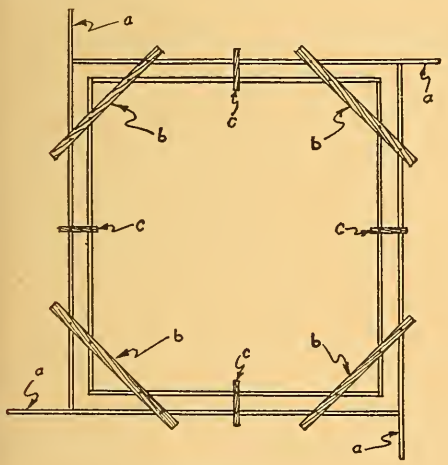


Fig. 1

have been constructed during the last fifteen years. The part we are interested in, in this article is the foundation.

Fig. 1 shows the forms for the exposed part of a double garage foundation. The outside forms are made of planks which have not been cut. Notice how they extend at the corners. These extentions are indicated at a, a, a, a. The corner braces are shown at b, b, b, b. At c, c, c, c are shown the cleats, shown also at C Fig. 2. The dotted line shown at B, Fig. 2, indicates the line to which the concrete was poured before the upper forms were in place. Then the upper forms were placed and braced as shown. To the left is shown a good

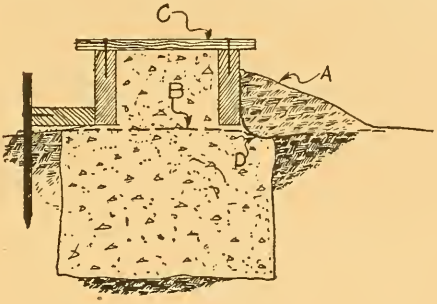


Fig. 2

way of holding the lower part of such forms. To the right, at A, is shown how the same results have been obtained with dirt. Here a strip of building paper was placed in the angle as pointed out at D, and then the dirt was shoveled in on it, thus bracing the form. The paper prevented the dirt from rolling in on to the concrete.

Science

(By H. H. Siegele)

Science, in the sense that we are using it here, is what we know by experience. The man who fails to profit by this simple bit of science, will find many otherwise-avoidable troubles ahead of him, and eventually he must learn, as the fool does, by his own experience.

Fig. 1 shows an angle where a tin

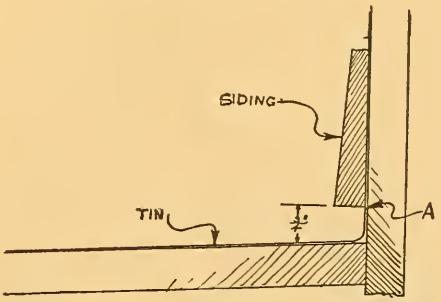


Fig. 1

roof is joined to the side of a building. The tin is pointed out with an indicator;

and so is the siding. The siding, though, might as well have been called shingles or stucco, for the principle we are dealing with here. is true in all three cases. We are showing the siding ¾-inch above the tin, this is done in order to give it a drip. The point shown with an indicator at A, is the place where the tin

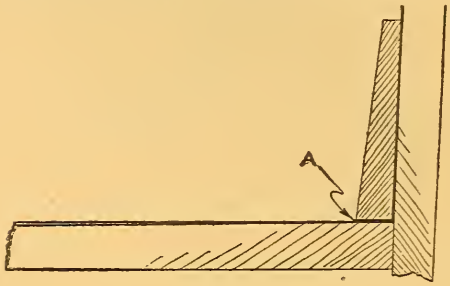


Fig. 2

will rust through first, owing to the fact that expansion and contraction makes it impossible to keep this point properly painted. Fig. 2 shows how the siding is often placed in such angles, and the indicator at A, shows the point where the tin will rust through first. This method is a bad one, because as will be seen by referring to Fig. 3, B, the water running down the side of the building falls directly onto the holes in the tin; whereas, in the first method the holes are ¾-inch above the angle, as pointed out at A, both in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3. The arrows shown along the surface in Fig.

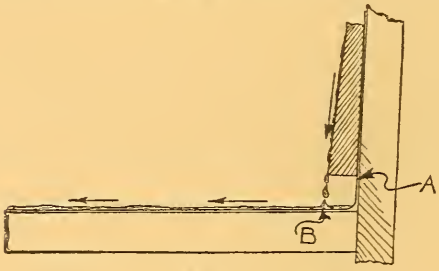


Fig. 3

3, gives the direction the water moves over the siding and over the tin roof.

Science is what we know; it may be by our own, or by the experience of others.

TREES

Walnut And Weddings

The Greeks and Romans believed the walnut a symbol of good luck and walnuts were always scattered at their weddings.

Today black walnut, commonly called American walnut, is one of the best known and most prized woods in the United States.

Because of its rich dark color and excellent finishing, seasoning and working qualities it is particularly valued for interior trim and for furniture.

Since the days of the ancient matchlock guns walnut, because of its toughness and strength, has been the most universally used wood for gunstocks.

The strength of walnut and its relative lightness makes it one of the best woods for airplane propellers.

The principal use of walnut today is for furniture and cabinet work in general, both in the form of solid wood and veneer. It is extensively used for radio cabinets and pianos, sewing machine cabinets and burial cases.

Since time was people have liked the "feel" of wood and no satisfactory substitutes have been found for the handles of implements—for steering wheels, for instance.

It has become the accepted wood for steering wheels of automobiles.

Heartwood of black walnut is light brown to dark or choclate brown and the sapwood is nearly white.

It is now a common practice to darken the sapwood to match the heartwood by steaming or staining.

Black walnut wood is straight grained and easily worked with tools. It is very durable and early Americans often used it for fence posts and rails.

* * *

The Robust Sycamore

Sycamore grows to a larger diameter than any other American hardwood and trees measuring ten feet through have been recorded.

The tree is easily recognized by the crazy patchwork appearance of its trunk and branches, caused by the flaking off of the old bark which leaves exposed the smooth whitish or pale green patches of new bark.

This moulting is a continuous performance during the sycamore's growing season and even in winter flakes of bark may be picked up on the snow.

Preferring borders of streams and wet bottom lands the sycamore, or buttonwood, as it is sometimes called, grows vigorously and luxuriantly.

Sycamore lumber is sometimes used for interior finish of houses, but because the wood does not impart taste and odor and possesses the necessary strength and hardness, it of particular value for containers such as flour and sugar barrels and tobacco boxes.

It is also used for planing mill products, porch and kitchen furniture, butchers' blocks, berry boxes and handles.

The sycamore withstands the hard conditions of city life and is extensively planted as a shade tree.

In old age the tree is picturesque rather than beautiful. The stiff branches strike out from the huge trunk irregularly and wander away without law or order.

The sycamore was held in veneration by the Egyptians and worshipped with fruit offerings and jars of water of which travelers might partake.

* * *

Elm A Valuable Wood

According to Norse mythology, Odin, the god of heaven, made the first woman from a branch of the elm tree.

With branches spreading sometimes 150 feet the elm makes a particularly good shade tree. The American or common elm has the widest range, excels all others in height and beauty.

Slippery elm, beloved by country children for its fragrant bark which they chew, and the rock elm are also important species.

Elm is a valuable wood because of its strength, fine bending qualities and ability to stand rough usage.

The principal use of elm in the past has been in the manufacture of slack cooperage and baskets.

It is also extensively used in the vehicle industry, being well fitted for the frames of bodies and for top bows of both automobiles and wagons.

Although elm is becoming scarcer, a fairly constant, although probably diminishing supply, is assured for a long time. This is because of the wide range of the different species and the fact that they form an appreciable percentage of the mixed hardwood stands in the eastern United States. The elms as a whole grow rather rapidly.

William Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians beneath the shade of a beautiful elm in Philadelphia.

Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge, Mass., under an elm. The Burgoyne Elm at Albany, N. Y., was planted the day Burgoyne was brought to Albany a prisoner.

Pratt Courses

Pratt Institute announces the opening of evening classes for the fall term beginning, Thursday evening, September 26, 1929. Classes will be organized for journeymen carpenters for the study of roof framing, stair building and other steel square problems, under the personal supervision of Richard M. Van Gaasbeek whose contributions are now appearing serially in the Craft Problems Department.

Owing to the large enrollment for these classes, applicants will be interviewed on Thursday evening, September 19th at 7:30 o'clock, one week in advance of the regular opening of classes.

Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed to all members of the United Brotherhood desiring to take advantage of the opportunities upon request. Address Pratt Institute, Grand Ave., near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NEW AND DIFFERENT STYLES OF RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES

IN THIS issue we take pleasure in announcing the new Johns-Manville No. 40 Dutch Lap Method Rigid Asbestos Shingle which we know will be very popular with your customers, and which we feel will bring additional work and profit to the carpenter. Also in this issue we introduce the new No. 18 Boston Hip and Ridge Shingle which affords a more practical and time-saving way for the carpenter in handling this type of work.

The New Johns-Manville Dutch Lap Shingle

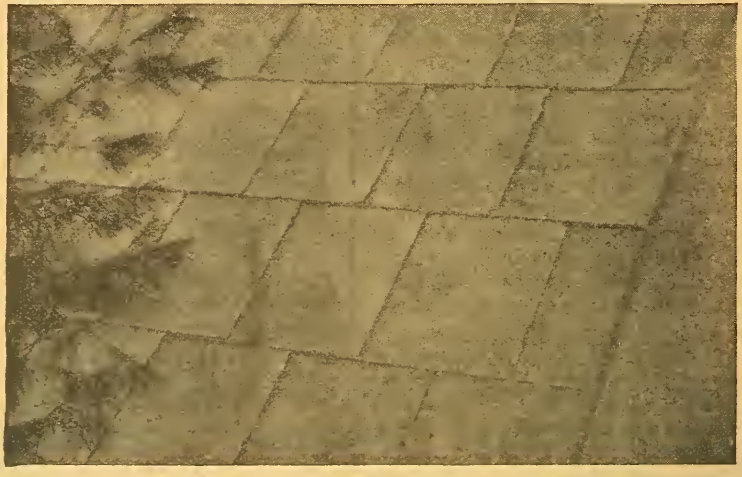
The J-M Dutch Lap Method is a new and different style of Asbestos Shingle that is destined to become one of the most popular patterns ever made. In appearance, a roof of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles looks like one laid with American Method Shingles, yet its cost is practically as low as if the Hexagonal Method had been used.

With the J-M Dutch Lap Shingle the effect of the American Method is made possible with a lesser number of shingles. In fact, the number of shingles required to lay a roof by the J-M Dutch Lap Method is practically the same number as is used with Hexagonals.

The application of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles is easy, quick and inexpensive—as simple and easy as the Hexagonal. Only 91 shingles are needed per square and only two nails and one storm anchor are required per shingle.

The pleasing appearance of these shingles can be seen in the photographic reproduction of part of the roof shown here. You can see by this picture how well the J-M Dutch Lap compares in appearance with the American Method. Notice how the vertical lines come directly over each other in alternate courses. The shingles are double lapped. Adequate weather protection is assured by a full three inch lap at the top and by a 5⅜ inch side lap.

Another interesting feature of these new shingles is that they can be laid either from left to right or from right to left to get the desired effect. See figure No. 1. To familiarize the carpenter with this meth-



The Dutch Lap Method Shingle. An adaptation of the economy of the Hexagonal Shingles to give the roof lines of the American Method Shingles.

od a complete description of their easy application with diagrams will appear in the next issue of The Car-

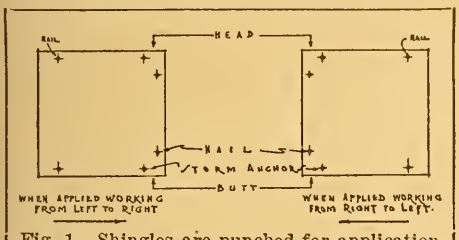


Fig. 1—Shingles are punched for application from left to right or from right to left (just turn them around), so that maximum appearance may always be obtained

penter. You can also secure additional information and samples from your regular source of supply.

The J-M Dutch Lap is different from anything of its kind ever offered before. The pattern is not too large, even for small houses. Coupled with this attractive pattern are rough edges and the popular J-M colors—Mottled Gray, Mottled Red, Mottled Blue-black and the new Mulberry and Mottled Green. Like all other J-M Asbestos Shingles, the new Dutch Lap may be applied as a new roof or over old shingles. The attractive appearance of this new J-M Dutch Lap Method plus its low cost is going to make many home owners desirous of roofing by this method.

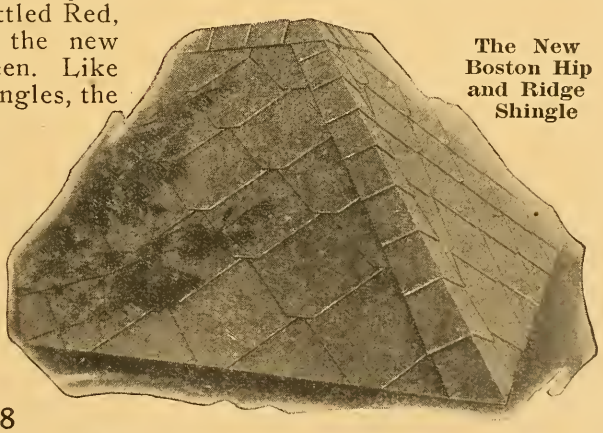
The New No. 18 Boston Hip and Ridge Shingle

No longer is it necessary to cut and punch hip shingles on the job. This new shingle comes ready cut—with a tapered width which does away with exposed head and surface and gives a uniform line along the ridge or hip. Holes are already accurately punched, so that all you have to do is to follow the usual laying procedure.

The No. 18 Boston Hip and Ridge Shingle comes in all the colors found in J-M Asbestos Shingles, thus making possible a hip finish that is in absolute harmony with the rest of the roof. And it can be used with any style of asbestos shingle —American, Hexagonal or Dutch Lap.

How to Apply the No. 18 Boston Hip and Ridge Shingle

Cut the roofing shingles, whether American, Hexagonal or Dutch Lap Method, flush with the furring strips previously laid along the hip or ridge. Cover this with a strip of J-M Asbestos Roofing Felt and begin to lay the Hip Shingles. Start at the bottom of a hip or at the end of a ridge away from the direction of prevailing storms. Lay the shingles with a 7″ weather exposure and a 2″ head lap, alternating the side lap left and right of the hip or ridge as shown. Use two nails per shingle, driving them into the furring strips. Point up this joint with Asbestos Roof Putty.



The New Boston Hip and Ridge Shingle

For further information about the new J-M Dutch Lap Method and the new No. 18 Boston Hip and Ridge Shingle write to Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City. ***Have you requested your new copy of the Johns-Manville Carpenter's Hand Book? It is now ready. You should have a copy.***

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which since 1905 have set the standard of excellence in the fire-proof roofing field.

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It is stain-proof, fireproof, durable, easy to clean, and much less costly than tinted Ceramic tiling. It meets the vogue for decorative interiors. Dark rooms are made cheery through its use.

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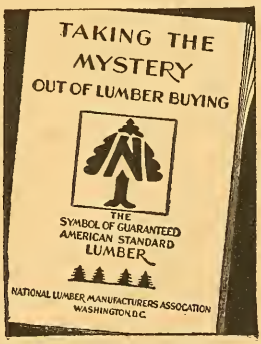
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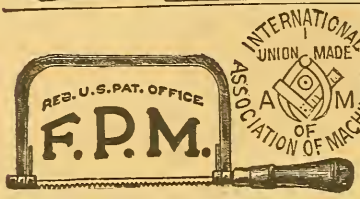

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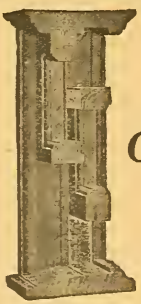

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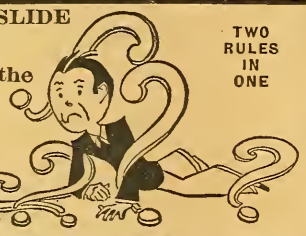

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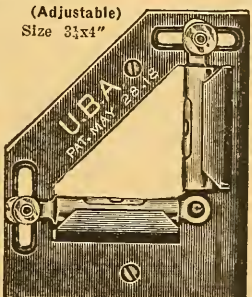

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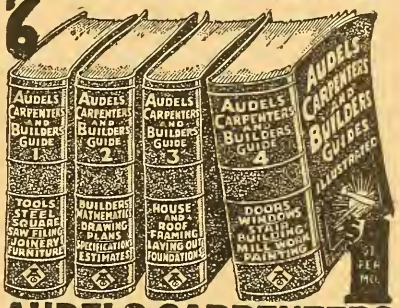
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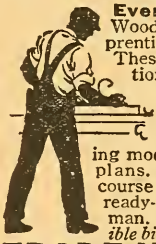

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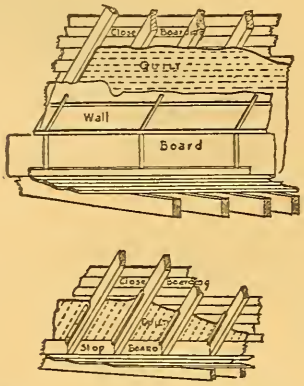

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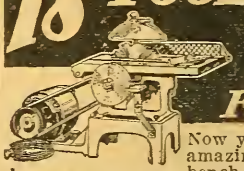

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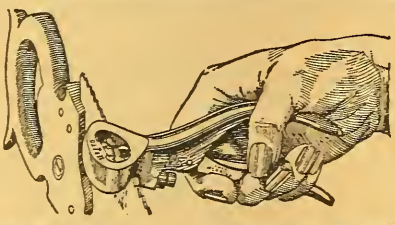

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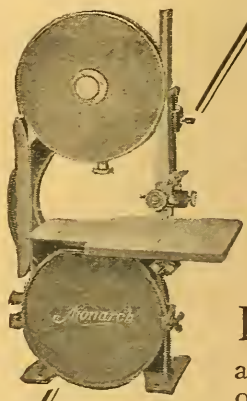

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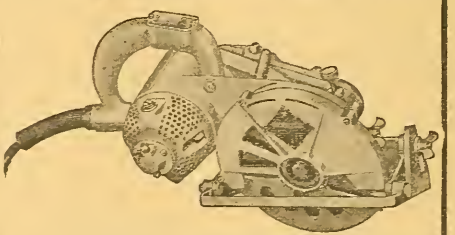

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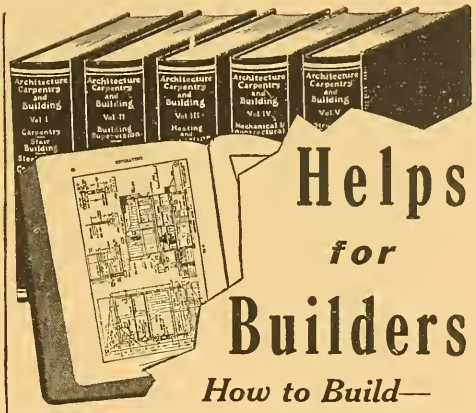
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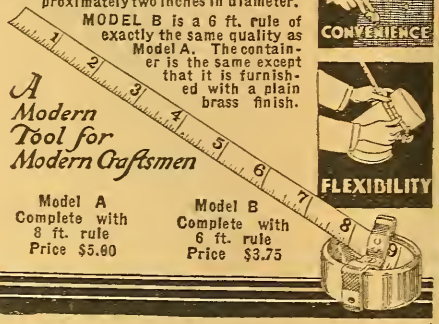

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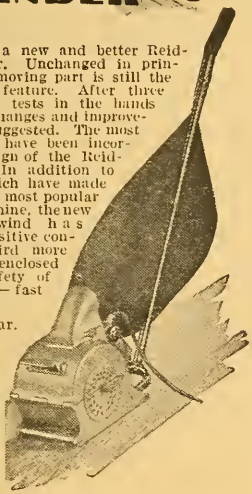

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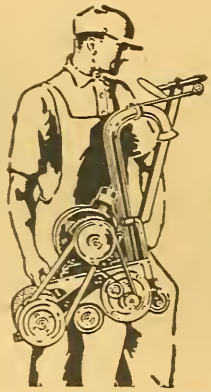

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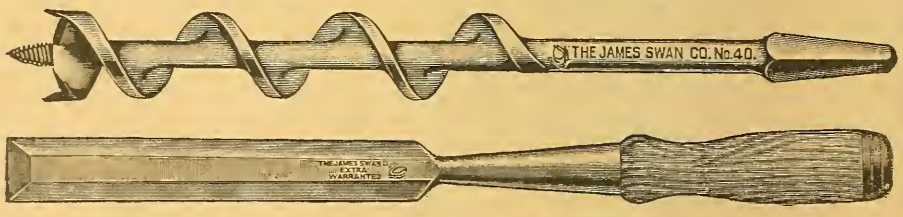

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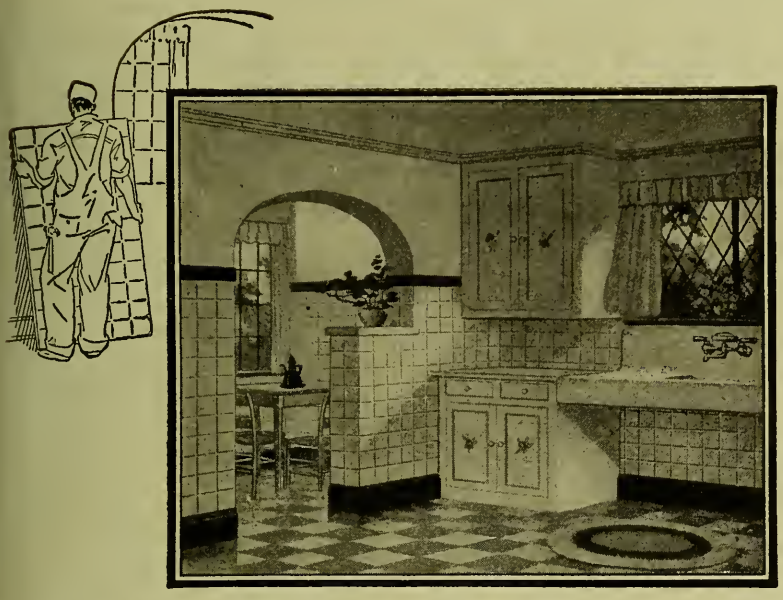

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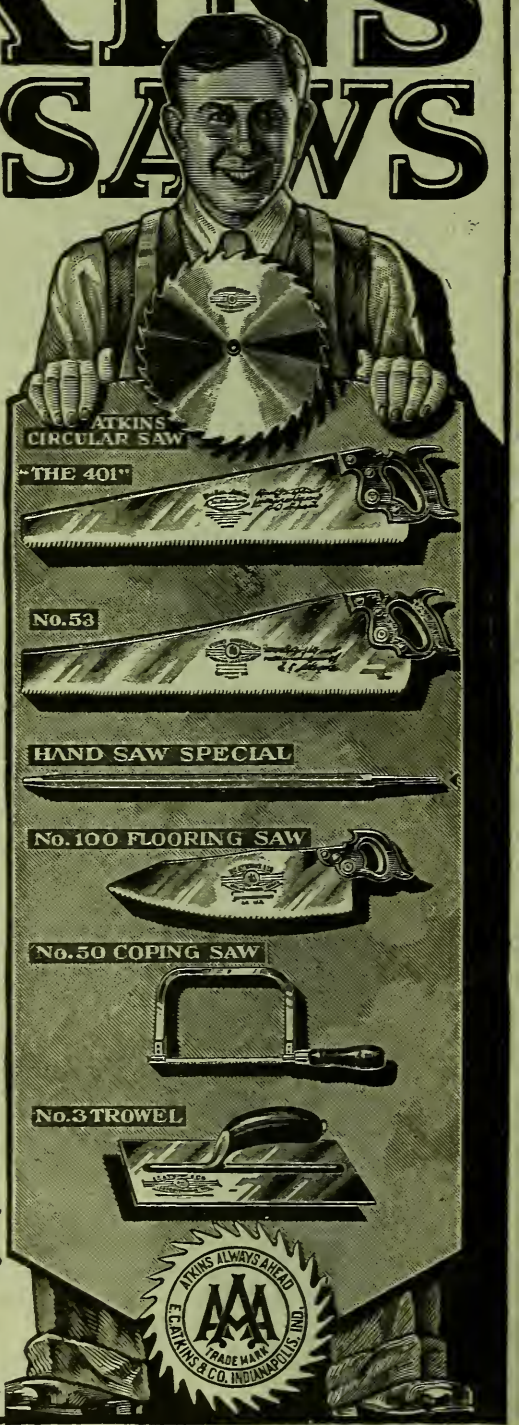

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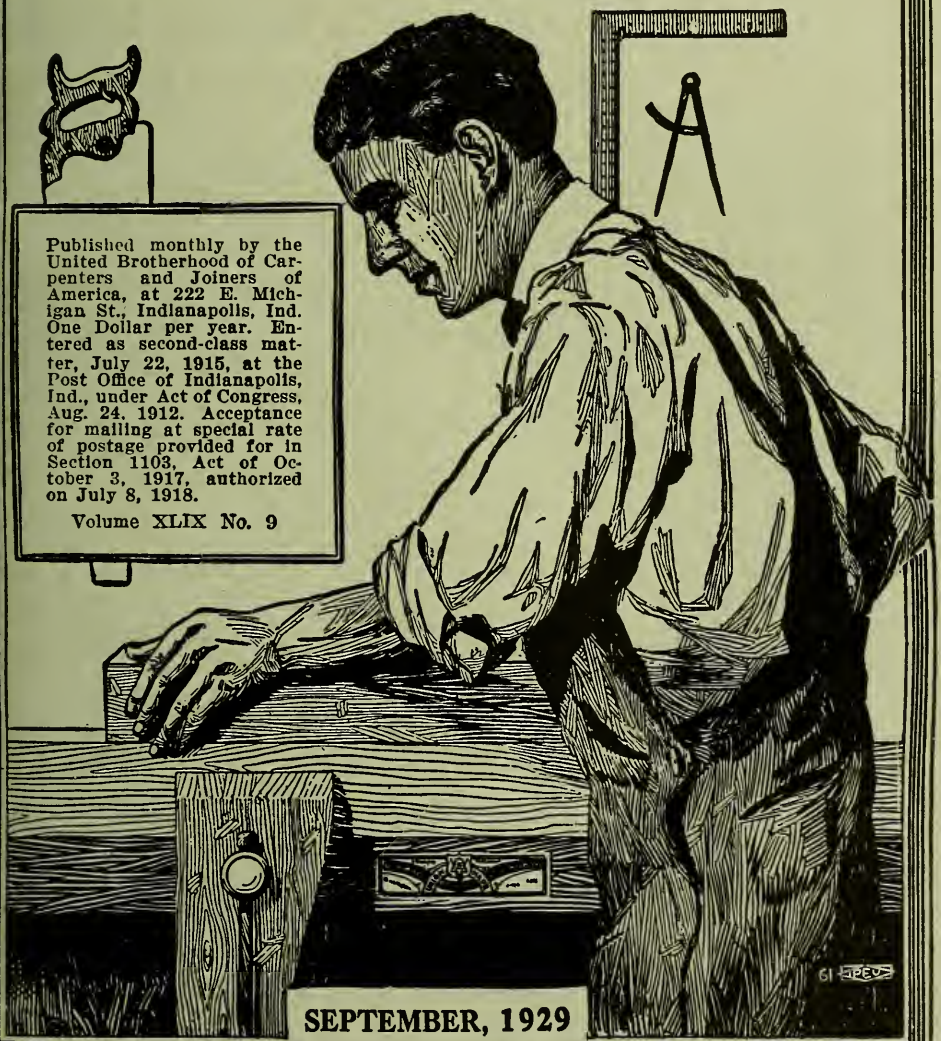

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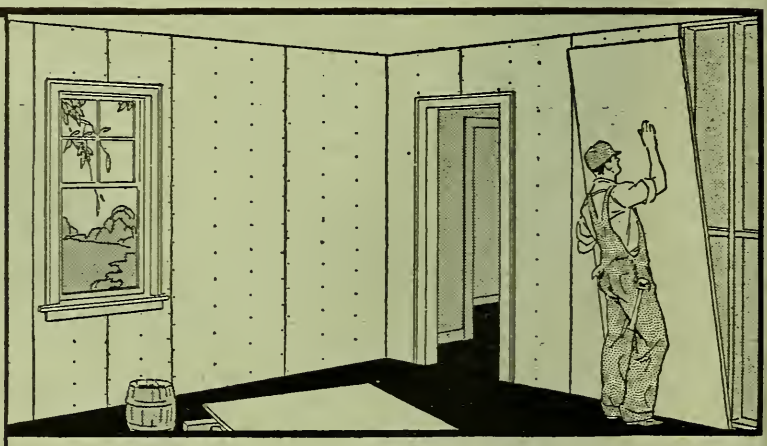
SEPTEMBER, 1929



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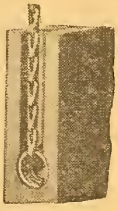

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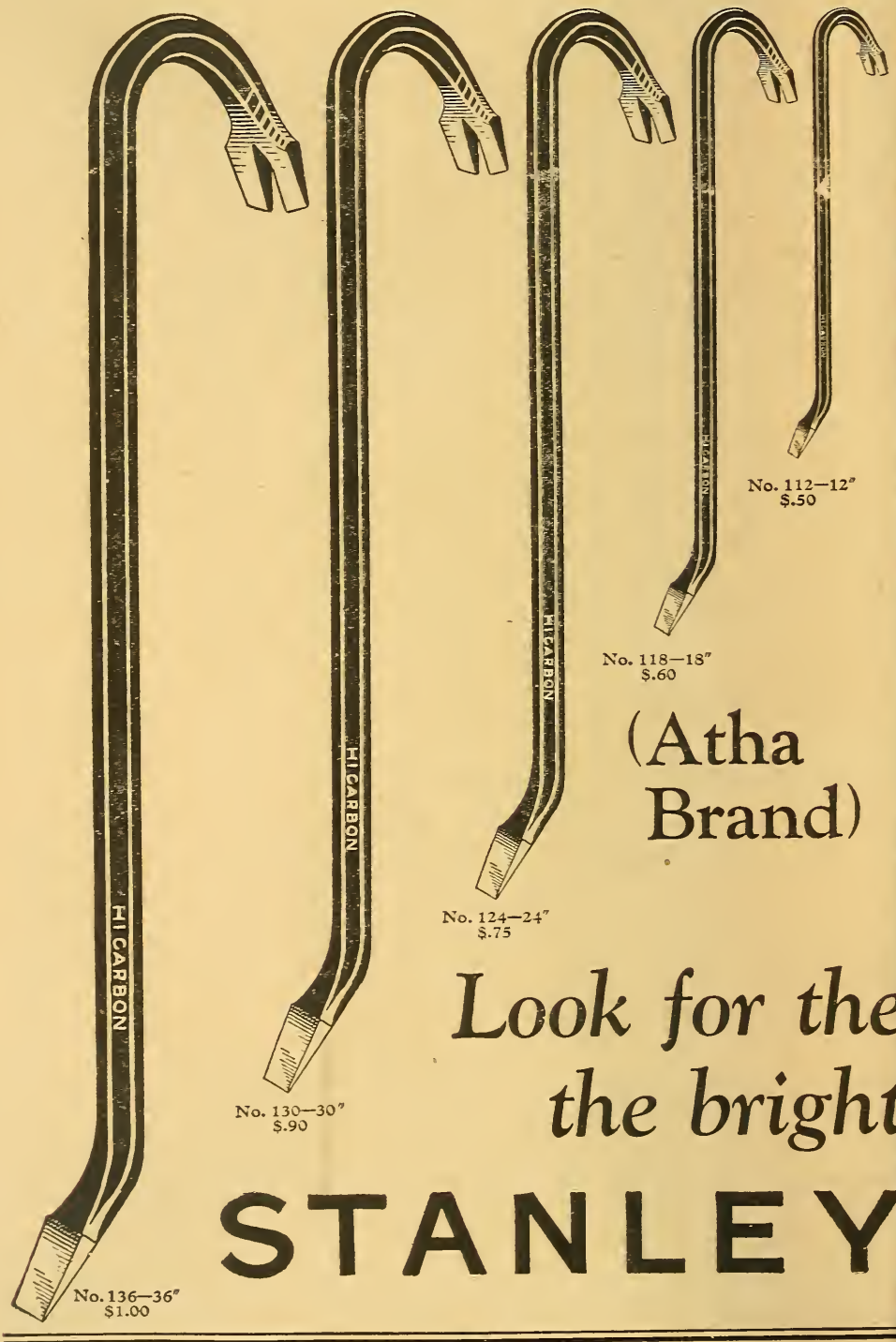

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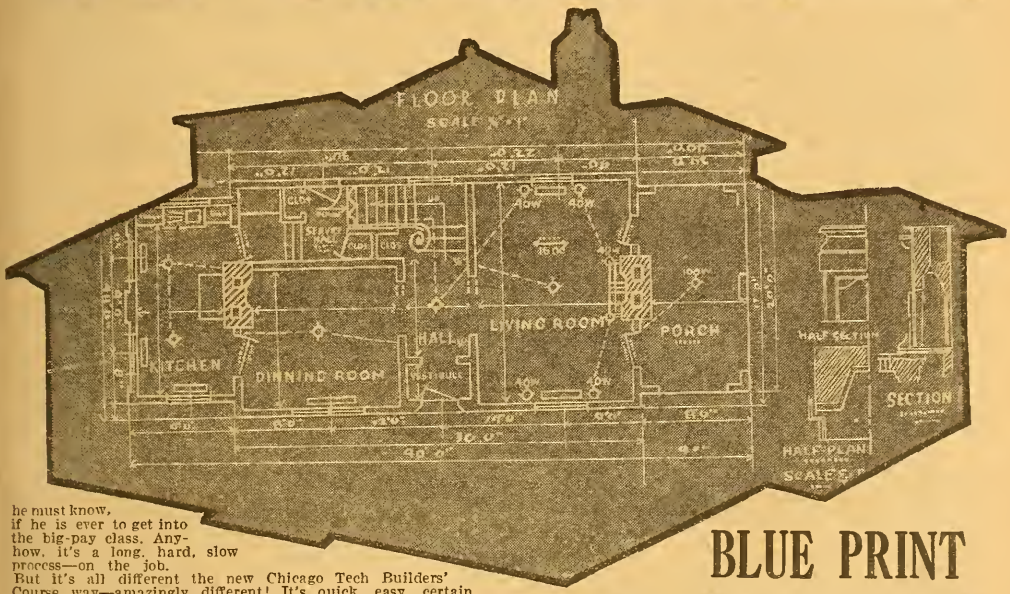

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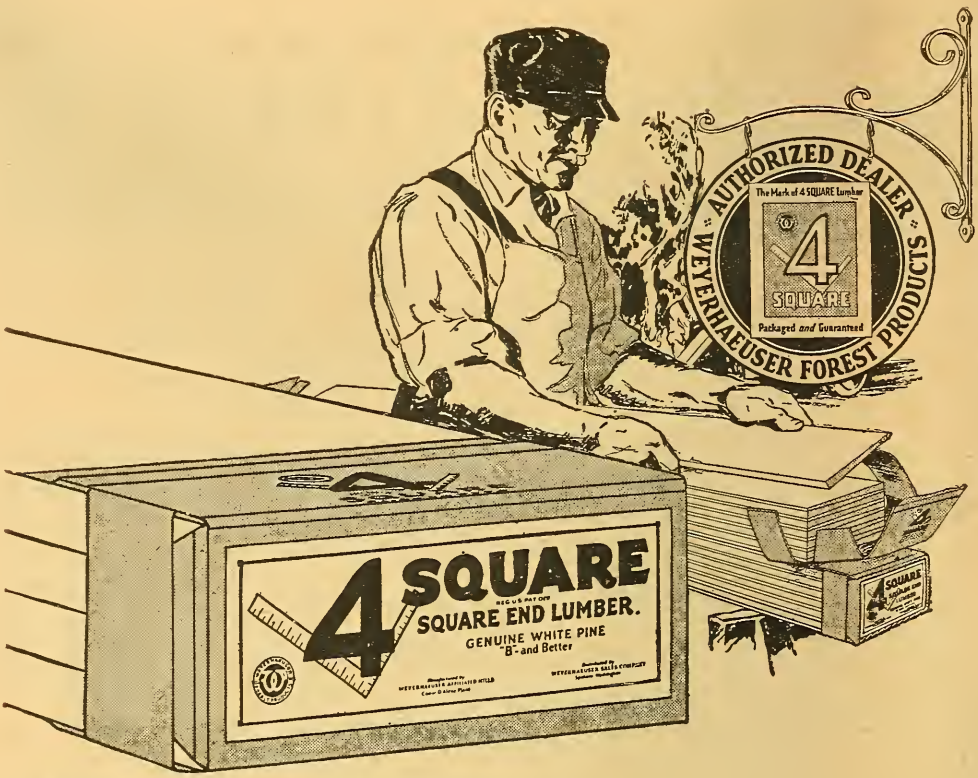

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When you buy a car you weigh the evidence carefully. You are investing plenty of money so you take no chances. Are you as careful when you buy your work clothing? Even though you are spending only a couple of dollars, it's *your* money just the same. You are entitled to full value whether you spend one dollar or a thousand.

You know that the best is the cheapest, in the long run. But who makes the best work clothing? "The concern best equipped" should be the right answer to that question. "And who is best equipped?" The answer to that is simple—"the oldest and largest."

Sweet-Orr is the oldest and largest in the work clothing industry. Sweet-Orr operators are the finest in the country. Sweet-Orr designs are scientifically correct. Sweet-Orr makes no cheap garments of any kind, so if it is labeled "Sweet-Orr" you *know* it is right.

And Sweet-Orr's huge production and purchasing power enables it to constantly safeguard you, the wearer, against imperfections of cloth, design and workmanship.

In fairness to yourself, weigh the evidence when buy work clothes.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

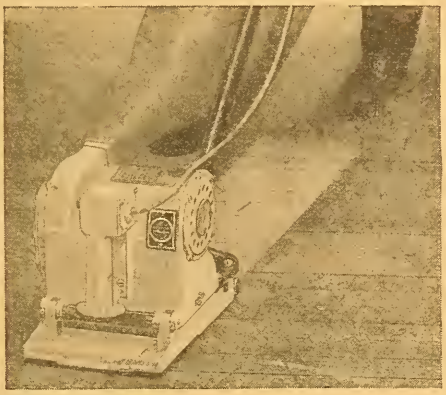
"First to adopt the Union Label"

Here's the Machine

that made Florsanding a Profession

which pays you $500 to $1,000 a month net

HERE'S a photo of a man sanding floors with the 31-pound Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. He is surfacing to velvet smoothness at the rate of somewhere between 800 and 2,000 square feet of new floor in 8 hours —*and he's getting paid between 3 and 5 cents per square ft.*



That's $30.00 to almost $100.00 a day. That's the income of over 1600 carpenter readers of this magazine who have lately gone into Clarke FlorKraftsmanship.

That's the money you can earn as a FlorKraftsman, in a business where you're the boss—a contractor in your own right and on the way to financial independence.

Scrap your old ideas about Sanding

The Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander is as different from old heavy, special-power-line sanders as the Graf Zeppelin is from the old time rubber balloon! Gone are the old-money-eaters that used to take the profits out of Floor Sanding. No transportation problem bothers a Clarke FlorKraftsman. You can carry the machine in one hand—take it to the job in a Ford or on a street car or walk to work with it in your hand. Just plug it into a light socket and you get the amazing footage and perfect work of the most costly and heaviest machine. And you get it without gumming the sandpaper; you get it right up so close to the walls that the quarter round almost covers what's left. You get it in the closets and the hallways and all the usually hard-to-sand places. On old varnished floors, too, the Clarke shows its astonishing speed. Cuts through 2 or 20 coats of old varnish like chain lightning. Does 300 to 1,000 feet a day—and the pay is 7 to 15 cents a foot on this kind of work.

You're Already Experienced

Of course Clarke FlorKraftsmen make real money. So can you when you get into this big pay work. No long training period needed, because your carpenter experience qualifies you with just a few hours practice. Then you can sand alongside any other workman and earn your $25 a day and up, day after day, and month after month.

FlorKraftsmen are in big demand. There are too few men in the profession for the work available. Get the facts simply by mailing the coupon below—just as the men now earning $500 to $1000 a month did. Mail it today.

Let Other Carpenters Tell You What They Earn

Have paid for it since I had it and have $785.45 to my credit after all expense has been paid.
H. O. James, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Already have about $200.00 worth of work to do and expect more.
L. B. Monday, Covington, Va.

Have more work than I can do.
C. A. Vickery, Muncie, Ind.

Earned enough already to half pay for it and only work in my spare time.
C. O. Ludd, Salem, N. Y.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.

Dept. C-39, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines

For close work in tight places, the Clarke Sander with handle removed, assures the same speed and high quality as on open floors.

FREE COUPON for Information

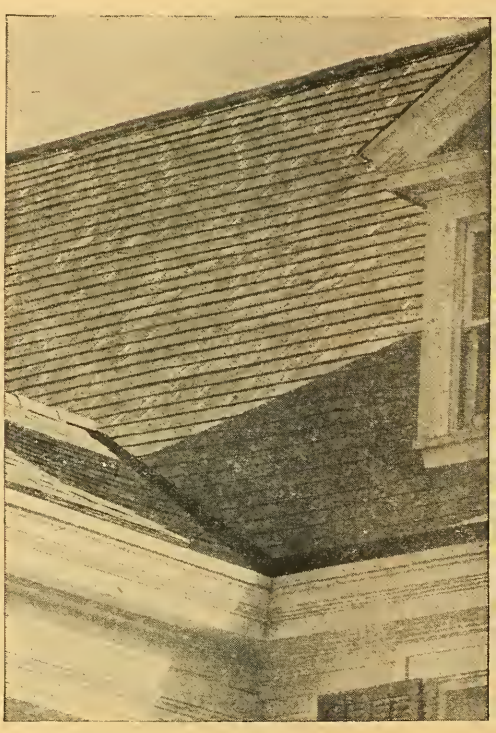
Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-39. 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
Without obligation to me, please send the full facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

An easy job, a profitable job... *a job for the wide-awake carpenter*



WHAT is this job? Laying Eternit Asbestos Shingles. You don't need any experience. We send complete instruction sheets, explaining all details, and you follow them.

You don't lose any money laying Eternits, either. Eternits are strong, hard. They don't chip or crack. They don't eat away profits in breakage. Eternits are *tough.*

Is there much Eternit business? There certainly is. Eternits are increasingly in demand. They are in demand because they have rich, beautiful colors—permanent colors. They are in demand because they are fire-proof. They are in demand because they are durable, and accordingly, economical. And Eternits are nationally advertised.

You can do this work in your spare time, if you choose. Or you can make it a whole-time job! And you can work on new homes, or on reroofing jobs.

The first thing to do is mail the coupon. Mail it today. That coupon will bring you instruction sheets—complete information about this profitable, easy business. Then talk to the Eternit dealer about roofing work. *Eternit, Inc.,* Riverview Drive, St. Louis. Also Philadelphia, New Orleans, Houston, and Jacksonville. *Makers of Eternit Big-7 Corrugated Asbestos Sheets, and Eternit Asbestos Flat Sheets.*

ETERNIT, INC., Dept. A
9215 Riverview Drive, St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me full particulars about Eternit Asbestos Shingles.

Name_____

Address_____

Lumber Dealer's Name_____

Eternit

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CARPENTER, EVERY ETERNIT SHINGLE IS TRADE-MARKED; EVERY ETERNIT ROOF IS REGISTERED

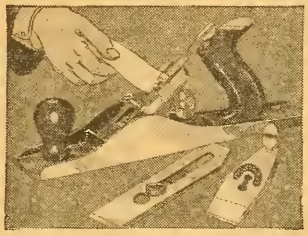
Give Your Plane *the Paper Test . .*

THEN TRY IT ON A MILLERS FALLS

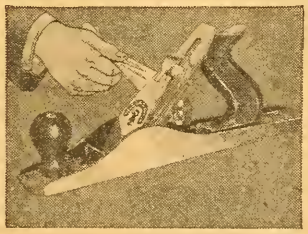
HOW many times have you wondered why planes so often slipped and chattered and left uneven surfaces on hard or cross-grained lumber? The paper test will answer the question, for to completely avoid chattering, the cutter must be clamped firmly against the frog for the *full length* of the seat. Try this easy test on your own plane.

First remove the top lever cap and cutter. Then place a thin piece of paper on the frog just above the side of the plane so that the paper extends out over the side. Replace the cutter and lever cap. If you can move the paper easily it shows that the cutter is not clamped firmly enough on the seat, that your plane will chatter on a hard job.

1. Remove the top lever cap and the cutter



2. Place a thin piece of paper on the frog just above the side of the plane so that the paper extends out over the side.



3. Replace the cutter and lever cap.

Now try the test on a Millers Falls Plane, or, if you prefer, on your own plane with a Millers Falls lever cap. You will find that you cannot pull the paper out. The three-point bearing of the lever cap, an exclusive Millers Falls feature, exerts a uniform pressure on the cutter the full length of the seat.

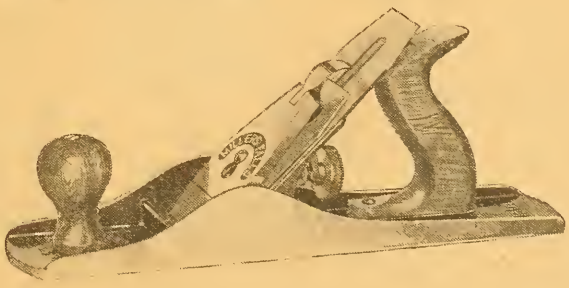
Ask your dealer to show you the Millers Falls Planes. Or write us if you want a catalog showing the complete line. There is no charge.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, Massachusetts

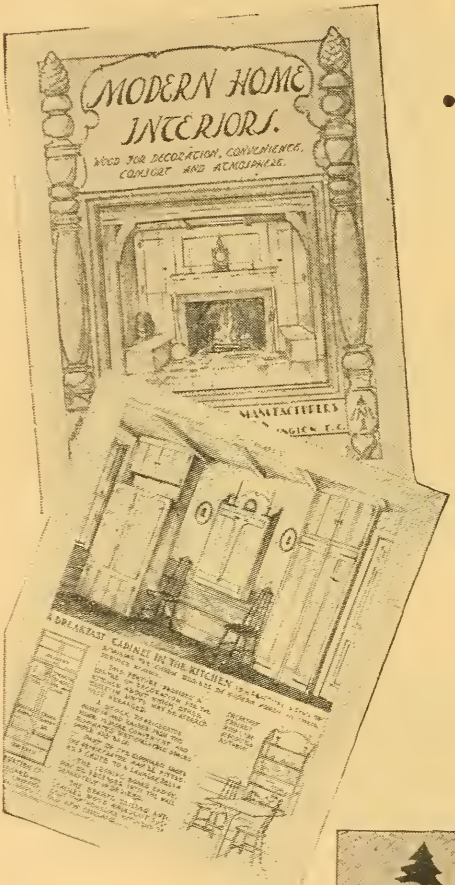
Cable Address:
MILLERFALL NEW YORK

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868



NEW YORK: 28 WARREN STREET . . . CHICAGO: 9 SO. CLINTON STREET

FREE · 32-page "picture-and-plan" book



Specimen page from the valuable booklet, "Modern Home Interiors."

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association guarantees, to the dealer, that lumber bearing its "Tree-Mark" is of the quality indicated thereon by the official marks. He can pass on to you the benefits of this guarantee.

. . *that will open up new jobs for you*

"Modern Home Interiors" is a valuable 32-page booklet full of pictures and plans. It shows how modern effects . . . new conveniences . . . can be produced through your carpentry work.

It will be sent without cost or obligation. With it will come the interesting story "Taking the Mystery Out of Lumber Buying," telling how the National Lumber Manufacturers Association guarantees, to the dealer, that each piece of lumber bearing its symbol—the "Tree-Mark"—is of the quality indicated thereon by the official marks of the expert grader . . . that it is carefully manufactured "American Standard Lumber from America's Best Mills." Your lumber dealer can pass this guarantee on to you!

It will pay you to use this GUARANTEED lumber. You can profit by learning the *facts* about it—at once. You will be glad you sent for these two helpful booklets. Use the coupon! Do it now!

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York · Boston · Pittsburgh · Indianapolis
Chicago · Minneapolis · Kansas City
Memphis · New Orleans · San Francisco

National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.
Dept 4357, Transportation Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me FREE the booklets "Modern Home Interiors" and "Taking the Mystery Out of Lumber Buying."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

New! Two Speeds *in small* hand drill

"YANKEE" No. 1435

NOWADAYS you never know when you are going to run up against metal. You must have within reach an efficient hand drill.

And that is why we have made this new "Yankee" ***Two-speed*** Drill.

You finish the hole on low gear. Slow speed prevents jamming in drilling through . . . lets you make holes true, smooth, free of burrs. Saves your drills. Saves time!

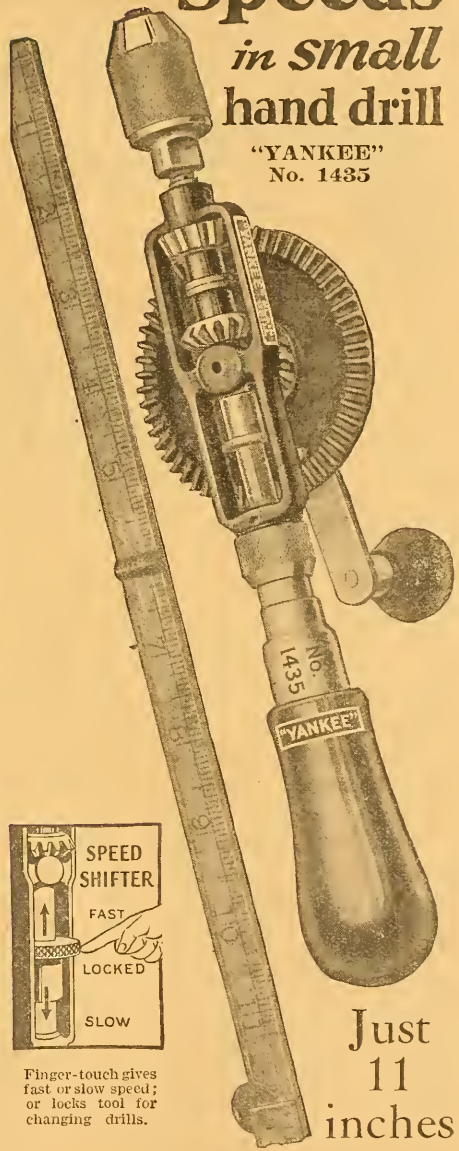
See this new drill; try it—at your tool dealer's.

"Yankee" Two-speed Hand Drill No. 1435

Length only 11 in. Weighs but 19 oz. Three-jaw chuck; ¼ in. Only small drill that gives high speed for fast work and slow speed for easy drilling through. Price, $4.50.

"Yankee" Ratchet Drill No. 1530

For work in tight places. Five adjustments, including "Yankee" Double Ratchet for continuous drilling where crank can be moved only to and fro. Length, 10½ in. Weight, 1¼ lbs. Three-jaw; ¼ in. Price, $5.25.



Finger-touch gives fast or slow speed; or locks tool for changing drills.

Just 11 inches

"YANKEE" TOOLS

MAKE BETTER MECHANICS

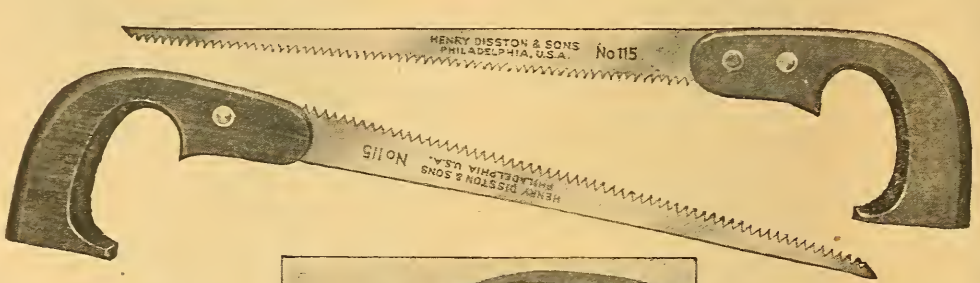
NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Time-saving tools appeal to me. You may send book of action pictures showing Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Ratchet Screw-drivers, Adjustable-Tension Push Drills, Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Bit Extensions without jaws, Etc.

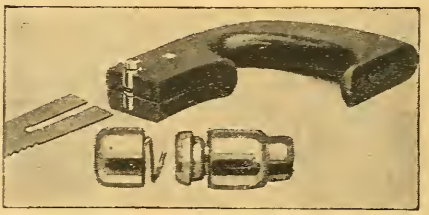
Name _____

Address _____ (c)

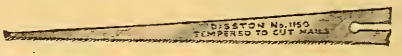
Improved Compass Saw Introduced by Disston



NOW you can get the finest Compass Saw ever made —the new Disston No. 115. Its new and better features were invented by Disston, like most improvements in saw-making.



Plunger Adjustment — Two-thirds Actual Size
PATENT APPLIED FOR



Nail-Cutting Blade Can Be Bought Separately

The new locking device does away with screws, levers, etc. A plunger locks the blade in place, instantly. The blade is removed easily.

Blade may be inserted with teeth up or down. Handle has square top, so it will not interfere with work when you use blade with teeth upward. This feature enables you to do under-cutting, to work in close quarters, and to make cuts easily in corners, and in moulding, siding, floor work, etc.

Blade is *true-taper ground*, the same as a Disston Hand Saw. It cuts easier and faster.

Handle, with large, comfortable hand hole, has the new Disston weatherproof finish.

The No. 115 Compass Saw comes with either 12- or 14-inch blade, 8-point. Our No. 1150 14" Nail Cutting Blade fits the same handle.

See this better Compass Saw at your hardware merchant's.

Six Advantages

1—True Taper Grind
—for faster cutting
2—New Locking Device
—operates instantly
3—Blade Reversible
—for under-cutting
4—Comfortable Handle
—weatherproof finish
5—Disston Steel
—stays sharp longer
6—Disston Temper
—hard and tough

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

Makers of

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881 Vol. XLIX—No. 9. | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1929 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The Carpenter's Prayer

Oh, Carpenter of Nazareth
For carpenters I pray,
That they may work as Thou didst work,
Oh, hear my prayer today.
May every nail and hammer blow
Remind these men of Thee
And strengthen them through weary toil
To be what they should be

And when a carpenter, Oh, Christ,
Through anger or through pain.
Forgets that Thou has died for him
And takes Thy name in vain,
Remember, Lord, how weak we are,
How strong the ancient foe,
And when he asks, forgive him, Lord,
And tender mercies show.

Then let him speak Thy precious name
In praise and holy fear;
Oh, Jesus Christ, abide with us
While we must labor here.
And when our hands shall lay aside
At last each useful tool,
Give us a house not made with hands
Where Thou alone doest rule.

By Mary Huebner Wahr

THE FIRST LABOR DAY

(James Duncan, of beloved memory, wrote the following article a few years before his death. Brother Duncan was one of the pioneers of the early labor movement.)

THE greatest gift of nature —a year of time—brings us again to the eventful epoch.

Away back yonder in the early eighties of the recent century, P. J. McGuire, General Secretary and Organizer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as a delegate to the Central Labor Union of New York City bethought him of something new to help along the early work of Labor organization.

Money was needed to hire halls, pay for printing and to supply a few nickels for organizers' streetcar fare.

McGuire's new idea was to get up a huge Labor Day picnic and to charge a normal but popular entrance fee. After the grounds and the band were paid, the balance was to be divided among the organizations participating as per the number of tickets a Local might have sold. These funds were to be exclusively used for organizing.

It was a new medicine, not bad to take, and for a start it took finely.

The celebration met "away out in the woods" and really in the vicinity of where Hell Gate brewery helped to enliven our civilization.

The game was on and the next year the gathering was encouraging. Other cities and towns caught the spark and for the same purpose.

Labor picnics had been held indiscriminately, so P. J. gathered to his wigwam down on lower Third avenue, in New York City, a few of his ilk to counsel on a specific date for the developing Labor festival.

With us May Day was out of the question, for that was the date when such trade agreements as then were in use changed in working conditions, and when men's minds were aflame with wage contentions, happiness, sociability and oratory would not mix with their thoughts.

A day was needed at a normal date, and disassociated from all other developments. It took sometimes three and four months of contention to get the new trade settlement, so a happy thought named the first Monday in September of each year. The more so to get some money for organization at a time when men, especially in the building trades, were employed, had a half dollar to spare and needed a couple of days' rest.

Thus it was that the great holiday began. The State of New York passed a law creating the holiday. In time Congress fell in line, carrying its action even into reactionary States, for several of them had decided in addition to their own holidays to also recognize any holiday declared by Congress.

It is now a fixed star in our economic evolution and provides so many possibilities for cohesion and progress that in our present day and in the future we need to not only profitably observe it, but to do so whole-heartedly.

LABOR DAY

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)

THE forty-eighth anniversary of Labor Day will be celebrated the first Monday in September, 1929.

Although it has been made a legal holiday by legislative enactment or by governmental proclamation in all the states, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, there is much misinformation as to its origin. Every year many newspapers throughout the country, and some of them labor publications, credit the origin of Labor Day to the Knights of Labor or some individuals who were members of that Order.

It is my purpose to give facts that once and for all will end the contro-

versy. Labor Day has become such a part of our lives that future generations should not be misled as to its origin.

May 8, 1882, Peter J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arose in Clarendon Hall on Thirteenth Street in New York City, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union, and moved that a day be set aside "as a festive day during which a parade through the streets of the city would permit public tribute to American industry."

He said that there were other holidays representing the religious, civil and militiary spirit but none the industrial. He also suggested that picnics should be held at which there would be speechmaking by trade unionists and sympathizers. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed to prepare for Labor's first Labor Day celebration.

The first Labor celebration was held Tuesday, September 5, 1882. The Sunday previous the Central Labor Union held a meeting to complete all arrangements, at which John Graham presided.

On the morning of September 5th the New York World printed the following:

"It is believed that from 20,000 to 30,000 men will take part in the parade that is to take place today under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the different trades unions of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark will send representatives."

The World of Wednesday, September 6th in referring to the parade said:

"The great Labor demonstration and picnic yesterday under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, composed of the various trade and labor organizations of New York City and neighborhood, was very successful. Mr. John Swinton, Louis F. Post, C. A. Beecher of Newark, P. J. McGuire and others were speakers."

The New York Sun of September 5th also referred to the demonstration to be held that day under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, while the New York Herald for Wednesday, September 6th, told of Labor's "dress parade" the previous day. The New York Times also mentioned the Labor parade editorially.

The second Labor Day was celebrated Wednesday, September 5, 1883. The New York Herald in its account of the parade declared it was an "imposing demonstration of the Central Labor Union." The New York World on the same day also referred to Labor's determination and said among other things:

"The monster demonstration and parade of the trades and labor organizations yesterday was an immense success. The parade was participated in by the trades unions of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent cities."

In 1884 the New York Central Labor Union decided to hold the Labor Day celebration on the first Monday in September, which was September 1st. It also communicated with central bodies of other cities to urge them to celebrate the first Monday in September as "a universal holiday for workingmen."

The New York Herald in its description of the 1884 Labor Day Parade called it "a great outpouring from the Central Labor Union."

The World said that speeches were made by Louis F. Post, Edward King, Alex. Jonas and Henry Emrich, all trade unionists except Mr. Post, who was a great friend of Labor. The next day the World editorially said, under the heading "The Great Demonstration":

"Yesterday's labor demonstration was a great success. It was not political in its character. Indeed, the attempt of a few persons to invite Ben Butler to review the procession was indignantly denounced and repudiated as liable to political misconstruction."

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Chicago, October 7, 1884, Mr. A. C. Cameron, a member of Typographical Union No. 16, representing the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

And that day has been celebrated as Labor Day ever since.

A close reading of the New York Herald, World, Times and Sun during

the agitation for Labor Day celebrations in 1882 and the years following, shows that not a Knight of Labor was in line and neither the organization of the "Knights of Labor" nor any of its members were mentioned in any way in any of them although the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor had met in New York September 5, 1882, the date the first Labor Day dmonstration was held.

Year after year since then Labor Day parades, picnics at which speeches are made and sports enjoyed, have been the rule throughout the entire United States.

The program of celebrating Labor Day has been based on the suggestions made by Mr. McGuire in that memorable meeting of the Central Labor Union in New York, May 8, 1882—first a parade then picnics and speech-making.

It is therefore an historical fact that Labor Day was conceived by trade unionists; that no other organizations or individuals other than P. J. McGuire, a trade unionist, made the first move to have a day set apart for Labor to celebrate.

The newspapers of those days tell a story that cannot be denied. Therefore, I hope in the future that there will be no further misinformation regarding the origin of Labor Day.

It is a great day for Labor and also a great day for the whole American people.

LABOR DAY MESSAGE

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.)

SEPTEMBER second is the day this year which is set aside by legislative enactment, as well as accepted custom, to honor those who render service to society through manual labor. It is also the day upon which the organized workers of our country assemble to pay tribute and homage to the activities and memories of those who gave themselves freely, in order that you and I, who have succeeded them might enjoy many of the blessings of life that were denied them.

The heroism and loyalty displayed by the pioneers of our great movement for the uplift of humankind are indelibly stamped upon the social, economic and moral progress of our country. Indeed, when the historian of the future writes of the past fifty years, one of the brightest pages will be that of the activities of our movement for human betterment.

But great as this service has been and deeply as it is appreciated, we cannot rest content with past achievement, but we should give the best that is in us so that the many pressing problems with which we are now confronted may be satisfactorily solved.

Abuse of the writ of injunction, unemployment, the shorter work day and work week, exploitation of child labor, improved and more humane compensation laws are a few of the problems that must be solved. And while they are great problems, they are no more difficult of solution in our day than were the ones which confronted our predecessors which were solved by them in their day.

Organization, education and publicity are the trinity, coupled with real cooperation, which will aid us more than anything else in their solution. Attendance at meetings; securing new members is real organization work; to inculcate a thorough knowledge of what our movement stands for in each and every member, is real education; to let the general public know what we stand for and the service we have rendered society by our accomplishments, is real publicity.

In cooperation with these activities we should let no opportunity pass which will cause American-earned money to be spent for American-made goods. How can this be done?

The American Labor Movement is the only movement in the world which uses the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button to designate the product of its members or where they render service. By demanding that these emblems be displayed whenever we make a purchase of goods or service, we will be rendering real cooperation to all who

are enrolled in the great army of Organized Labor.

The use of these emblems by any employer indicates that he is in harmony with our demand for industrial democracy. Industrial democracy is founded upon a trade agreement, and it is only through such an agreement, under which the workers have an equal voice with the employer in establishing standards for conditions of labor, that this democracy is secured.

Let us, therefore, on this day dedicated to Labor, resolve that if we have been negligent in our duty to the great cause in which we are enlisted, we will gladly assume our share of this work in the future, to the end that we will merit the heritage given us by our predecessors.

THE CARPENTER AND COLLEGE GRADUATES

Does education educate? This pointed question was asked and answered under singular circumstance at a banquet recently held in London, England. A man who had never made a speech in his life addressed a gathering of college graduates, and he made a hit. The article dealing with this was published from the pen of Alexander Irvine in the Teachers' World and reprinted in Public Opinion.

ABOUT 150 students who had just received their degrees met for final dinner, before they separated to go into various parts of the world, probably never to meet again. They had been so surfeited with dignified drivel during the four years at college that they decided to omit the address at the final function.

Of two hundred professors there was one man whose criticism of college addresses was well known. He had never made an address in his life, and it was suggested, more as a joke than with any serious intent, to invite him to deliver the address. If they had imagined for a moment that he would accept the invitation, he never would have been asked. He accepted, however, and the committee decided to let the class grin and bear it.

The dinner took place in one of the world's greatest hotels. The banqueting hall was known far and wide for its artistic arrangements and luxurious furniture. The young men were dressed in conventional full evening dress. Most of them were future captains of industry. During the course of the dinner there was a good deal of joking and some speculation about the professor's address. When the dinner was over the chairman rapped for order and introduced the speaker.

"Gentlemen," he began, "I never made a speech in my life, and I don't intend to begin now. I have something to say, however, and, in saying it, I will follow Luther's threefold rule: 'Stand up straightly, speak out boldly, and sit down quickly.'

"We are in one of the famous banqueting halls of the world. Belshazzar's Hall compared to this was a lodging on the third floor back. No such art existed in those days as we see around this room. No such viands graced his board. What was there was elegant for that day, but we live in another age, an age of art, art craftsmanship and luxury. From the four corners of the earth came the things on this table. From the lowest forms of day labor to the highest forms of art we have around us samples of at least a hundred forms of human work.

"Take this tablecloth, to begin with. It is of most exquisite workmanship. It involves weaving—to go no further back—bleaching, smoothing, designing. It is a damask linen, beautiful and most pleasing to the eye. I want to ask you a question: Is there any one here who knows from personal experience anything about the labor involved? Have any of you ever contributed any labor to the manufacturing of table linen? I am serious, gentlemen. If any of you have, I would like him to say so!" There was absolute silence. "I understand, then," the speaker continued, "that the making of such a thing is beyond your ken.

"Let me draw your attention to the samples of pottery here. Surely the men and women who produce such beautiful things are artists. What a joy it must be for a man to hold such a

thing in his hand—complete—and say: 'I made it!' Many forms of labor are involved here, also—the digging of clay, the carting, fashioning, painting, burning, baking and finishing. If there is a man here who has ever touched this form of labor, let him answer. No one!

"There are samples of the most exquisite and, I know, costly cut glass. That also involves much labor and great art. It is a unique industry in itself. I will not detail the process; we see the result, but the various forms of labor involved are practically unknown to us. I would be rather surprised to find a man among you had ever touched this industry at any angle."

In this way he went over the silver, dwelt rather lengthily on the subject of mining and the life of a miner. Nothing escaped his notice. He drew attention to the carpet and rugs on the floor, to the curtains and drapery of the great windows, to the mural decorations executed by the greatest living mural painter. There was a rich fresco around the room. He called attention to it. When he had gone over most of the things in the room he turned again to the table.

"There are cut flowers here," he said. "Most of you spent some years in the study of botany, but I don't think any of you would undertake to give us a complete classification of what we see and enjoy on the table." There was a disposition to laugh, but he wiped the smile from every face around the table by quietly saying: "Perhaps you are to be congratulated that you are at an age when a sense of humor covers a multitude of sins, but personally I can not enjoy that which gives me pain.

"I am a representative university man, seriously asking myself and you whether the system we call education educates?" The silence became oppressive. The men were thinking.

"Perhaps," he continued, "I should have put you more at ease by telling you at the beginning that I have never experienced the joy of fashioning articles with my own hands. Nor anything useful, for that matter. Here we are then, a group of men on whom a university has set its stamp. We produce nothing we eat, we could not even lend a hand in the making of anything we see around us, and truth compels me to venture the suggestion that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the chief motive of a college education is to escape actual participation in just such work as gives, or ought to give, joy to the worker.

"A timekeeper performs a useful function, so does a cash register, but the function of education is not to turn out timekeepers or cash registers. It has been truly said that if ten bachelors of art were wrecked in mid-ocean they could not build a pontoon to save their lives! They would be equally helpless in any critical emergency where practical knowledge of the ordinary things around us was imperatively necessary. A statement of the problem is not a solution, and we do not gain much by stating that the system is to blame, and we are not.

"You certainly are not to blame. You are the victims of whatever system we have. I cannot say that I am blameless. I do not believe that a smattering of languages, of mathematics and history is education. I believe the system of cramming these things to pass an examination is pernicious. So, having been asked for the first time in my life to make an address, I made it an opportunity to enter my protest.

"Education is to prepare and equip for the duties and responsibilities of life, not to turn out industrial and commercial bosses, gaffers, timekeepers and cash registers. I would hardly be justified in taking up your time with these observations alone. So, in addition, I want to say this: Most of you are destined to be masters of men. You will organize and mobilize their labor, you will oversee it.

"When you see men around you actually creating beautiful things with their hands, I would like you to remember that it was my opinion that actual labor in the arts and crafts and industries is an infinitely nobler contribution to the happiness of mankind than clipping coupons and living on the sweat of other men's brows.

"It will not come in our day, but the world will ultimately come to understand that the training of the mind is as necessary as the training of the body. Why should it be considered an unthinkable thing that a blacksmith or a carpenter should need an education? Why should college men consider it degrading to handle tools and make useful and beautiful things?

"Why should a university perpetuate such a revolt against nature in which the man who does no useful work at all is considered a gentleman, and the creator of wealth and beautiful things should be considered low caste, in Anglo-Saxon civilization?

"I want to point out to you that the highest form of culture and refinement known to mankind was ultimately associated with tools and labor. In order to do that I must present to you a picture, imaginative, but in accord with the facts of history and experience."

He pushed his chair back, and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion. His voice became wonderfully soft and irresistibly appealing. The college men had been interested; they were now spellbound.

"Gentlemen," he said, "may I introduce to you a young Galilean who is a master-builder—Jesus of Nazareth!"

It was a weird act. The silence became oppressive. As if addressing an actual person, he continued:

"Master, may I ask You, as I asked these young men, whether there is anything in this room that You could make with Your hands as other men make them?"

There was a pause, a brief moment or two, then with the slow, measured stride of an Oriental he went to the end of the table, and took the tablecloth in his hand, and made bare the corner and carved oak leg of the great table. In that position he looked into the faces of the men and said: "The Master says: 'Yes, I could make the table; I am a Carpenter!"

THE TOOLS

PART I

(By H. H. Siegele)

CIVILIZATION began when men learned that using a club or casting a stone gave them an advantage that was impossible without the use of them. These things, in all proabilities, were men's first tools. And since the beginning of civilization is prehistoric, it must follow that the use of the first tools is also prehistoric. In dealing with prehistoric matters the scholar must first reason, and after reasoning, presume. He must take the evidence he has at hand and with it build up a plausible presumption. So in dealing with prehistoric tools, it is reasonable that the first tools used by men were either clubs or stones; perhaps in some tribes the clubs preceded the use of stones, while in other tribes the stones preceded the use of clubs. Ot any rate, these things, crude as they were, were men's first tools; and with them, as we have stated before, began civilization. Ever since the use of those first crude tools, men have been figuring and experimenting in order to simplify the tools, and at the same time make them more efficient. At first, perhaps any club or any stone would do, but men on using these things soon learned that some stones and some clubs had advantages over others, and so they were not satisfied with any kind of a club, or any kind of a stone, but they began to search, and select those stones and those clubs that gave them the best and greatest advantages. It was this searching and this selecting that caused men to think, and civilization advanced. Years, decades, centuries and ages passed, but civilization advanced no faster than the selecting and later the improvements of tools advanced. The natural shapes of the clubs and stones had to give way to the man-shaped clubs and stones. A crisis came after the discovery of metal and its use in the making of tools. Without metal, civilization could not be what it is today. The use of metal in tool making, increased the advancement, not only of tool improvements, but of civilization as well. This advancement was manifold. Always, civilization and the improvements of tools moved along hand in hand, until it was possible for men to make history; after this men lived in what is now known as historic times. But history began and was made possible only by the improvements and use of tools. Clumsy and crude as such tools would seem to us today, nevertheless, they served as important a part in the coming of civilization and in history as the tools of today, which number up in the thousands. . . . Up to this point we have been speaking in general terms,

including all tools, even implements of war and for cultivating the soil. But here we must branch off and confine what we have to say to tools that more particularly pertain to the building industry.

Egypt, perhaps, gives us the most numerous evidences of the early use of tools, even of prehistoric times. In a tomb at Thebes, in one instance, a kit of tools was found. In this kit were hammers, saws, adzes, chisels, squares, hatchets, mallets, drills and other small tools. Also some bronze nails. It has been estimated that these tools, which were used in the time of Thothmes III.,' of the 18th dynasty, about 3,500 years ago, were similar to tools that had been in use for, perhaps, more than a thousand years previous to that time. If, then we add a thousand years to 3,500, it can readily be seen that in all probabilities such tools were in use back as far as 4,500 years ago.

The squares that were found in this kit of tools, which evidently were used in those far-off days in Egypt, show that the square, which holds an undisputed place among the tools used by building tradesmen, was used, perhaps, more than 4,500 years ago by the Egyptians. That the invention of the square and the level has been ascribed to one, Theodorus, a Greek of Samos, is evidence that the Greeks would claim the invention of this much used and useful instrument. The Greeks were an inventive people, and no doubts, were the inventors of many useful tools, and may have also invented the square; but it is certain, judging from the history that we have, that Theodorus, while an artist of some repute, could not have invented the square; for in his own country, long before his time, we are told, the square and the level were used. Evidences of this are seen in some of the finest temples in Athens and in other Grecian cities. Other evidences of the early use of the square are found in the Pyramids of Egypt, in Babylon, in Petra, in Nineveh, in Etruria, in India, in Brazil, in Peru and other places.

In our own time, as has been true down through the ages, tools mark the advancements of civilization and help to make history. It is impossible here to say all that could be said about carpenter tools; in fact we must speak about them more in a general way, and omit entirely mentioning many of the useful tools that are used by the tradesmen of the other trades that make up the building industry.

There is nothing more important in a carpenter's career than to become as thoroughly conversant with the tools he uses as possible. It used to be that the carpenter had to carry with him on jobs a very large chest of tools. The writer occasionally sees one of these obsolete tool chests, either in the workshop of a fellow carpenter, or in the possession of someone who, as it seems, purchased it from some carpenter; for carpenters are realizing that the day for large tool chests has passed away forever. Many carpenter tools that used to be outstanding necessities, have vanished or are vanishing away, just as the large tool chests have done or are doing. A few days ago we stopped in to see an old settler, and he showed us some of the carpenter tools that were used in the community during the pioneer days. Frankly, we did not know what some of the tools were used for. There was a tools for making shingles—homemade shingles we presume. . . . One for removing siding, which was made of tool steel, but looked much like a flyswatter. . . . A very large wooden rabbet plane as he called it, which could also be used for matching flooring. He told us that it required two men to operate this plane, and that it was used to match flooring for the first buildings erected in the far-away pioneer days. He showed us a broad-axe, a slip, a corner-mortising chisel, a boring machine, an adz and many wooden planes, that are rarely used in these days. It was in those days when the old-fashioned wooden planes were used, that the extremely large tool chests were necessities. We would not, however, leave the impression with our readers that the work done with those old-fashioned tools was not done in a workman-like manner; far be it from that—for some of those old mechanics were able to do almost anything from framing the skeleton of a building to making panel doors, window sash and mouldings; and when they were through with a job, it was usually well done. Much of the work that is now being done at the mills, was in those days done by the carpenter on the job, and consequently he was prepared, not only with the ability to do those things, but with the proper tools.

EARLY BATTLES OF UNION LABOR

(By Clint C. Houston in the Blacksmith's Journal.)

LABOR Day supplies a convenient peg on which to hang a few historical garments covering the early beginnings of the American labor movement.

What group of workers formed the first labor union in the United States?

When did the first strike occur?

What union was first to insist on the "closed shop" and how did the term "walking delegate" originate?

Perhaps the best authority, and the one generally accepted by present-day writers and speakers, is the "History of Labor in the United States," by Professor John R. Commons of Wisconsin University, to be found in almost every public library. It consists of two volumes and was compiled after years of diligent research by Professor Commons, and a group of co-workers.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia formed the first trade union in 1792, re-organized in 1794 under the name of the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers and continued to function as such until several of the officers and members were hailed in 1806 and tried under a charge of conspiracy.

In 1799 this union conducted the first organized strike which lasted for ten weeks.

Prior to that time the only recorded strikes of workmen were "unorganized." One of these that created widespread interest was of Philadelphia printers in 1786, ten years following the signing of the Declaration of Independence in that city. A group of journeymen printers met at the home of Henry Myers to protest against a reduction in wages, and it was resolved:

"That we, the subscribers, will not engage to work for any printing establishment in this city or county under the sum of $6.00 per week; that we will support such of our brethren as shall be thrown out of employment on account of their refusing to work for less than $6.00 per week."

The document was signed by 26 printers, probably comprising a majority of the competent men of that craft in the city at that time.

Following the shoemakers of Philadelphia, the printers of New York, in 1794 organized the Typographical Society and in 1799 changed the name to the Franklin Typographical Society, in honor of Ben Franklin, statesman, philosopher and printer.

Between the years 1800 and 1805 the shoemakers and printers had organizations in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore. In 1810 a society of printers was formed in New Orleans, and in 1815 the Columbia Typographical Society was the first labor union to be launched in the national capital.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia, from the inception of their permanent organization in 1794, insisted on the "closed shop" as it is known today and required that employers engage none but union men. "Scabs" were hounded and driven from the industry. One Philadelphia employer who refused to discharge a "scab" was compelled to move his business to another city.

It was as a means of disciplining the "scab" that the boycott was first introduced in a labor cause. Here again the shoemakers were the pioneers. The union men refused to eat at a boarding house where non-union men were accepted, and this social ostracism proved effective.

The closed shop and the "law against scabs" was enforced by the union shoemakers generally. In defending the union against conspiracy charges, an attorney expounded this theory:

"If the majority of the workmen were content with their wages, the majority would be harmless; but if an individual will seek to better himself at the expense of his fellows, when they are suffering privation to obtain terms, it is not hard that they leave him to his employers; and the most inoffensive manner in which they can show their displeasure is by shaking the dust off their feet, and leaving the shop where the scab is engaged."

It was the practice of early labor unions to select "tramping committees" to present price lists or wage scales to employers and to visit shops to see whether union workmen were abiding by the wage scale and were "honest to the cause."

In 1799 the Philadephia shoemakers substituted one delegate for the committee and arranged to pay him for his labor. This was the first appearance of what was later termed the "walking delegate."

It was many years later, however, before the "tramping committee" was entirely set aside by other unions in favor of the paid delegate.

Of course the courts were soon called on to "protect the public against the conspiracy methods" of those early labor unions. It was contended that the old law doctrine of England still applied in the United States. The Federalists, followers of Alexander Hamilton, took this position. Thomas Jefferson and his followers took the opposite view.

Conviction of union men in Philadelphia and New York was followed by a hot political dispute between the conservative Federalists and the "radical" Jeffersonian Democrats. In the elections shortly afterward the issue was carried to the polls and the Jeffersonians succeeded in electing judges more favorable to labor, but the contest was not closed for all time. The issue is very much alive today.

Arguments presented by spokesmen for union labor in one of those early conspiracy trials of Philadelphia shoemakers seem to have a modern ring. He said:

"Temptations are held out to procure a conviction. You are told that you will get your cossacks and slippers made cheaper by convicting the defendants.

"Rest assured they will not fox a boot or heel tap a shoe one farthing cheaper for a conviction.

"If you banish from this place a great number of the best workmen, by a verdict of guilty, can you reasonably expect that labor will be cheaper?

"Will it not rise in value in exact proportion to the scarcity of hands and the demand for boots and shoes like every other article in the market?"

Out of these early legal battles came a widely recognized right of the workers to organize, lawfully, but strikes, boycotts and attempts to enforce their demands for higher wages and better condition of employment continued to be made subjects of legal action against trade unions, even as they are today.

INSURANCE OR PREFERRED BENEFIT

(By John Gray, L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

THE contract which a life-insurance company makes with the insured is called a policy. Life insurance has a single function—it divides the loss of one family among the heads of many families, and it can afford to pay a stated policy because it has a great number of policies under which it secures satisfactory average returns. Actuarial statistics were compiled by carefully studying the law of averages as applied to the duration of human life.

Modern machinery is increasing the volume of production, but the number of jobs is relatively decreasing, yielding to a condition which operates harshly against the physically infirm and older employes. By means of group insurance it is presumed that an employer can make provision for the families of employes, but the system is indeterminate as to qualification, and inasmuch as only a small percentage of workers remain in the same firm for the requisite period as to qualification of service only a minority are provided for. The constantly increased age limit of qualification now prevalent throughout industry has the earmarks of having been conceived and introduced through the operation of so-called group insurance. Under such conditions the system actually confers a perferred benefit—not insurance—to a minority of employes and should be abolished in manufacturing and industrial pursuits.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

My dear Friends:

LEFT you last month resting comfortably in the lounge. Now let us meander on and see the rest of the layout. Let us go by the way of the south ramp, the incline is so easy for us old folks that we are on the third floor before we know it. Heading east we come to a door located half way down the corridor and upon opening it the first thing we notice is a tablet with the outstanding words, "Furnished by the Texas State Council." It is the Hospital, folks, and the Brothers of the Lone Star State are to be complimented for the manner in which they furnished it. It is laid out in private and ward rooms. In all there are twenty-four (24) of the latest type beds. In the center of the hospital is the bathroom for the sick, the tubs are elevated on legs so that the nurses can handle the patients with due care. Next door we find the diet kitchen, fully equipped. Here the especially prepared food for the patients is dispensed. It has all facilities for taking care of the hospital dishes and containers. Next door is the drug store—on the shelves are the various necessities, from castor oil to almost anything that may be required. The next room is the infirmary, it is full of the Doctor's tools, scales, electric devices for distilling water, electric sterilizer, operating table with its various wheels for hoisting this or lowering that, a glass tray push buggy loaded with surgical dressing material. Over in the corner there is a wheel stretcher on a stand, there is a blood pressure tester and numerous other things which I don't know what they are for. At the end of the corridor is the sun-room, with numerous comfortable chairs as well as the necessary wheel chairs. Everything is up-to-date, nice, clean and sanitary, a real credit to the Lone Star State. Let us go to the elevator and ride down to the basement of the North Wing, here we find the colored help's quarters—they are all that could be desired. I have talked with some of the black folks and they are all of the opinion, "Dat dis here Union is alright, dey sure do know how to do things right for us colored folks." Now let us turn left and head for the garage, which has been built since the Convention. Its architectural lines are in harmony with the rest of the group. Inside we find the Mechanical Department store-room and English's office (English is the fellow who does the work, or sees that it is done.) There is ample accommodation for the trucks and busses, also a repair shop with all the latest devices for auto repairs. There is also a blacksmith shop, washstand and hygenic accommodations for the workers. Our next stop is in the boiler room which is a clean and well kept place. What a difference from the old dark boiler rooms of the days gone by! No sweating over the coal shovel, for oil is burned exclusively here. We pass through the door-way and behold the engine room. It is all that any engineer could want as near as it can be described. There are two oil burning engines that generate the lighting power, an electric water pump that pulls pure water from a point of two hundred feet below sea level and shoots it up to the water tower. There are also water softeners, hot water pumps that keep the hot water circulating through the building continuously, an extractor that takes the steam back from the radiators in the building and prevents the hammering noises that are so familiar to all of us, oil pumps, in fact everything that goes to make the daily life of the employed members of the Engineer's Union happy. Next we move to the Laundry, here we find another wonderful layout, as we enter the receiving room where all the dirty clothes are separated, personal going one way, bed linen another, table linen still another and so on. Passing out into the laundry we see three washing machines that turn a few times one way and then automatically stop and turn another way. Next to the washers are two extractors which almost dry the clothes. Further along is the drier, here everything can be rough dried in a few minutes. In the center of the place is a mangle, off in the corner are two presses. Next in lines are a battery of ironing boards with electric

irons attached thereto. I have worked in many laundries and I am frank to admit that I never saw a more complete outfit, every known safety device is installed on the machines. As we leave we go through the delivery room where the finished work is stacked on suitable shelves before distribution. Clean clothes, boys, we sure get them! Let us now walk along about two hundred yards down to the pier, here we will find a nice concrete pile, wood decked jetting. As we step on it, we find a fenced patch along side leading into the deep water, here we have a nine foot alligator, the most contented in captivity, his name is "Al Smith." One of my Republican brothers told me he was named after "Al" because neither he nor "Al" would get very far. Now my Democratic friends, I want you to understand I did my duty at the time, in fact the war is not over yet, I am still going strong. He is a little bigger than me and then again he is only seventy-two years old so I am frank to admit I can't do much to him, if everything else fails I can talk him to death. Out at the end of the pier, we are sure to find Brothers Price, Forrester, Seagart, Wallace, and Fuchs. Out in the boats we usually find Kirk, Bell, Jansson, Trainer and Williams. They all get a whale of a good time. The cats, muds, gars and kutters go to the alligator. Once in a while the bass and brim we meet on the table on Fridays or they are put into Lake Jesse Mae. Let us get on our way. This time let us head for the playing courts and watch Cook clean up the rest of the gang. Once in a while Gibbons holds them down. It is lots of fun, folks, and darn good exercise. I think we will sit down here for awhile and rest up, because our next walk will take us over to Lake Jesse Mae. There we will see lots of strange trees, plants, birds, flowers and insects, and in my humble way I will try and tell you all about them next time.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

Once again Old Hickory wishes to thank all who wrote. In the future please address Old Hickory, Box 1020, Lakeland, Fla.

* * *

Answers to the letters to the Brother in Troy, N. Y.:

I wish to thank you for the cigars, should you wish at any time to send some more please address them to the management and he will pass them around to the boys.

* * *

To the Brother in Denver, Col.:

My advice is come along as soon as you can, the weather is not as warm as you think it is.

* * *

To the Brother in Montreal, Canada:

I can best answer your inquiry by talking about myself, I have been given a summer suit, light weight underclothes, bath robe, the housekeeper was looking at my shirts and I expect I will get some shirts soon. I also know of some of the boys getting reading glasses and shoes. Don't worry about your clothes, the boss will give you the glad hand even if you come in a gunny sack.

* * *

To the Brothers in Ogden and Atlanta:

Even if your Local Union hasn't got the money to pay your fare, try and dig it up for yourself, it's worth it. Some of the boys come here at their own expense.

* * *

To the Brothers in N. Y., Baltimore and Newton:

Let me answer you by advising that you do not give your ear to the knockers. If Jesus Christ came back to work exclusively for the Brotherhood, that element of destructionists would find something to kick about. I ought to be ashamed to tell that I listened to that kind of stuff too long, thank God, I know better now. Everything here is what it has been officially said to be. If you are eligible come on and grow gracefully old with me for the best is yet to be.

* * *

On the Fourth of July a committee of the Ladies of the Auxiliaries of the State of Florida called on us and presented the Home with a large American Flag. We spent a very pleasant afternoon with them and sincerely thank them for same.

* * *

Our singing society has recently been augmented by Brother Hopkinson from Atlantic City, N. J. He can sing "The End of a Perfect Day," with much feeling.

A very fine concert was given by Mr. McDonald, band master of McDonald

Highlanders Band. His charming wife has a beautiful voice and sang many of the old songs. Mrs. Griffin was at the organ and we are indeed very grateful to all who contributed to such a pleasant evening.

* * *

Some very fine fish have been caught recently, but the record is still held by Brother Forrester.

* * *

Brother Jake Bowers, the Cleveland strong man, has at last found himself a real job, he is now the official back scratcher for the hogs.

* * *

What should be done with a Scandinavian who settles his arguments with a walking stick? We all think the boss was not rough enough with you John!

* * *

I wonder who was responsible for making the boss put up the new notice in the Barber Shop. Think of it boys, all we have got to do here is eat, keep ourselves clean and do all the sleeping we want to. In our short days there is no room for a difference of opinion that has to be settled by the creation of a rigid rule.

* * *

Birthdays are coming fast and furious. Cakes were given Williams, Price and Southwell. Some pretty speeches were made.

* * *

Old Hickory was talking with the girl in the office after she had distributed the mail and she said, "I am sure sorry for some of the old fellows, day after day, they come looking for a letter, when they are told there is none for them, they smile and toddle along. Then the smile changes into a look of keen disappointment."

* * *

Bill Hutcheson and the rest of the officers have taken care of our needs in a manner that cannot be improved upon, but surely you don't want them to gather up the home news for us, so get busy and write my buddies often, and Old Hickory will ask that you be forgiven in his prayers.

"The Old Trunk"

Down in my cellar, covered with dust and junk
Stood an old worn and battered trunk,
So I rummaged through it today
Intending to throw it, and its contents away—
A bunch of clippings was the first thing I found,
That I had in my youth—once intended to have bound.
Such trash appeal to me no more,
So I tossed them through the open door,
Love letters and war relics were next to go,
Along with photos of girls I used to know—
And then I discovered a lot of yellow rhymes,
All reminders of past and happy times.
Then I found some verse once composed by me
And dedicated to a certain girl that used to be
Then I found a pair of booties, hair ribbons, and an old school book
That belonged to my little girl that the good Lord took.
And a sweet little motto that my darling once wrote—
"God bless you Ma and Pa—
May we never drift very far"
Some how from this trunk and its contents I couldn't part
They seemed to bring back joy to my weary heart
So I gathered them up and stored them away
To dispose of sometime—perhaps—but not today.

—By Jack Rivers.

The American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to exercise a strong moral and economic influence in the social and industrial life of the nation. It is a constructive movement. It seeks to promote and advance the material, moral and spiritual welfare of the masses of the people. In formulating its policies and in pursuing a practical course it will oppose employers of labor and employing interests which seek to place working men and women in a condition of involuntary servitude. It will also oppose those destructive elements which appeal to the passions and feelings of men and which seek to substitute for the policy of the American Federation of Labor their own destructive policy which, if adopted, would reduce working men and women to a condition of demoralization and degradation. Our great movement is endeavoring to translate the ideals, hopes and aspirations of working men and women into practical realities. We ask all friends who believe in us and in our policies to give us their loyal and valuable support.—William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

Nothing hurts your union so much as the indifference of the members.

* * *

I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy.—Wendell Phillips.

* * *

On Jan. 1st, the Federated Furnishing Trades Society of Australia affiliated with the International Union of Woodworkers. The membership of the Federation is approximately 9,000.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1929

Another Labor Day

ONCE more the coming of September brings Labor Day, the nationally observed holiday of Labor, both organized and unorganized, in America.

Labor Day everywhere is dedicated to the workers, to those unsung heroes, whose daily toil and combined efforts turn the wheels of industry and make possible our modern civilization. On this day, the nation pauses to pay homage to American Labor, for the important part it has played in advancing humanity and progress, in making the world a better place in which to live.

While Labor Day is truly Labor's holiday, it holds unusual significance for the Organized Labor movement, for it was conceived and carried to its successful observance through the efforts of organized trade unionists. The mammoth parades and floats which characterized the early observance of Labor Day are slowly being discarded for other means of celebrations, but the old time parade will always hold a soft spot in the hearts of trade unionists. While it has served its purpose, it will always be held dear.

Labor Day should always remind us that the victories won by Organized Labor in its early struggles to establish its avowed principles were not won without a sacrifice on the part of the early pioneers in the movement. Many of us, all too often, take for granted the established working conditions, the present high wages and shorter hours of working without a thought of the many fights, sacrifices and privations suffered by those who established them. Let us but pause for a moment, and reflect what might be our state of being if it wasn't for Organized Labor and its early pioneers. For it is only after due reflection that we can, in a measure, appreciate what they have done for us.

And while giving thought to the past, let us also turn our attention to the future and the possibilities it holds for Organized Labor. There are those who would tell trade unionists to desert their unions. They say that Organized Labor has served its purpose and can no longer serve a useful purpose in our modern industrial system. To further their own selfish interests they would have the workers destroy the only means they have to protect their interests. Without Organized Labor, workers would again be reduced to a condition little better than serfs. The trade union movement was conceived and instituted for the benefit and advancement of the working men and women of our country. Its achievements have been notable and historic. It will continue in the future as it has in the past to serve the purpose of the workers, continually striving to better their conditions. The workers

of today are not to be misled. They know that a paid up working card in their pocket is better than any promise made to them as an inducement to leave the ranks of Organized Labor.

The future of Organized Labor is assured. To the workers it holds the golden promise of better things to come. So, let us, on this Labor Day, resolve to redouble our efforts in its behalf. The rewards, which are sure to come, will then be our own.

The Age Limit—The Concern Of Every Wage Earner

THE doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none is part and parcel of our Organic Law and upon that principle our forefathers established a government which guaranteed to all the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

With neither the principle nor its honest application have we any fault to find, but when we witness the actions of some of those charged with the responsibility of carrying same out, it is time that the millions of workers do something, if they do not want to be discarded and thrown on the scrap heap when they have reached the age of 40.

If we are to continue as a nation wherein all shall have an equal opportunity to life and liberty and pursuit of happiness, then every man must have an equal chance and nothing should permit a discrimination so unjust and unfair. Nothing could more embitter a man than such brutal and ruthless practice as that of setting the age limit beyond which a worker may not retain his employment. There is no justification for the arbitrary discharge of workers at any age when through their acquired skill and experience they should be of most value to their employer. History proves to us that the greatest accomplishments of the world were brought about by men who had passed beyond the half-century mark.

A man of 50 or 60 is just as capable a worker as he was at 30, and perhaps more capable, even physical for the reason that the years have brought the reward of experience and added skill. Instead of becoming a liability at 50 or 60 the intelligent worker is all the more asset to his employer. True, there are many men of 40 years who are no longer able to render efficient service to industry, but the same is true of men of other ages. Often men of 25 and 30 are incapable and inefficient while thousands of men at 60 are rugged, efficient and in the prime of their lives.

Every intelligent person knows that most men do not reach their highest efficiency until they have passed the 40-year mark. Now, if we were to establish the 40 years as the maximum period of life, when men are to be refused employment by another concern, just because they have reached the age of 40 years, their earnings would be reduced to approximately one-half. Thousands of men are past 20 before becoming self-sustaining and many reach 30 before they take on the responsibility of family life and cannot possibly set aside a part of their savings until they are past 40 years, and then it cannot be done if they have large families to rear and educate. To tell such men they are no longer needed at 40 would make them abject slaves to the concern employing them during the latter part of their thirties, because they know that if for any reason they should be discharged, or lose their jobs, they cannot secure employment elsewhere after they have passed the 40-year age limit.

Employers who are setting up an age limit for employment of new men give the excuse that they are setting up insurance features for permanent employes and do not want to hire men over 40 because they have spent the best part of their industrial lives with other concerns. This discrimination is being supplemented by compulsory physical examinations and tests and only those of exceptional physical condition and aptitude are employed.

Every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living, regardless of age, and no industry has a right to refuse employment to any man of any age who is mentally and physically fit and willing to perform honest, efficient service. Men have a right to live and no civilization can deserve the name if it permits profiteering employers to thrust them aside. We can throw machinery on a scrap heap and build new and better machinery, but not a human being, therefore, we cannot allow machines to grind up humanity, or employers to make slaves of them. The work-

ers will have to meet this issue sooner or later and it will behoove them now to build up their organizations, as it is only through strength of organization that we will be able to overcome such foul practices.

Small Houses Are Becoming A Thing Of The Past

A STEADY drift toward apartment houses and away from one and two family houses is shown in figures gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

In 1928, for the first time, apartment house construction passed one and two family house construction, though for three years apartment house construction led one-family dwellings.

Clearly there is an effect on craftsmanship and on the trade employed in this tremendous sweep toward massive construction for housing purposes.

It is obvious that most of the drift is away from frame construction and toward steel and masonry, since no apartment houses, except very small ones in small communities, are of wood construction.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says "there is no abatement of the trend toward apartment houses as dwelling places," and that seems to be putting it with mildness. The trend, apparently, accelerates!

Of the 388,678 homes provided last year in 257 cities, 53.7 percent were apartment house homes, 35.2 percent were single dwellings and 11.1 percent were in two-family homes. The Bureau has collected statistics from the same 257 cities since 1921. As cities increase in size the percentage of apartment house construction grows.

There is but one conclusion: The home of old—the house, with its surroundings, its sense of seclusion—is passing.

Concerning this situation the Bureau of Labor Statistics says:

"In the 14 cities of the United States having a population of half a million or over, 67.2 percent of the families provided for in 1928 were housed in apartment buildings, 22.1 percent in one-family dwellings, and 10.7 percent in two-family dwellings. In 1927 the same classes of dwellings in these cities housed 60.8 percent, 25.8 percent, and 13.4 percent, respectively. These fourteen cities provided new dwelling places for 236,113 families in 1927 and 232,- families in 1928.

"In 1928 Chicago provided for a larger portion of its families in apartments than any other city, 80.7 percent of the total housing units in new dwellings being in this class of building, as compared with 12.2 percent in one-family dwellings.

"The percent of families housed in new apartment houses in New York in 1928 practically equals that of Chicago, 80.3 percent of the new housing units being in apartment houses, and 12.4 percent in one-family dwellings.

"Baltimore built a larger proportion of one-family dwellings than any other city in this population group, 86.4 percent of the dwelling units for which permits were issued in 1928 being in one-family dwellings, and only 13.6 percent in apartment houses.

"Most of the cities having a population of from 25,000 to 500,000 provided more new family housing units in one-family dwellings than in apartment houses. Even in the smaller cities, however, the popularity of the apartment is growing."

Growth of apartment house dwelling means, among other things, an increase in home renting and a decrease in home owning. Even with the development of cooperatively owned apartment houses, the percentage of home owners living in apartment houses must be materially below the percentage of home owners living in individual houses.

The race, always inclined to be nomadic, grows more so. The apartment house comes to facilitate the growing movement, hither and yon, encouraged by modern industry which, in many lines, offers a job here today and another there tomorrow.

Anti-Union Employers Degrade Term "American"

WE have often contended that the anti-union employers who attempt to hide their open-shop policies behind the name "American plan" are degrading an ideal for which

men have offered their lives. Now, to support this contention, there comes from San Francisco, Cal., a news item which states that County Commander Harold J. Boyd of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in addressing the convention of the California State Building Trades Council reproached these employers for their nefarious tactics.

Said Mr. Boyd:

"There are those who dare to desecrate the word 'American' by coupling it with a plan that has as its objective the destruction of the very principles and ideals that our comrades have defended with their lives. I refer to those enemies of yours and ours who sponsor that which in their infamous presumption they have dared to style the 'American plan.'

"There are laws which protect the flag of our country from misuse; there should be laws which would protect the word that the flag symbolizes—the word American—from treasonable abuse.

"We demand that there shall be but one law for rich and poor alike, that might shall not make right, and that the rights of labor, in collective bargaining and in all other things, shall not be over-shadowed by the power of wealth, nor rank, nor station."

Additional Steel Square Lessons

IN THE Craft Problems pages of this issue of our Journal will be found the first chapter of a new series of lessons on the steel square. Brother L. Perth, the author has termed this series of lessons, "The Modern Steel Square, Carpenter's Calculator."

The proper use and application of the steel square is of inestimable benefit to the carpenter in his daily tasks. In this series of lessons, Brother Perth will deal with its application to advanced roof framing. The use of tables, scales and various other graduations that appear on modern steel squares will be taught in detail so that any carpenter will be enabled to use his steel square intelligently.

We hope that this series of lessons will add materially to the fund of knowledge of both the apprentice and journeymen alike.

A Suggestion For Financial Secretaries

A SUGGESTION for Financial Secretaries that will greatly facilitate their work and possibly avoid confusion, mistakes and delay has been forwarded to this Office by Fin. Sec., Robert Currie, L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

Brother Currie suggests that the Financial Secretary when issuing clearance cards, add his address to same, so that the Financial Secretary of the Local in which the clearance card is deposited knows exactly where to write in acknowledging the acceptance of the clearance card, without referring to the Directory. Inasmuch as both Officers and addresses shown in the Directory are sometimes changed, the addition of the Financial Secretary's address to clearance cards will no doubt facilitate the work.

Oregon Court Holds Employer Liable

A DECISION, handed down by the Supreme Court of Oregon recently, holds that although staging or scaffolding is built by the worker who later receives injury as the result of such staging or scaffolding breaking, the contractor remains liable for damages.

In the case decided, a carpenter was injured while working on a scaffold he had helped to erect, a circumstance, which did not alter the liability of the contractor, according to the findings of the court.

The fish who keeps its mouth shut never gets caught.

* * *

General Motors declares an extra dividend. Puzzle: Find the worker who got a wage increase.

* * *

P. J. McGuire and Samuel Gompers were the first fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress. They attended the Congress of 1895.

* * *

If the working men and women only understood their interests as well as the capitalists, they would be equally as well organized. Did you ever stop and consider how well the employers are organized? Organization, cooperation and coordination is our only hope.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALLS

American Federation of Labor

The call for the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. This year the Convention will be held in the Convention Hall of the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Ont., Canada, and will convene on Monday, Oct. 7th and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

* * *

Building Trades Department

The call for the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. This year the Convention will convene on Oct. 2nd at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Ont., Canada and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

* * *

Union Label Trades Department

The call for the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. This year the Convention will convene in Toronto, Ont., Canada on Oct. 3rd and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Travelling Members Attention

The Indianapolis District Council advises all carpenters seeking work that it is not to be found there. Work is slack and many men are idle so give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Due to the publicity given Florida, there is a surplus of carpenters in Palm Beach County, advises the Palm Beach County Carpenters District Council. We believe in the future of Florida, and as soon as conditions warrant the use of more carpenters, will spread the glad

tidings through the medium of the Journal. At present, all brothers looking for work, stay away from Palm Beach County, as about one-half of the local members are out of employment at the present time.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to disregard advertisements stating that there is an abundance of work in Hamilton, Ont., Canada, advises Recording Secretary P. Adams, L. U. No. 18. More men are now available than work can be provided for.

* * *

There is an over supply of carpenters in Stockton, Cal., advises Rec. Sec. C. Cassidy, L. U. No. 266. Much of the work advertised has already been completed, therefore all travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Rec. Sec. G. T. Spinks, L. U. No. 1337 requests all travelling members to give Tuscaloosa, Ala. a wide berth. There are more members there now than work can be provided for.

* * *

Work on the new government hospital, which is to be erected at Lexington, Ky., will not commence for possibly a year or eighteen months, advises Rec. Sec. H. S. Trimble, L. U. No. 1650. Work is slack and working conditions are far from good so steer clear of that vicinity.

Hawkins Again—Watch For This Man

In the August issue of our Journal, we warned all Local Unions to have absolutely nothing to do with men who seek their endorsement for advertising schemes in return for a share of the profits. We also called attention to one C. A. Hawkins and the experience Local Union No. 535, Cadillac, Mich. had with him.

Hawkins however, continues his activities in spite of all the publicity which we have given his tactics. Sec. F. J. Weiss, L. U. No. 1547, Ludington, Mich. writes that Hawkins secured the endorsement of the Local Union for an advertising program in return for a share of the receipts. He collected the money from business men and merchants, gave the Local the percentage promised and left for parts unknown. Now the merchants and business men who contributed to Hawkins are demanding that the Local Union make good the promises made by him.

Local Unions who fall in line with such schemes and are left to face the consequences and possibly financial losses have no one to blame for their carelessness. By exercising a little reasonable caution in having the credentials of these men verified, much unpleasantness could be avoided. The best possible way is to refuse to have anything to do with these schemes.

Should Hawkins or others of ilk approach any Local Union with an advertising scheme, the Local Union will save itself lots of trouble by absolutely refusing to lend its endorsement to the scheme and in the end will be money ahead.

Monroe, La., Local And Auxiliary Hold Joint Meeting

On Aug. 12th, a joint meeting of the members of Local Union No. 1811 and Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 32, Monroe, La. was held which proved to be mutually beneficial and valuable to both.

President Charles W. Swallow of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, who is a member of the Brotherhood, was in attendance and delivered a few timely remarks which were listened to attentively and with profit.

Following the business meeting refreshment were served by the ladies and all present enjoyed them.

The committe in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the joint meeting.

DEATH ROLL

VINCENZO DI IACOVO, L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAFFAELE MACELLARO—L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. RAY—L. U. No. 256, Savannah, Ga.

The Trade Union is the business organization of the worker. It is his Board of Trade, his Chamber of Commerce—the Organization through which he protects the only commodity he has to sell on the market of the world, namely, his Labor.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

The Non-Union Man

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The position of the non-union man in modern life is one that is exceedingly hard to understand, assuming that he has an ordinary common school education, he is engaged in the same business as millions of his fellows and has in common with them the desire to secure his full share in the distribution of the material comforts of life for himself and his dependents. He knows that there is an abundance of food, clothing and every desirable thing in this wonderful country of ours, or perhaps I should say, in which we live; and his common sense tells him that in view of the abundance of the things that he covets, some way could be devised whereby he could secure for himself, his fair share in exchange for his daily labor and yet his experience has shown him that in spite of his most strenuous exertions he is unable to obtain this exchange, and in many instances through unemployment he is denied the right to even participate in the game even though he is willing to let any prospective employer determine his hours, conditions of work and his compensation.

His association with his fellows, his life experience and his general observation show him that he is just one little unit engaged in competition with thousands of other identical little units trying to do that most essential of all things, make a living, humanity's task since the world began.

His present condition, as bad as it is, has been greatly benefitted by and through the efforts of some of the more progressive of his fellow workers who have realized the futility of each striving independently to exist in comfort in such a struggle and through the success they have attained by acting collectively have secured for themselves a far greater share of the distribution of necessities than they were ever able to obtain in their solitary efforts and who rejoice that they have so far succeeded in lifting up the status of the toiler from the degradation of the slave to that of the free, willing and intelligent producer of commodities, known in the present phase of our development as a trade union member, a part of the great American Federation of Labor.

The reason the non-union man's position is hard to understand is that he is not asked to come in from taw to jeopardize his life to do the pioneer work but has the opportunity freely extended to him to join a great big going concern, that has many victories marked in its record, with some lost skirmishes and that is constantly striving in every honorable way to advance the interests of the toiler with no restrictions as to race, color or creed. All of this vast organization not only owned but composed of workers with the avenue wide open for ability to participate in its direction and management.

Come in fellow worker and let's go somewhere.

Why wait for another 1000 years?

R. H. Wright,
L. U. No. 1296. San Diego, Cal.

Craft Organization

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Again I am asking for space in our Journal to get before the boys some more of my foolish ideas; but hope in so doing to get some intelligent gray matter to working on what I believe to be the most complicated problem confronting Organized Labor today.

Can craft organization solve the labor problem?

The labor problem is beyond question the greatest and most complicated problem confronting the American people today, and it is a problem that must sooner or later be solved. There has been a great deal said by the carpenters in the last few years concerning the

old Home and Pension, and how to care for the old and disabled members of the United Brotherhood. This is good, and I admire the spirit of it, and of most of the Brothers who have expressed themselves on the subject; but it does not reach far enough. There is also much said and written by the membership of all crafts, and the American Federation of Labor crying "Organize! Organize!" Craft organization like the old Home and Pension is fine; but does not reach far enough. Neither of them is scarcely a beginning of the solution of the great labor problem.

Can Organized Labor, or its principles of short hours and high wages solve the great labor problem? I say no; not by any means. It may temporarily relieve the situation, and better the conditions of a small percentage of the producing class; but labor as a whole is not benefitted by it in the least. The majority of organized craftsmen think because they receive temporary relief from time to time through organization that all laborers could in like manner receive the same temporary relief by craft organization. Again I say, no: not as long as we are forced to pay exhorbitant profits on inflated values. Organize all productive labor under our present capitalistic profiteering conditions and the labor conditions are just the same as though none were organized. Let us figure a little. Let us consider the same forest tree that we considered in the April issue of "The Carpenter." Our forester received $2.00 for falling the tree and cutting it into logs. Supposing this to be a fair wage under 'open shop' conditions, and the lumber is sold retail at $50.00 per 1,000 ft. Beginning now with the foresters we will organize every wage earner who has any part in the handling and selling of this lumber until it is delivered on the job; giving each of them a fair wage and good working conditions, and this same lumber will retail for not less than $100.00 instead of $50.00. (Allowing of course exhorbitant profits on the increased cost of putting our tree on the job in finished lumber.) Supposing at the same time we are organizing this class of labor we have also organized all other labor and wage earners, and all are working under strict union principles of short hours, high wages, and good working conditions, and all commodities have advanced in like proportion to our lumber; we then find that the wages of our forester are insufficient to supply his needs, and he must have a raise. In like manner we find that the wages of all our newly organized are insufficient, and we who have been perfecting these new organizations wake up to the fact that our wages are also insufficient and we must have a raise to balance the effect of the higher cost of living caused by strict union conditions, and excess profits we must pay on the increased cost of production. So we may continue to figure the results of craft organization and we will find that in every instance it will produce the same effect. Therefore, I conclude that craft organization can never solve the labor problem, and is an absolute failure after it has reached a certain point. That is it becomes retroactive under a capitalistic profiteering system, and can at the very best only benefit a small percentage of the producing class, and that percentage is getting less every year, from the fact that machinery is taking the place of manual labor, and manual labor is increasing, thereby rapidly decreasing the percentage that can be benefitted by craft organization.

We hear much comment on Henry Ford's system of high wages to his employes. Will his system work? Yes, so long as it is confined to his employes; but should it be made universal it in like manner would become retroactive, and a failure.

Boys, the labor problem is a serious one, and it must be solved. It is up to us to solve it. The capitalists will not solve it for us. So let's get busy and work out a system whereby labor will have at least a 50-50 profit sharing interest in its own products. If we cannot make a profit on our products, how can we hope to pay the profiteers or more profits on them? Conditions as they now exist remind me of a certain fellow who was going to get rich selling cat hides by establishing a cat and rat farm, feeding the rats to the cats then kill the cats, and feed their carcasses to the rats the one supplying food for the other. So it is with the labor situation. One branch of labor increases its wages to be able to buy the products of the others, and they in turn must increase their wages to offset the increased cost due to other wage increases. So the one is trying to live off the other by swapping dollars. It can't be done. We

must have a profit on our products or change the system. We must at least put ourselves on a 50-50 profit sharing basis with capital to break even, or cut out profit entirely. The average worker does not stop to figure, and when he does figure; he figures about like this fellow did when he asked his employer for a 5-day work week and a raise in wages which the boss refused to grant.

Boss: "You want a five day work week and a raise in wages?"

"Yes."

"Upon what grounds are you entitled to a raise? There are 365 days of 24 hours each in a year. You work eight hours per day which make 122 days. There are 52 Sundays in a year that you are off which leaves 70 days. During the year there are 14 holidays and 2 Jewish holidays which leaves 54. One hour each day you take for lunch which leaves 40 days. You are off on Saturday afternoons which leaves 14 days. I give you two weeks vacation which leaves no time at all. Now you want all day Saturday off which would be 26 days less than no time at all and a raise in wages besides. When do you work anyhow? Get out, you're fired."

The poor worker reluctantly agrees all figures are correct, thanks the boss for the can, and walks away puzzled; knowing that he has worked hard, and yet the boss' figures show that he has not worked at all, and that he would be indebted to the boss 26 days each year if the 5-day week had been granted. Canning was better.

Young man, wake up; don't think because some figurehead tells you that the labor situation is not bad, or because those with whom you are directly associated are doing fairly well that the labor problem is of minor importance, and will take care of itself. It is up to you young and semi-young men to do the actual work in solving this great problem, and bringing about a condition which will put the producer where he belongs in the social, and financial world. We old skates who have outlived our day of usefulness, and are laid on the shelf with all four rollers knocked out from under us can do little but suggest, and leave it up to you to do the active part in the solution of this, the greatest problem confronting not only America; but the whole wide world.

Boys, wake up. Don't be so narrow that you can't see outside your own front gate; but view the situation as a whole, and see the ultimate effect it may have on you.

From what I have said above, the editor or some of the readers may conclude that I am a red, bolshevic, communist, or some other kind of an internal germ trying to disrupt, or corrupt and discredit craft organization for the great work it has done and is doing. This is not my intention by any means. Craft organization has had its effect, is having it now and will continue to have its effect toward the solution of the great labor problem until the producers have worked out something to take its place. As far back as we have any history man has never been able to establish a system that was perpetual, or sufficient for the life of any people. Every movement that has ever been started served a purpose and had its time until something supposedly better took its place. Solomon said, "there is a time to all things." So again I say wake up, and be sure to find something that is better and not worse for the great producing class.

G. M. Cagle,
L. U. No. 943. Tulsa, Okla.

Tacoma, Wash. Local Receives Favorable Publicity

For its action in donating its services in replacing the roof of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Home in Puyallup, Wash., Local Union No. 470, Tacoma, Wash. received much favorable publicity in the press of the vicinity thereby aiding it materially in securing for its members a new contract with the employers calling for a five-day work week and the closed shop.

The following letter of thanks, which is self-explanatory was given wide publicity and was the cause of much favorable comment.

* * *

To The Officers and Members of Carpenters' Local Union No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

My dear Friends:

I was appointed a committee of one to write you and try in some small way to express the thanks of the board of managers and all the old war Mothers in our Home at Puyallup for the beautiful

new roof on our Home. Words fail to express our thanks.

After we had the shingles and found there were no carpenters in the Legion to help us out we were wondering what ever we could do next, when you and your splendid organization of men came to our aid, we look upon that fine spirit in which you did this big thing—as a gift through you—from God. We know you did it in the name of humanity,—(and in honor if she be living—and in sacred memory, if she has passed away) of your own dear Mothers, and we certainly appreciate it.

Whenever I can be of service to you please call on me, it will be an honor to serve you in any way.

Loyally Always,

Frances M. Haskell,
Chairman of Committee.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Once more Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23 is glad to meet all Auxiliary sisters. We are trying to make our work interesting to all.

Our installation of officers was a large meeting. The President had the pleasure of presenting five past presidents pins, which are very pretty, they are of white and gold. Something to be proud of.

We want our members to cooperate with the officers, so we may be as one large family. You can do your part by attending these meetings and cooperating to the utmost to make them a real success. Cooperation is one of the first essentials to success. Let us give a long strong pull, together for a successful effort to the end, that the brilliance of our Auxiliary may never sink beneath the struggle, that it may linger to salute a bigger and better Auxilary. We can do it if each one will put a little personal effort into the matter, and by giving the best there is in one, the Auxiliary's business interest will always have greater things to strive for. But to acquire them, the Ladies' Auxilary and the mens' Locals must be graced with collective vision, and strengthened by collective aims.

We hope every Local member will cooperate with the Junior Council, that our children may learn the value of union earned money.

The pursuits of knowledge was the highest ambition cherished by members; for their children, "and a learning, is the best merchandise," would become a household phrase in the union man's home.

Mrs. A. H. Hermuth,
L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 30

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We always enjoy the letters from our sister Auxiliaries and wish more of them would write.

Recently we raffled off a lovely hand made quilt and realized a nice sum from same.

We also held a "box supper" and besides the financial benefits we had a very pleasant evening, indeed. We had a musical program, several numbers being given by members and their children.

We had a party on July 28th, consisting of tables for 42, bunco, and bridge.

Our Auxiliary is growing rapidly, and we certainly have some "live wires" in it. In fact our ladies are 100 percent for the "Forward Waco" movement, for Forward with Waco means "Forward Organized Labor."

We would be glad to hear from any of our sister auxiliaries and exchange ideas for the good of our order.

Mrs. Clyde Vickery,
Press Reporter.
L. A. No. 30. Waco, Tex.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 142

Editor's Note—The picture referred to by the correspondent has not been received up to the date of publication. It will be reproduced, however, in a subsequent issue.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 142 is not a large one in regard to members, but we are most certainly a "live" one.

About the first of the year we decided that it would be more than nice if the Auxiliaries of the State would make some kind of a gift to the "Carpenters' Home," in Lakeland, so our Rec. Sec., Mrs. W. E. Crawford, wrote to all the different Auxiliaries and asked if they

More Celotex
more

Powerful magazine and newspaper advertisements have sold the public on Celotex insulation . . . to be applied by carpenters everywhere

YOU can easily cash in on the insistent demand for Celotex-insulated homes. Line the attics and roofs of all the homes you build with Celotex . . . to shut out scorching summer heat and bitter winter cold.

Use Celotex as sheathing or to provide effective insulation in wood-sheathed houses, for it *builds* as well as *insulates* . . . adds bracing strength to walls and ceilings.

And wherever you put up Celotex sheathing you provide a powerful argument in favor of frame construction and more steady work for carpenters. For Celotex replaces other building materials . . . provides insulation at little or no extra cost.

In apartment buildings Celotex laid over the rough flooring and under the finish flooring quiets the disturbing noises from below and above . . . makes each apartment quieter and more attractive.

Besides there are any number of repair and remodeling jobs that keep you profitably busy between contract work. Celotex advertisements constantly recommend remodeling wasted attic space into comfortable new rooms, li basements and garages with cane- insulation . . . and building insul sun-porches.

Celotex is the *only* insulation n from the long, tough fibres of can comes in big, strong boards, 4′ wi to 12′ long and 7-16″ thick or "dou thick", 7-8 of an inch. You'll find t easy to handle . . . easy to apply.

There are dozens of ways for penters to make money with Cel Be sure you take advantage of al opportunities that the nation-wide mand for insulated homes offers Write us for further information ing how you can cash in on Celot

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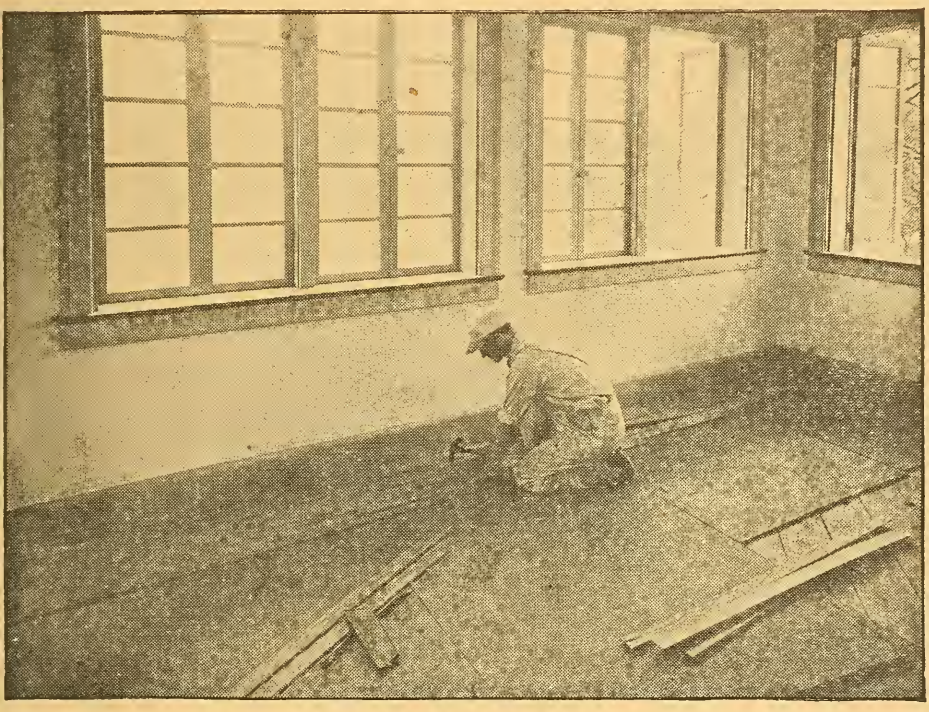


In apartment buildings Celotex does more than insulate against extreme temperatures. When laid between the rough flooring and the finish flooring it quiets disturbing noises from below and above . . . shuts out the sound of voices, radios and footfalls.

All these new uses mean more work for carpenters. Be sure you take advantage of them.

"DOUBLE-THICK" CELOTEX

This stronger, thicker Celotex gives greater insulation . . . makes an ideal material for lining the ceilings of attics and upper rooms. The boards measure 4′ wide, from 7 to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

would be interested in cooperating with Auxiliary No. 142. Some replied quite promptly and some never replied at all but those who did reply seemed ready and anxious to help, so after a lengthy correspondence back and forth and numerous suggestions as to what would be an appropriate gift a large American Flag was decided upon. Each Auxiliary had been asked to donate $10.00 toward the gift. There were five Auxiliaries who sent in their $10.00 so with our own $10.00 we had $60.00 to use. A very beautiful, all wool bunting flag, 12 x 20 ft. was bought, for which we paid $45.00 and the rest of the $60.00 is to be used for subscriptions to some good magazines for the Home, which we greatly hope the Brothers, who are guests in the Home, will enjoy to the utmost.

On July 4th, a most appropriate day, a committee from Auxiliary No. 142, took the Flag to Lakeland and delivered it, after a few appropriate remarks by Brother T. M. Arnold, Vice-President of Local No. 1765, into the hands of The Ensign of the Flag, the only Canadian Brother in the Home.

The Brothers all seemed more than pleased with the gift and each and everyone was quite profuse in his thanks. After these short exercises the entire "family," together with the committee, were asked to assemble on the grounds at the rear of the building so a picture could be made of the Flag and the "Family" with their visitors. The picture was to be sent to "The Carpenter."

The Auxiliaries which helped to make this gift possible should feel justly proud of their part in it and Auxiliary No. 142 thanks them for their cooperation and sisterly feeling and greatly regrets that the other Auxiliaries in the State did not respond as freely. Those joining with Orlando Auxiliary No. 142 were: Lake Worth, Auxilary No. 90; Coral Gables; Daytona, Auxiliary No. 15; Delray Beach, Auxiliary No. 92 and Tampa, Auxiliary No. 87.

Long may "Old Glory" wave from the mast of the "Carpenters' Home" and may all hearts be loyal to her red, white and blue.

Mrs. F. M. Arnold,
V.-P.-Sec. Pro. Tem.
L. A. No. 142. Orlando, Fla.

Ancient House Found All Built Of Oak

The impossibility of moving the historic old Captain Elisha Hart mansion, recently bought by William B. Goodwin of Hartford, to the site of the first fort on Saybrook Point brought about a decision to take the building apart and reassemble it at the point at some future time. The road was found to be too narrow to let anything else pass if the building should make the journey entire.

Everything used in constructing from the old hand-made rails to the huge rafters will be preserved in a building especially prepared for them, until such a time as they can be used in rebuilding.

F. S. Pratt, the contractor, is quoted as saying the house is one of the finest specimens of old architecture he ever saw. The timbers are hand-made, hewn from native white oak, as is all the wood used in the house, the studs and braces being tongued and mortised together, and pinned with wooden pins. Even the roof boards are oak and "shiplapped," which has not been done for about 150 years. The "dental" cornice across the front of the house, forty feet long, was so constructed that it came down in one piece. The great rafters are 6 by 6, 20 feet long, as are the 10 by 12 posts, the 8 by 12 plates being 46 feet long.

Upon one of the shingles in chalk, are the letters, "S. W." probably written by Samuel Willard, who built the house 197 years ago.

Contractor Pratt, who is a lineal descendant of Lieutenant William Pratt, one of the first settlers of the town—and it is said there has always been a builder by that name in Saybrook since those days—well remembers his father telling him, he built Jeanette Hart's coffin, carried it to the house, and after the body was placed in it, sealed the glass over her face. It will be remembered, it was Jeanette Hart to whom General Simon Bolivar paid court.—Hartford Times.

The San Francisco Typographical Local Union has voted to pay a Pension of $5 per month during the current year to each of its members in the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo. This will be in addition to other benefits the member is now receiving.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XVIII

In the lesson which appeared in the last month's issue of this Journal, we presented three kinds of fastenings for heavy timbers; namely, the lapped joint, the fished joint and the scarfed joint. In this lesson we are showing other scarf joints; also methods of building-up girders and reinforcing beams.

There is perhaps no joint that will make a beam altogether as strong and as lasting as an unspliced beam. That there are joints made, which will almost carry as much weight as a one-piece timber of the same size, we will not dispute; however, the joint is always considered the weak place in a girder or beam. There are possibilities of defects in timbers that will materially reduce the strength of unspliced beams, and sometimes render them weaker than if they had been joined together by means of a good scarf joint. These matters, though, depend much on circumstances, and on the judgment of those in charge of the work. The same kind of joints do not always have the same amount of strength. There are two reasons for this difference; first, if the material is impaired in some way, a joint, no matter how well it has been executed, cannot have the strength it otherwise would; and second, if the timbers are sound, and the workmanship on a joint is poor, the strength of such a joint will be reduced to a greater or to a lesser extent, depending altogether on how good or how bad the workmanship on the joint is. Joints like the ones we have been dealing with,

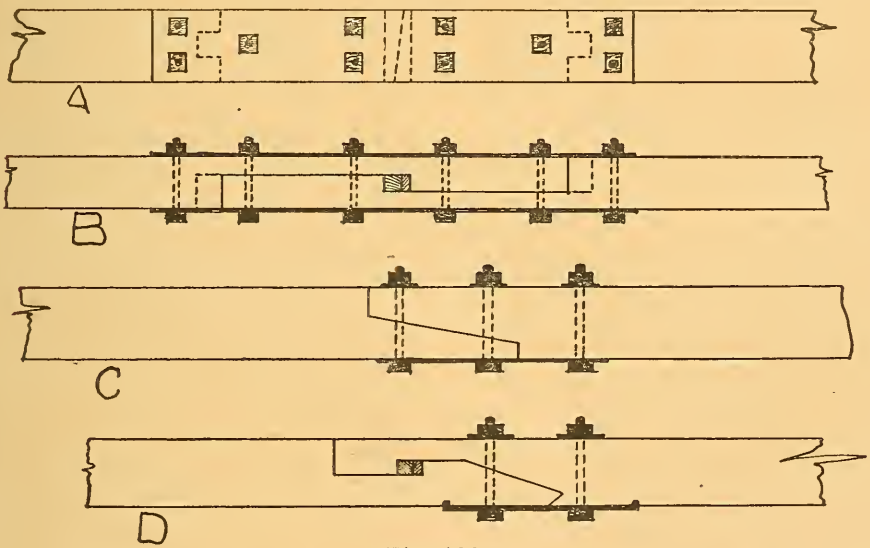


Fig. 108

should fit snugly throughout. There should be no hidden hollow places, nor visible open seams anywhere. To frame a joint in this way requires more than ordinary experience; it requires in addition to experience, skill.

A vertical scarf joint, taking up our illustrations, is shown by Fig. 108, A. The same joint is shown in plan at B. By comparing this scarf joint with those shown in the last lesson, a difference will be observed in the position of the projecting tongue. The tongue is shown by dotted lines, both in A and in B. The scarf joints shown at C and at D, Fig.

108, are easily made, and are suitable for use in places where the beams must withstand both compressive and tensile strains.

This joint is not recommended for use in places where much strength is required. It is best suited to be used for posts or beams that answer more for

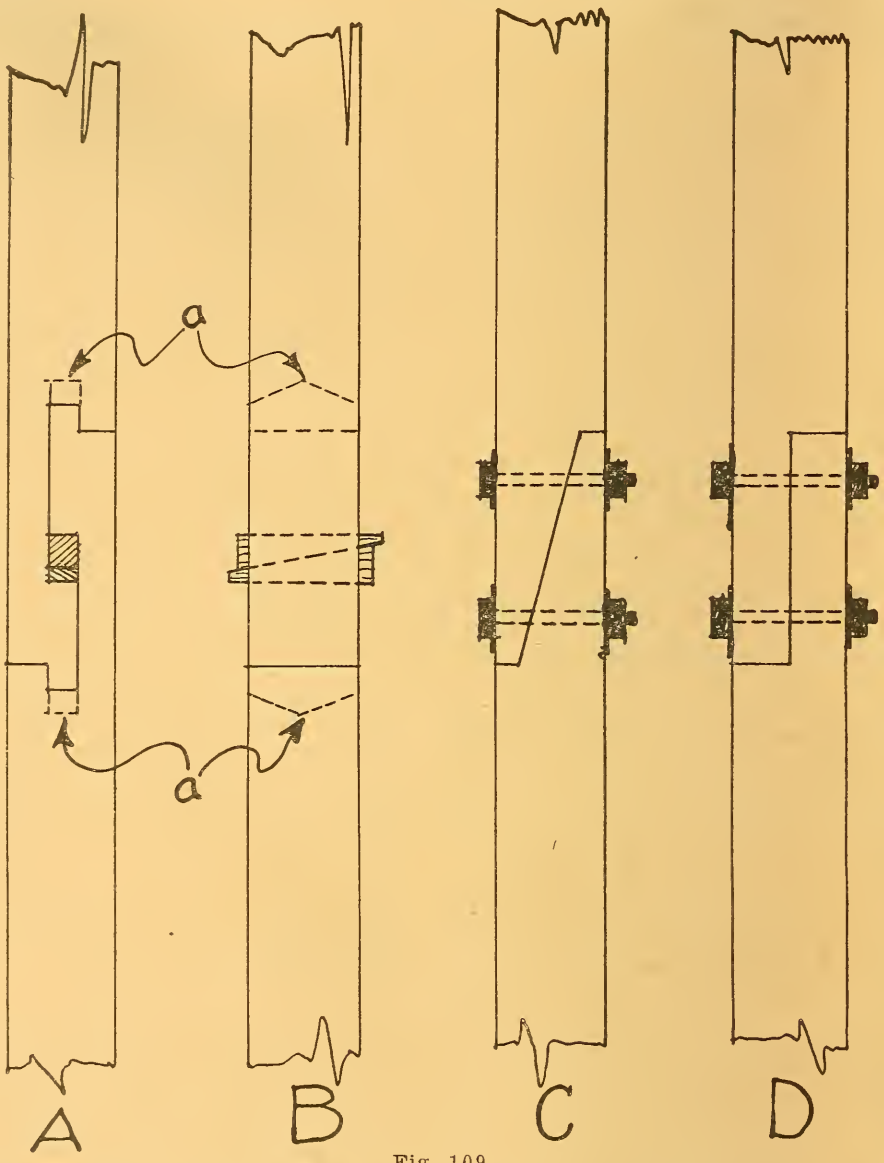


Fig. 109

A tabled and tongued scarf joint is shown at A and B, Fig. 109. This joint could be called a bolt-less joint, inasmuch as the joint is held together entirely by the wedges shown by dotted lines on the drawing. How the tongue projects into the ends of the timbers is indicated at a and a, by dotted lines.

appearance than for carrying a load; for in such cases bolts would be objectionable, whereas this joint could almost be made invisible by the use of paint. Two other scarf joints, suitable especially for posts, are shown at C and at D, Fig. 109. These joints do not need explanations.

A flich-girder is shown at A, Fig. 110.

(And by the way, in these illustrations, we are exaggerating the bolts for the sake of convenience and clearness, just as we have done in the illustrations of the previous lesson.) It will be noticed by referring to the end view of this beam, that the annual rings show the heart of the timber which has been sawed in two, toward the outside. This, it is claimed by some authorities, gives the beam additional strength; but other authorities claim that the additional strength is found only in the fact that by sawing the timber in two, it can be ascertained whether or not the heart of it is defective. A flich-girder, however,

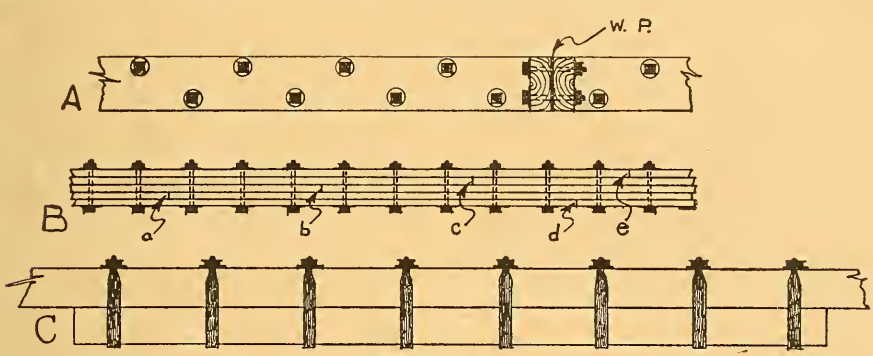


Fig. 110

has a great deal of additional strength, not because it has been sawed in two, but because it has a wrought-iron plate inserted between the two halves, as we are showing with an indicator at W. P. The bolts, as can be clearly seen, are staggered; the same is true with the bolts shown at B, Fig. 110, which represents a built-up girder. This is what we will call a 5-ply girder; each ply being equal to a board or a plank. How the joints should be distributed, is shown by the indicators at a, b, c, d and e.

At C, Fig. 110, is shown a method of reinforcing a beam by fastening a shorter timber directly under it, as shown by the illustration, centered between bearings. . . . . This brings us to our glossary, under the letter

B

Backing. Cutting off the corners of hip rafters so as to give the sheathing a full bearing. Hollowing out the back of finishing lumber, etc.

Back Puttying. Bedding the rabbet of window bars with putty for glazing, and smoothing it after the glass has been set.

Baguet. A moulding like the astragal, but smaller.

Baldachin. A structure in form of a canopy, generally placed over an altar.

Balcony. A platform projecting from the wall of a building, usually resting on brackets.

Baluster. A little column set between the hand rail and the stringer of a stairway, sometimes called banister.

Balustrade. A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Balloon. A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc.

Balloon Framing. Light framing as with scantlings.

Bandlet. A small band or fillet. Any little band or flat moulding compassing a column like a ring.

Bar. A slender strip of wood which divides and supports the glass of a window. A wrecking bar.

Bargeboard. A board used under the verge of gables. A vergeboard, or verge-rafter.

Barn. A building used for sheltering domestic animals, and for storing hay and grain, etc.

Base. The finishing board of a room next to the floor. The base board. The lower part of a wall, pier or column.

Basement. The underground rooms of a building.

Base Moulding. A moulding sometimes used with a baseboard.

Bath Room. The room of a house equipped for bathing.

Bay Window. A window forming a recess in a room.

Batten. A small strip, usually used to cover a crack betwen two boards. A cleat on a batten door.

Batten Door. A door made of boards, held together with battens nailed crosswise.

Batter. A backward slope in the face of a wall. To slope backward.

Batter Board. A board used in staking out buildings onto which the lines are fastened.

Battlement. One of the solid upright parts of a parapet.

Battons. Sticks used for determining the amount of twist in heavy timbers.

Bead. A small moulding of rounded surface.

Beam. Any large piece of timber or iron, long in proportion to its thickness, used to support weight, as in the construction of buildings.

Bearing. The part of anything which rests on its supports. The supports on which anything rests.

Bed Moulding. A moulding placed in the angle between the frieze and the cornice.

Bed Room. A sleeping room.

Belfry. A tower for a bell.

Bell Roof. A roof shaped like a bell.

Bench. A long table at which carpenters work. A workbench.

The terms relating to carpentry coming under the letter B, are too numerous to give in one lesson without becoming boresome to the reader, so we are resting here with the word, bench; which, though it represents a very useful part of a carpenter's equipment, nevertheless, has a rather restful atmosphere, that is at the same time inviting; so we unhestitatingly rest here with this lesson on the "bench."

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER I

With the rapid progress of industry the responsibility of the workmen in the past decade has considerably increased, and every carpenter and builder is fully realizing the fact that in order to be able to keep up with the procession one has to be more than just a carpenter, a man who can saw lumber and drive nails, and who can put together materials intended for a building.

In this age of speed, simplified operations, time and labor saving machinery, the man who fails to keep up with the times, who does not improve his meth-

Fig. 1

ods, is rapidly headed for the scrap heap.

Competition is keen, and is growing keener every day. Today it is not sufficient for man to have gained a reputation of being a good workmen. There are hundreds and thousands of carpenters who are good conscientious work-

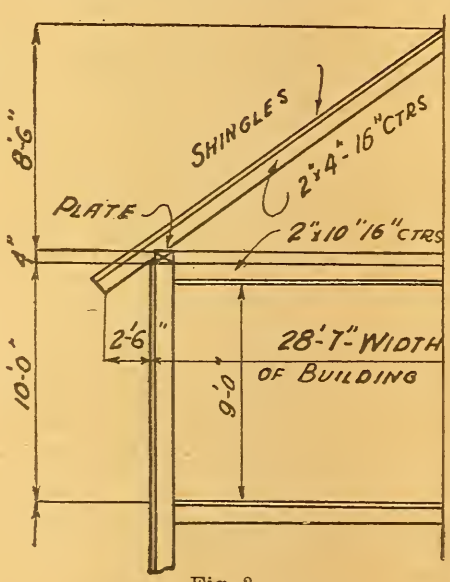


Fig. 2

ROOF FRAMING DATA

Usually Given On Architect's Drawings.
NOTE: Architects drawings do not contain any specific details pertaining to the framing of the roof.
The data usually is limited to the width of building, the height of the roof and perhaps the roof pitch.

men, they have been working at the trade for many years, they know how to do the work and do it well when some-

one else who is more competent will guide them.

The boss is constantly on the lookout for the man who can do things in the best, easiest and quickest way, who can save time and materials and who does not require constant instruction and supervision.

It is evident therefore that the successful workman of today is the one who is constantly keeping his eyes open, who does not miss the opportunity of utilizing up-to-date methods of doing things, whether it be a process, time schedule or a labor saving tool or appliance.

A tool very popular with carpenters is the the steel square and no man who is engaged in the construction of buildings can afford to be without one.

However, a very small percentage of carpenters fully realize the great importance of being thoroughly conversant with the use of this instrument, which may be so readily applied to the quick solution of the many difficult problems that are encountered by the carpenter in his daily work.

The steel square is the carpenters best assistant in every type of timber construction and in bridge and trestle work and above all in roof framing it is absolutely indispensible.

How would you go about it if you were given the job of framing the roof shown in Fig. 1? It does not seem to appear like an easy task. It is pretty well cut up. Hips and valley, gables and dormers, fancy slopes and irregular pitches.

Any carpenter who has had a chance to examine a set of working drawings knows that no architect ever supplies any details pertaining to the framing of the roof. All the information furnished by the architect is limited to the dimensions expressing the width of the building, the height of the roof and perhaps the pitch in addition to the size of material to be used as shown in Fig. 2. And with these few figures the carpenter is expected to frame the roof.

In framing a roof it is not the skill of the carpenter that is required. It is the ability to correctly determine the exact lengths of the various roof members, their bevels and cuts that make them fit snugly against each other that is most essential.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 8

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay out Hip Rafter A with the steel square and fence and cut accurately to the lines.

(Note) The rafters should fit in their respective places after sawing. No fitting with a plane or chisel is permitted. For practice purposes use size of stock recommended.

II—Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of trade terms.

Backing, dropping, diagonal of the projection.

III—Tools And Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.
2—Materials required.
1—Review previous units.
2—4 lineal feet ¾" x 1¼".

IV—Specifications:

Projection, 2".
Facia, ⅝".
Pitch, 6 4-12".
Plancher level to plate level, 2".
Ridge, ⅜" x 1⅛".
Hip Rafter, ¾" x 1¼".

V.—Operations:

1—Determine rise in inches per foot run using the following formula.

Total rise in inches divided by run in feet equals rise in inches per foot run.

10 x 12 divided by 18 11-12 equals 6 4-12" rise in inches per foot run.

(Note) The run should be taken from the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing, measuring on the center of the hip rafter from the facia line to the intersection of the ridge.

2—Set the fence and square to 6 4-12" on the tongue and 12" run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts.

3—With the top edge of the stock to be used for the rafter toward the operator, press the fence firmly against the top edge, beginning at the extreme right with the tongue toward the left, mark the first plumb line (A), or facia line, drawing.

4—Measure the run of the hip rafter A on the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing, measuring from the facia line to the intersection of the ridge and jack rafters or 18 11-12".

5—Slide the fence and square along, pressing it firmly against the top edge of the rafter and measure on a level line from facia line (A), the run of the hip rafter or 18 11-12" and produce plumb line (D), drawing, the distance (D-1), drawing, and produce plumb line (1), drawing.

9—Draw top cut, drawing, from plumb line (1) through center point (2).

10—Measure the run of the projection of the hip rafter on the lay-out Unit No. 1, drawing, measuring from the facia line (A) to the intersection of

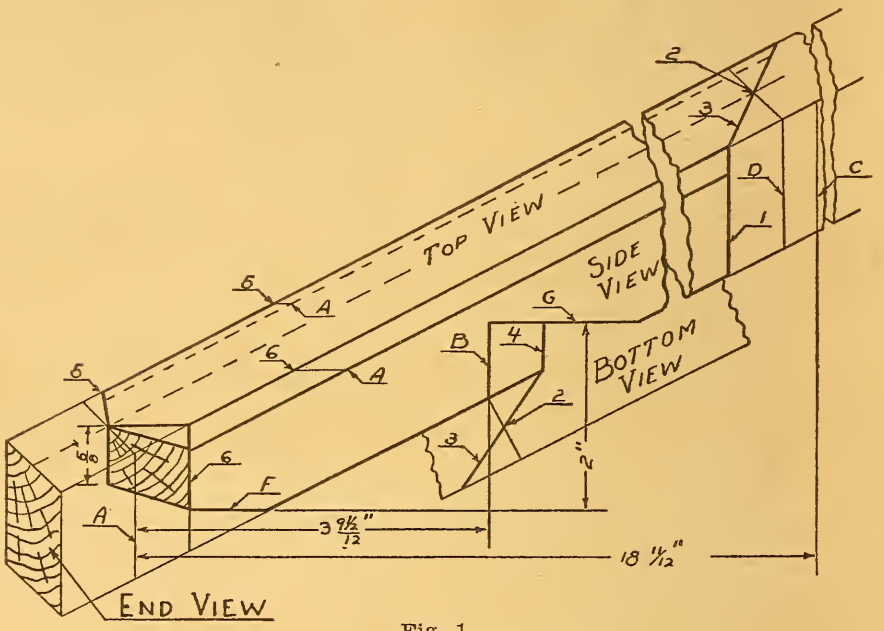


Fig. 1.

Key to the drawing.
A—Facia Line.
B—Wall Line.
C—Extreme length of hip to center of ridge B.
D—Cutting length of hip on the center line.
F—Plancher Level.
G—Plate Level.
1-3—Top cheek cut against ridge.
3-4—Bottom cheek cut against the plate.
5—Top cut on facia line—Left side.
6—Top cut on facia line—Right side.
A-5—Backing—left side.
A-6—Backing—right side.

plumb line (C), the extreme length to the center of the ridge, drawing.

6—Determine the cutting length of the hip rafter on the center line by measuring forward on a level line from plumb line (E), one half the diagonal thickness of the ridge measured on the center line of the hip rafter or (C-D), drawing, and produce plumb line (D), drawing.

7—Square plumb line (D) across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center as at (2), drawing.

8—To determine the cheek cut so that the hip rafter will fit against the side of the ridge at the proper angle, measure forward on a level line from the center line of the hip and the wall line as at (B), drawing, or 3¾".

11—Begin again at facia line (A) and measure in on a level line, the run of the projection, 3¾" and produce wall line (B), drawing, completing all plumb lines.

12—Measure down on facia line (A) from the top edge of the rafter the width of the facia, ⅝" and produce plancher level (F).

13—Measure up on a plumb line from plancher level (F), 2" and produce plate level (G), drawing, noticing that the hip rafter crosses the same plate as jack rafters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

14—To determine the wall line cut so that the hip rafter will fit against the wall at the proper angle, square wall line (B) across the bottom edge and locate the center as at (2), drawing.

15—Draw a full size section of the hip rafter on the lay-out, Unit No. 1, drawing, as shown in drawing. At the intersection of the outside edge of the hip rafter and plate, square a line across the hip as at (4). At the intersection of the outside edge of the hip rafter and top edge and produce plumb line (A) on the opposite side of the hip.

19—Measure in on a level line from facia line (A) on the left hand side of the hip rafter the distance (A-5), drawing and produce plumb line (5), drawing.

20—Measure in on a level line from facia line (A) on the right hand side of the hip rafter, the distance (A-6), drawing, and produce plumb line (6), drawing.

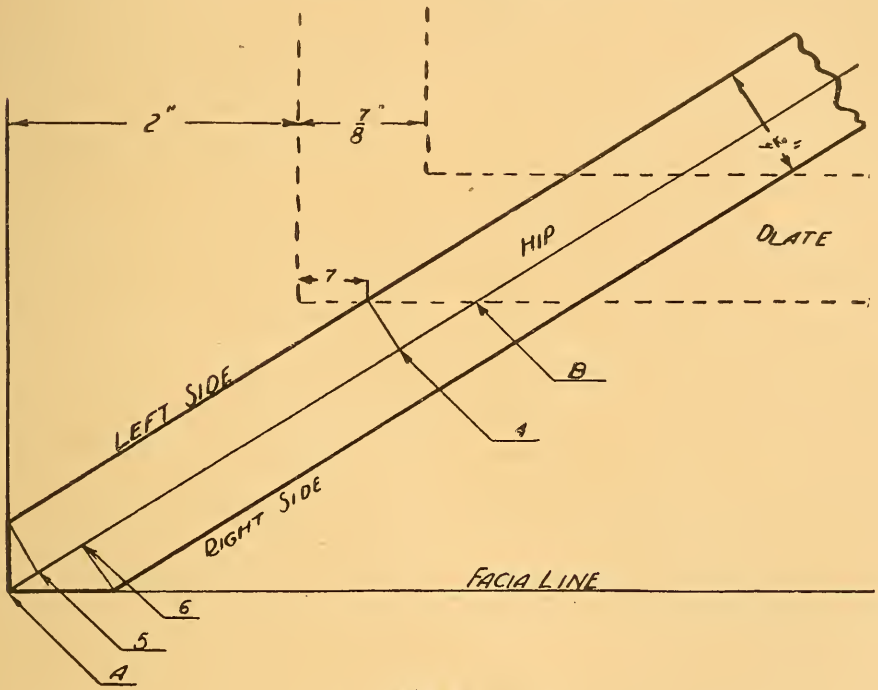


Fig. 2.
Full Size Section Showing Intersection of Hip Rafter, Facia and Plate

the facia line on both the right and left hand sides of the hip, square lines across the hip as at (5 and 6). This gives three points on the center line, (4, 5 and 6) that will be used in completing the lay-out of the hip rafter.

16—Determine the fit against the side of the plate by measuring in on a level line from plumb line (B), the distance (B-4), drawing, and produce plumb line (4), drawing.

17—Draw bottom cut (3), drawing from plumb line (4) through center point (2).

18—To make the return on the facia line, square facia line (A) across the

21—Connect plumb lines (5 and 6) on the side of the rafter with the center point on the top edge as shown in the top view, drawing.

22—To determine the amount of backing required to bring the center line of the hip in alignment with the top edge of the common rafters produce a level line on either side of the hip rafter.

23—On the level line on the right hand side of the hip measure off from the top edge of the rafter, the distance (A-6), drawing, and produce (A-5), drawing.

24—Through this point on the right

hand side strike a gauge mark as shown by the dotted line.

25—On the level line on the left hand side of the hip measure off from the top edge of the rafter, the distance (A-5), drawing, and produce (A-5), drawing.

26—Through this point on the left hand side strike a gauge mark as shown by the dotted line.

27—Bevel both edges from these gauge marks to the center line of the hip, removing the two corners to bring the center line of the hip rafter in alignment with the top edge of the common rafters.

28—Cut on line (A) and top cuts (5 and 6) for the facia, on line (F) for the plancher level, on line (4) and bottom cut (3) for the birdsmouth, and on plumb line (1) and top cut (3) for the cheek cut against the ridge, drawing.

29—Cut two pair (right and left hand) this length.

VI—Questions:

1—What is the formula for determining the rise in inches per foot run?

2—Why must the rise in inches per foot be known?

3—Why is it necessary to back a hip rafter?

4—What is meant by backing and dropping of hip rafters?

5—Is it customary to drop a hip rafter in an unequal pitch roof?

6—What deduction must be made from the extreme length on the center line for the cutting length of a hip rafter intersection a ridge?

7—How are the cheek cuts determined for roofs that span walls that are not at right angles?

VII—Key To The Questions:

1—Chapter V, page 138.

2—The standard system for framing a roof is developed from a square 12" x 12". The pitch of a roof is spoken of as rising so many inches in one foot of run.

3—Chapter III, Page 49.

4—Pages 49 and 50.

5—No. Because the pitches on either side are not the same.

6—Page 22 (c).

7—Page 152.

VIII—References:

A Practical Course in Roof Framing.

Who Can Lay Out A Funnel With Square and Dividers?

For fifteen years I have read and enjoyed our Journal. Now I would like to ask the Brothers for a little information.

How can a funnel be laid off with a square and dividers?

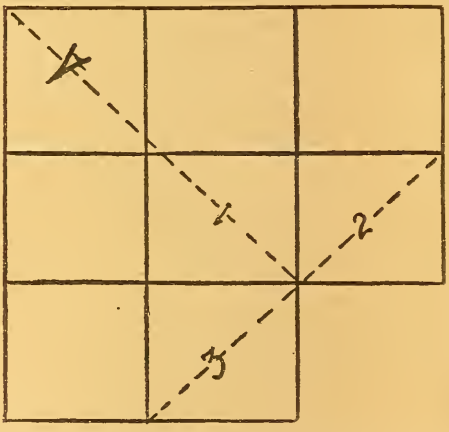
This question may seem simple and I suppose it is after one knows how.

The funnel is to be 3" high, 2" opening at the bottom and 4½" across the top.

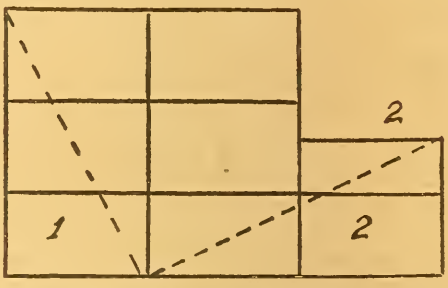
Joseph Becker,
L. U. No. 711. Locust Gap, Pa.

Answers To Brother Mullen's Puzzle

J. M. Mullen's one yard square problem with one square foot out of one corner to be changed into a perfect square, by cutting it into three pieces. If true, I am showing another with three pieces, it can be one yard long or



any other length, but the width is narrower, with one corner cut off as follows:



After the two dotted lines are cut place 1 and 2 at their new places.

As there was not any definite final size stated in the July issue, the following three methods are also true.

In this problem of July, if we cut 1 out and place it in the corner, we get a double square.

Or we can cut 1 and 2 out, and get a double square; that is by two pieces. We can also get a solid square one way, by four pieces. By cutting the two lines 3 and 4 changing them into a square.

Brother Chip.

Answer to Brother Tujunen's Cubic Content Problem

Replying to query of Ivar Tujunen, L. U. 1657 in June, Carpenter:

Given spherical segment d equals 13′ 8″ equals 13.67′ h equals 9′ 3″ equals 9.25′.

Volume: (height squared plus three times the square of the radius of base) times (height x 1-6 pi) equals (h squared plus 3r squared) x (h x 1-6 3.1416) equals 1092.436 cu. ft.

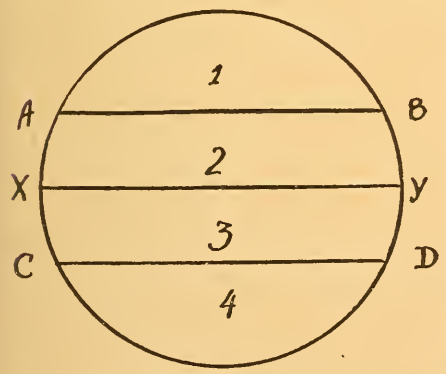
Lateral Area Of Segment

Pi x (radius of segment squared plus height squared) equal 3.1416 (6.835 squared plus 9.25 squared) equals 415.-568 sq. ft.

Chas. H. Synyard,
Civil Engineer. Rochester, N. Y.

Answers To Brother Truncellito's Area Problem

Brother Truncellito's problem of four equal areas on a diameter of 22 inches, can only be approximated, as it belongs



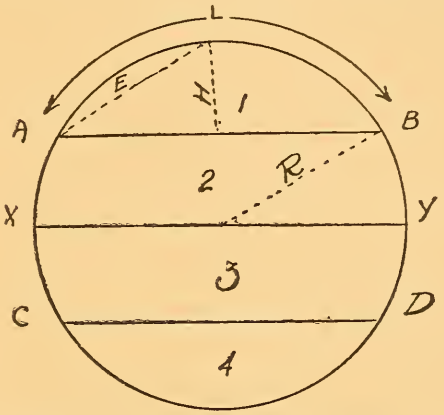
to that class. The areas being equal it is only necessary to find one of the four, as number 2. X Y being 22 in. x .78541 and divided by 20⅞″ nearly, gives the location of lines a b and c d.

Brother Chip,

* * *

Required: Lengths of lines A B and C D, also areas of parts 1, 2, 3, 4. As the circle is divided into four equal parts it will be seen that the lengths of lines A B and C D will be equal also areas 1 and 4 and 2 and 3, then it will be necessary to find length of A B and areas 1 and 2.

We first find length of line H part number 1. In this case it is one-half the



radius or R divided by 2 equals 11 divided by 2 equals 5.5″.

Next we find length of line A B. A B equals 2 x the square root of 2 H R minus H squared equals 2 x the square root of 5.5 x 11 minus 5.5 squared equals 19.055″.

To get the area in part number 1 it will be necessary to compute the length "L" first. For ordinary purposes the length may be solved by the following rule: From 8 times the length of half the chord subtract the length of the whole chord and divide the remainder by three.

The length of half the chord E equals the square root of 19.055 squared divided by 2 plus 5.5 squared equals 11″ than applying the rule for L, L equals 8 x 11 minus 19.055 divided by 3 equals 22.98″.

Area of part number 1 equals ½ (L R minus A B) (R minus 11) equals 147.98 divided by 2 equals 73.99 sq. in.

Now the area of half the circle equals 3.1416 x 11 squared divided by 2 equals

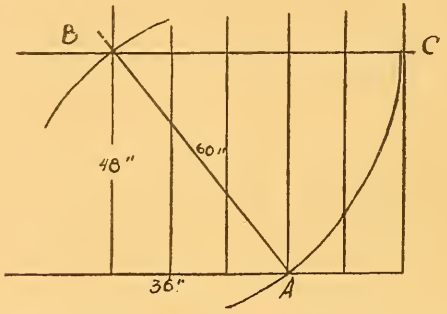
190.065 sq. in. than the area of part number 2 must be 190.065 minus 73.99 equals 116.075 sq. in.

Frank A. Miller,
L. U. No. 34. San Francisco, Cal.

Answers To Brother Doner's Problem

Referring to Brother C. A. Doner's problem in the July issue of "The Carpenter" I wish to submit the following solution.

Lay two parallel lines 6' apart, and with 2' measured back from the right end of the lower line make the right hand ends of the drawing square then set your radius on the lower line at A. See drawing and make it strike the up-

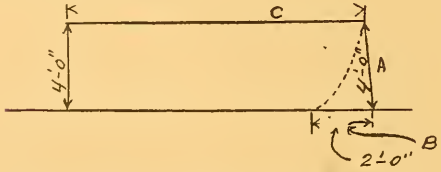


per line at B then make B and C equal A and B, therefore you have a diagram that represents base 36", rise 48" hypotenuse 60" thus: Base squared plus rise squared equals hypotenuse or in other words it has a rise of 16" to the foot run.

Lewis Durham,
L. U. No. 1394. Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

* * *

C equals A squared plus B squared divided by 2 x B.



A squared equals 4'0" equals 16'0" B squared equals 2'0" equals 4'0" equals 20'0".

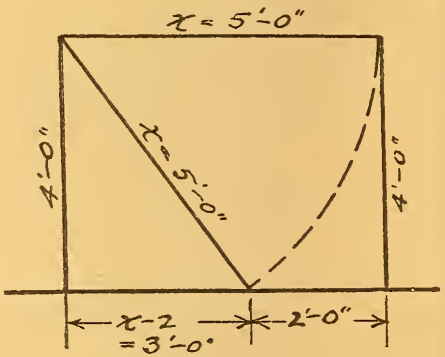
2 X B equals 2' 0" equals 4' 0". 20' divided by 4' equals 5' equals C.

Answer: length of pole (C) 5'0".

J. L. Laboute,
L. U. No. 1699. Manchester, N. H.

Brother C. A. Doner's problem can be solved algebraically.

Call the unknown length of the pole X. Then is: 4 squared plus (x minus 2) squared equal to X squared which is 16 plus X squared, minus 4 X plus 4

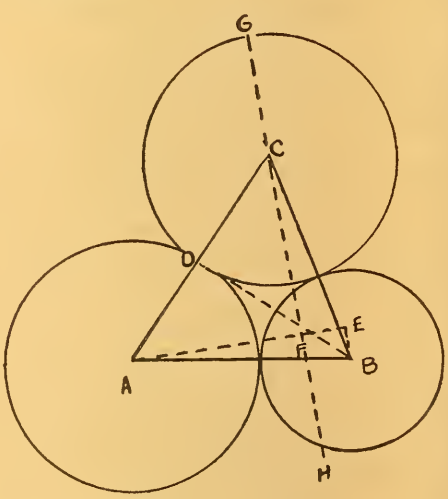


equal to X squared. Eliminate the X squared on both sides of this equation and get 4 X equals 20 or X equals 5, which is the length of the pole.

Conrad Herre,
L. U. No. 419. Chicago, Ill.

Answers To Brother Shaw's Cylinder Problem

I believe that the following is a correct solution of the problem submitted by Ray Shaw in the July issue of "The Carpenter."



A B equals 17".
B C equals 17".
A C equals 18".

Since two sides of the triangle A B C are equal; the triangle is isosceles.

Therefore, a line from B; bisecting the line A C form a right triangle A D B.

A D equals ½ (18″) equals 9″.

A B equals 17″.

Cos. D A B equals 9-17 equals .52941.

L A equals 58 degrees 02′ 05″.

Draw line A E parallel to ground; until it meets B E at right angles.

By Construction line B E equals 1″; since the point B is one inch below A.

Sin. E A B equals E B divided by A B equals 1-17.

L E A B equals 3 degrees 22′ 18″.

Construct line from C perpendicular to line A E at F.

L C A B equals 58 degrees 02′ 05″.

L E A B equals 3 degrees 22′ 18″.

L C A F equals 54 degrees 39′ 47″.

Sin 54 degrees 39′ 47″ equals C F divided by A C equals C F divided by 18.

.81576 equals C F divided by 18 C F equals 14.68″.

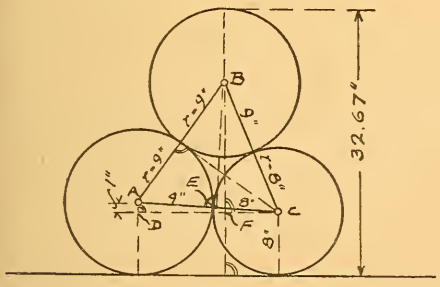
The height from the ground to the top of the cylinder equals H F plus F C plus C G equals 9″ plus 14.68″ plus 9″ equals 32.68″.

D. J. Keunedy,
L. U. No. 608. New York City, N. Y.

* * *

I herewith submit my solution of Brother Ray Shaw's problem in our July issue.

The triangle A B C is isosceles and therefore can angle A B C be obtained of the equation:



Cos A B C equals 9 divided by 17 which gives angle A B C equals 58 degrees 2′.

Angle A B C equals angle C A B. The sin. of angle A C D equals 1 divided by 17 which gives angle A C D equal to 3 degrees 22′ 20″.

Angle A C D equals angle E B F because their sides intersect in right angles.

Angle A B E equals 180 degrees minus (90 degrees plus 58 degrees 2′) which equals 31 degrees 58′ and angle F B C equals angle A B C minus the sum of angles A B E plus E B F.

58 degrees 2′ minus (31 degrees 58′ plus 3 degrees 22′ 20″) which equals 22 degrees 41′ 40″.

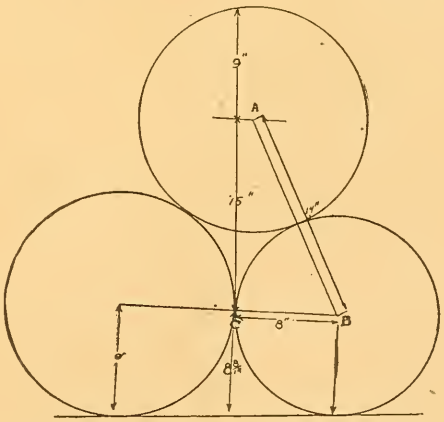
Hence, the distance B F equals 17 x cos F B C or 17 x cos 22 degrees 41′ 40″ which equals 15.67″.

The entire height from a level floor is therefore 8″ plus 15.67″ plus 9″ which equals 32.67″.

Conrad Herre,
L. U. No. 419. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Allow me to submit my solution to the three cylinder problem presented in the July issue of "The Carpenter." Square the side A B 17″ long which equals 289″. Square the side C B 8″ which equals 64″. Substract 64″ from 289″ which leaves 225″. The square



root of 225″ is 15″. Add 15″ to 9″ which is the distance from top of cylinders to point A, which will then be 24″ plus the height from the ground to point C which is 8 8-17″ giving a total of 32 8-17″ from ground to top of cylinders.

Robert J. Carson,
L. U. No. 23. Worcester, Mass.

Brother Stoddard's Book Ready For Distribution

The new edition of " On The Square" by Dwight L. Stoddard is now ready for distribution. Brother Stoddard's writings on the steel square are well known to our members from his frequent contributions to the Craft Problems pages of our Journal.

The price of this book is 50 cents and as a special offer to those who will help to introduce it, 3 for $1.00. Address Brother Stoddard at R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

Saw Industry Announces Standardization Program

The saw manufacturers of the country have definitely joined the lumber industry in its work for standardization and simplification of product. For some months a committee of representative saw manufacturers has been studying the needs of the woodworking industries throughout the country, and after carefully considering the best current factory practice they are now publishing lists of standard band and circular saws for wood cutting.

It is proposed to confine manufacturers' stocks of finished saws to these standard items which are generally in demand with approximately ninety percent of the trade. The object is to maintain stocks of finished saws which will always take care of customers' standard requirements promptly. In the past when there was an attempt to carry in stock almost an unlimited variety it actually proved impossible to have stocks capable of servicing customers except at the expense of excessive investments.

This development is in line with the simplification and standardization movement which has gained such momentum in American industry under the leadership of President Hoover and the United States Department of Commerce. In over ninety different industries simplification programs have worked to the benefit of manufacturer, distributor and consumer by reducing the amount of capital tied up in slow moving stocks, by eliminating mistakes in the handling of orders, and by making possible quicker deliveries and better service to the consumer.

Of course, the most outstandingly successful of all has been the lumber industry's establishment of the American Lumber Standards. It is to be expected that the lumber industry as a whole will share in the benefits of this saw standardization program as its own customers are sharing in the benefits of the American Lumber Standards.

The Committee responsible for this saw program consists of H. C. Atkins, President, E. C. Atkins & Co.; S. Horace Disston, Vice-President and George Satterthwaite, General Manager, Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.; E. Foster, General Manager Saw Department, R. Hoe & Co. Inc.; W. B. Huther, President, Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc.; G. K. Simonds, General Manager, Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

Some Call It Practical
(By H. H. Siegele)

And others call it, not. . . . . It was during the building of the cantonments, while our country was engaged in the greatest war in history, that one could see all kinds of methods used; old methods, new methods, and unheard-of methods. It was worth a great deal to us, in those days, to stroll through one of the largest of our encampments, when it was under construction, and observe the carpenters, who numbered into the thousands, at work. The various methods that were employed by them, were interesting; but, perhaps, more interesting than their methods, were the tools that were used, and the tool cases, kits, chests and boxes. It seemed there were no two alike. There was perhaps no time in the history of the world, when one could have seen such a variety of tools, or such an assortment of tool chests or cases. Those of our readers who can recall those days, will agree with us that to work through the building of one of those encampments, and to stroll through them occasionally, observing the methods, tools, tool cases and the men at work, was equal to a liberal education.

In all probabilities, our craft problem originated during the World War, while the encampments were built. By the illustration we are picturing a carpenter laying flooring. Instead of carrying his nails up at the waistline, as is the custom of carpenters, he has a nail-sack attached to his left pants-leg, in which he carries his flooring nails. By using this nail-sack, he eliminates the movement necessary for the left hand to reach up

to the waistline, which always is accompanied by other necessary movements of the body. This method brings the nails within a few inches from where they are to be driven. It is a new idea, and some think its practical, others, not. However, we will ask the reader to turn to the illustration and note the smile of satisfaction, imaginary, though, on the man's face as he works.

Variety

(By H. H. Siegele)

There is no trade among those coming under the head of the building trades, and probably none among all other trades, that has such a variety of things that belong to it, as carpentry. And a carpenter, it can truthfully be said, never grows too old to learn. Every day he 'bumps' up against something he has never done before; every day he must solve some problem that he may

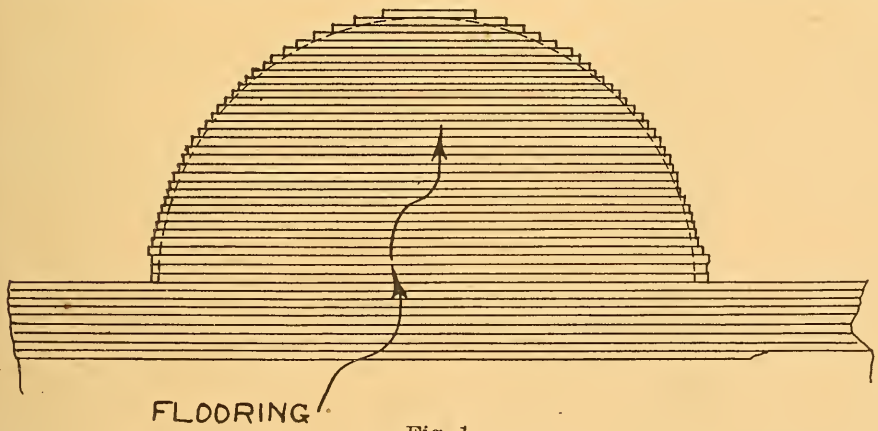


Fig. 1

never be called upon to solve again. Constantly the methods of doing things are changing, and yet, few of the methods he uses, are entirely new. All of them are altogether or partially based on some old method, used, perhaps, before the present generation of carpenters was living. We realize this more, the more we deal with craft problems; for all of our practical articles are based on actual experiences, and we are passing our solutions on to others of our fellow tradesmen, so they can profit by our experience; either by using them exactly as we did, or by changing them so they will fit the individual cases. For the latter purpose, however, we believe they will serve the best.

Fig. 1 shows a half-circle platform, projecting beyond the main floor. The dotted half-circle shows the line where the flooring boards are to be cut, so as to be flush with the outside edge of the moulding. Fig. 2 shows a detail of the moulding and other parts of the edge of the platform. We are showing a side-view and an edge-view of the guage which is used in marking the flooring. The lower view of the guage shows it in position. The pencil, to the right, gives the reader a good idea as to how the marking is done. The marking done, the boards are sawed off, and a half-round moulding nailed over the edge in the manner shown by Fig. 3.

This method is practical, and is more accurate than the method of using a radius pole; for it takes care of all of the slight variations that may exist in the moulding, with which the flooring is to be cut flush. Moreover, it does not necessarily mean that the gauge we are showing can only be used as shown; not at all. In case the edge of the flooring is to form the nosing, the upper leg must then be cut as much shorter than the lower one, as the nosing is to project beyond the moulding.

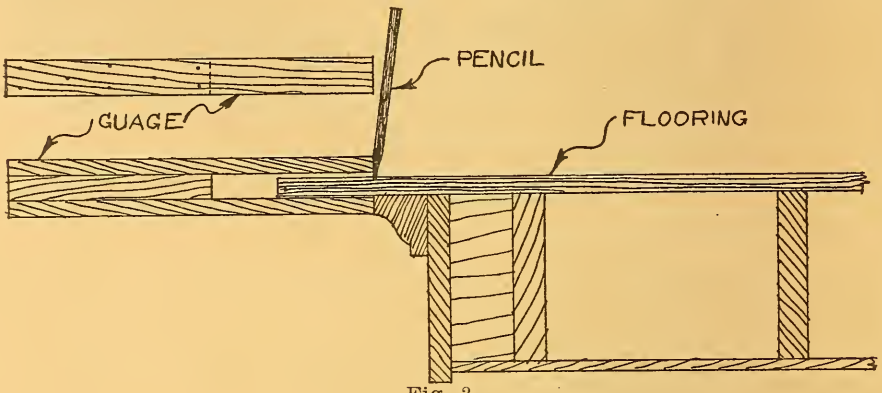


Fig. 2

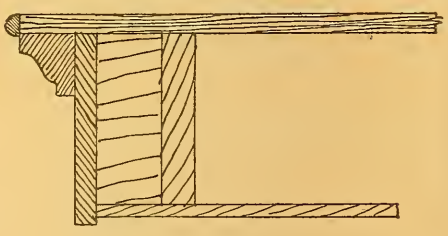


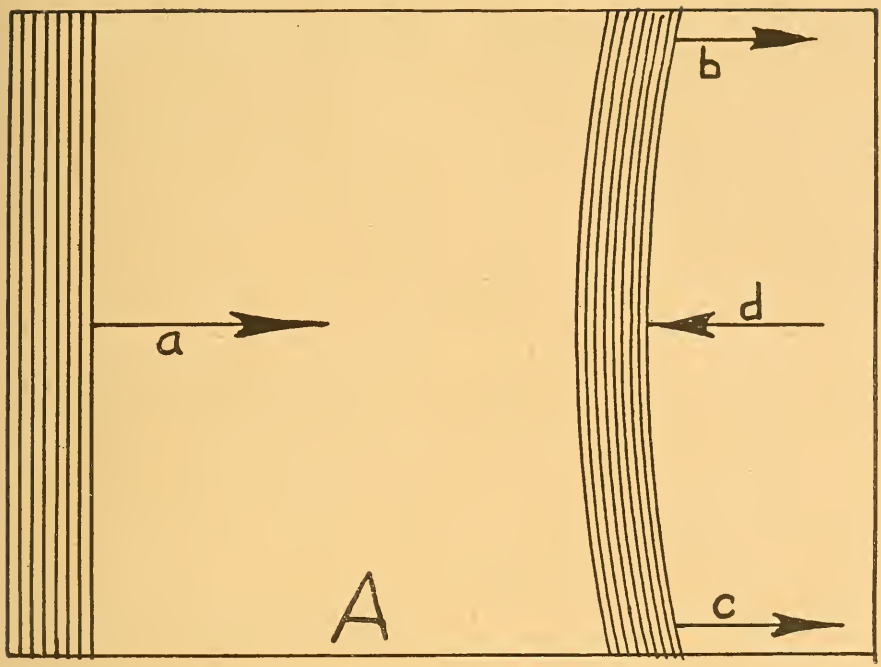
Fig. 3

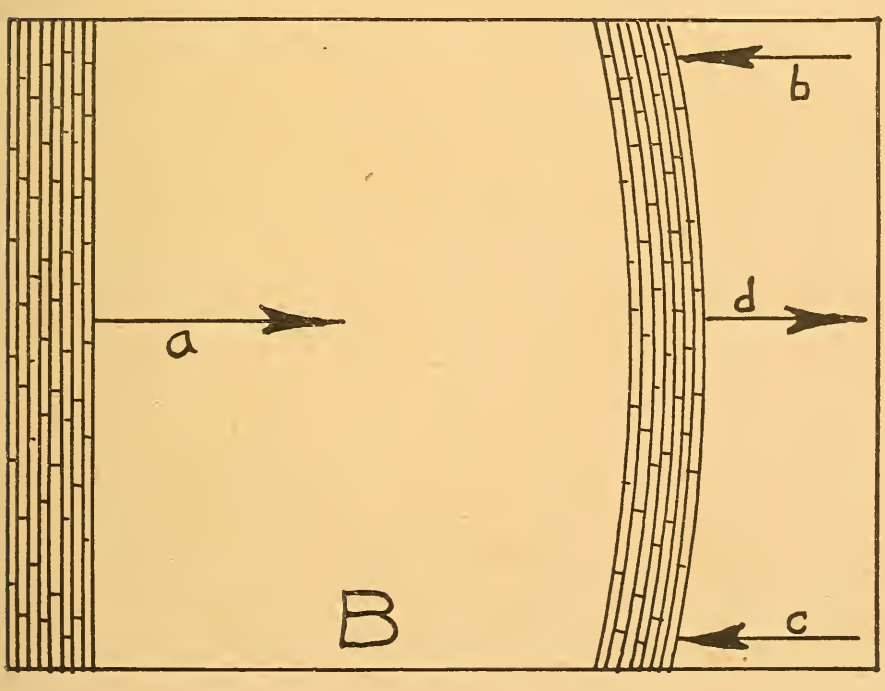
Tendencies In Flooring

(By H. H. Siegele)

Those of our readers who have laid very much flooring, are aware of the fact that even though one starts to lay flooring, with the first board absolutely straight, the line will lose its straightness as the work progresses, until toward the end of the room, it will either be concave or convex, which ever the tendency of the flooring will produce. There are reasons for these tendencies, two of which we will explain in this article.

To the left of the illustration, marked A, we are showing the starting of floor laying. In this instance the room is twelve feet wide, and the flooring boards


b
a
d
A
c


b
a
d
B
c

are exactly twelve feet long. That would mean, in all probabilities, that the flooring boards were sawed from logs that were twelve feet long, and would have this effect on the lumber. The ends of the logs having been seasoned more thoroughly than the centers, would leave the boards sawed from such logs, only partly seasoned. After such boards become thoroughly seasoned, throughout, it will be found that a large part of the center of the boards will be slightly narrower than the ends; for the ends were almost thoroughly seasoned before the logs were sawed into lumber. This slight difference in the width of the boards, due to the difference in seasoning, would have a tendency to change the line of the boards, on laying them, similar to what we are showing at b, c and d, illustration A. The arrow at a, shows the direction in which the flooring is laid. The arrows at b and c, show how the ends of the boards have run ahead of the center, on laying the flooring. The arrow at d, shows how the center has been running behind.

Where short-lengths flooring is used, as there is in many instances, the tendency is the reverse from what it is where full-lengths flooring is used, as explained, under illustration A. Illustration B, shows the same floor being laid with short flooring. The arrow at a, shows the start and the direction in which the floor is laid. At b and c, we are showing how the ends are running behind; and at d can be seen how the center is ahead of the ends. Why the tendency is reversed when short-lengths flooring is used, is due to the fact that the joints together with the slight variations in the widths of the boards, prevent the boards from coming up tight on laying them, excepting at the ends, where they all come up tight, thus causing center to run ahead of ends.

In the illustrations we have exaggerated the curves, in order to make clear the tendencies in each case. The remedy for both of these problems is the same. When it is found that any part of the flooring is running ahead, that particular part should be "sledged" occasionally, until the edges of the boards line up perfectly.

A Floor-Raising Hickey

(By H. H. Siegele)

Taking up flooring, especially tongued and grooved flooring, is not one of the most pleasant jobs that carpenters occasionally are asked to do. However, there is no reason why it should be hard, and perhaps less reason why it

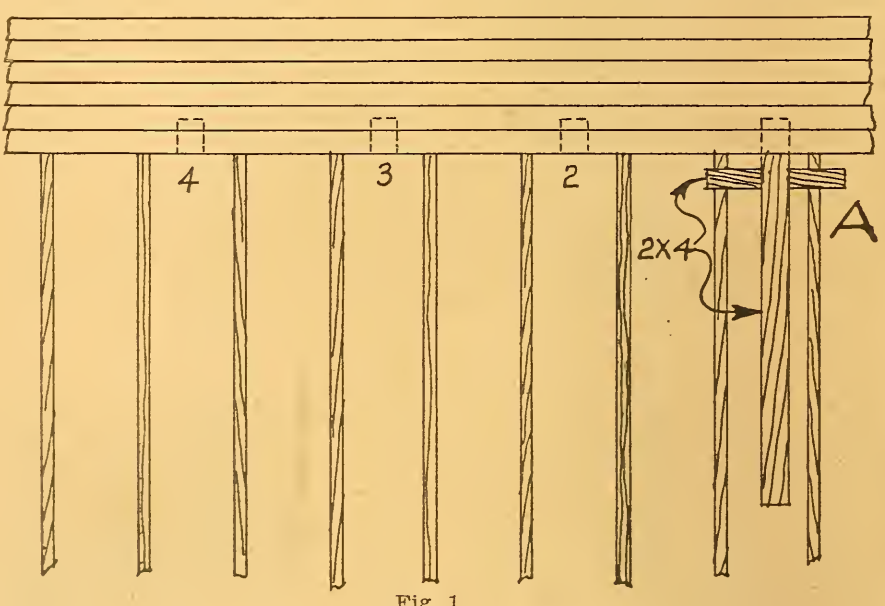


Fig. 1

should be a disagreebale job. Unpleasant, though it may be, it can be made to be a rather easy matter, with much of its unpleasantness stripped from it by employing the "hickey" that we are showing by the illustrations. At A, we are showing the hickey in place, ready to be operated. It will be noticed that it is made of 2x4's, in the simplest manner possible. At B is shown a side view of the hickey. The arrows indicate how the end is pushed down, bringing about the results shown at C. This done, the end is raised again, as indicated by the upward pointing arrow, and the hickey placed in the second position. This position is shown to the left of A, and numbered 2. When the boards have been pried loose at number 2, the hickey is carried to number 3, and then to number 4, and so on. A little study of the drawings will reveal the fact that this is indeed a labor-saving device.

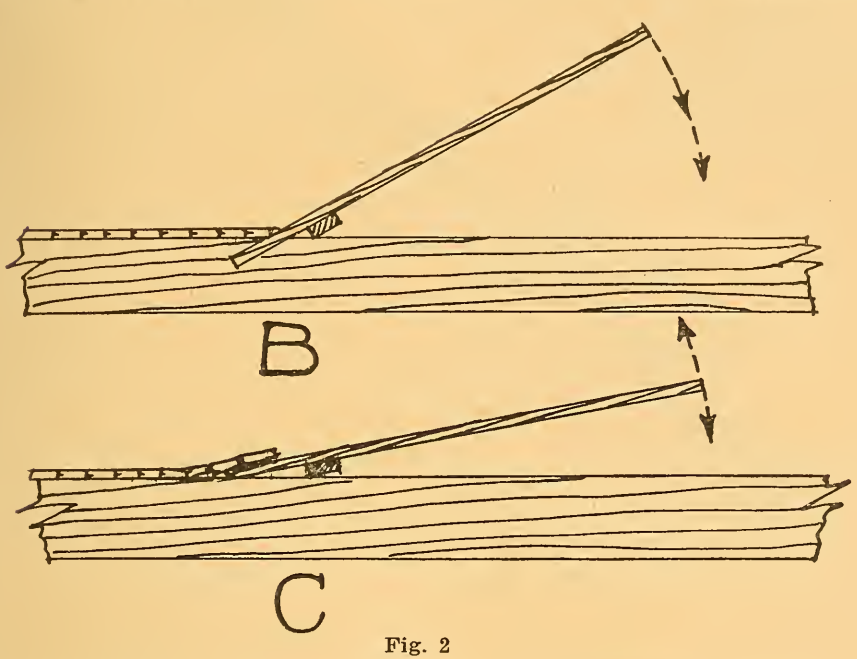


Fig. 2

We have seen men, during our experience in carpentry, who always seemed to use the hardest way in the world to do what they were doing. Why that is true in so many instances, we cannot explain. It is just as easy to discover an easy way to do a thing, it seems to us, as it is to find a hard way. Perhaps, though, the hard ways are in the majority. However that may be, let my readers do a little thinking as they work, and they will soon be able to discover new and easier ways to do things as they go on with their work.

A Simple Toe-Hold

(By H. H. Siegele)

Simplicity is almost synonymous with service. The more simple a thing is, as a rule, the more service it will give, comparitively speaking. Of course, simplicity itself does not constitute service, but simplicity coupled with commonsense and good judgment, is almost a sure sympton of service. Service, in the sense we are using it here, is that something that gives the results for which a thing is intended—the better the results, the more satisfactory the service will be.

Toe-holds should be used cautiously. It doesn't matter what kind of a toe-hold is used, it should be suitable for the situation in which it is used. It stands to reason that on a rather flat

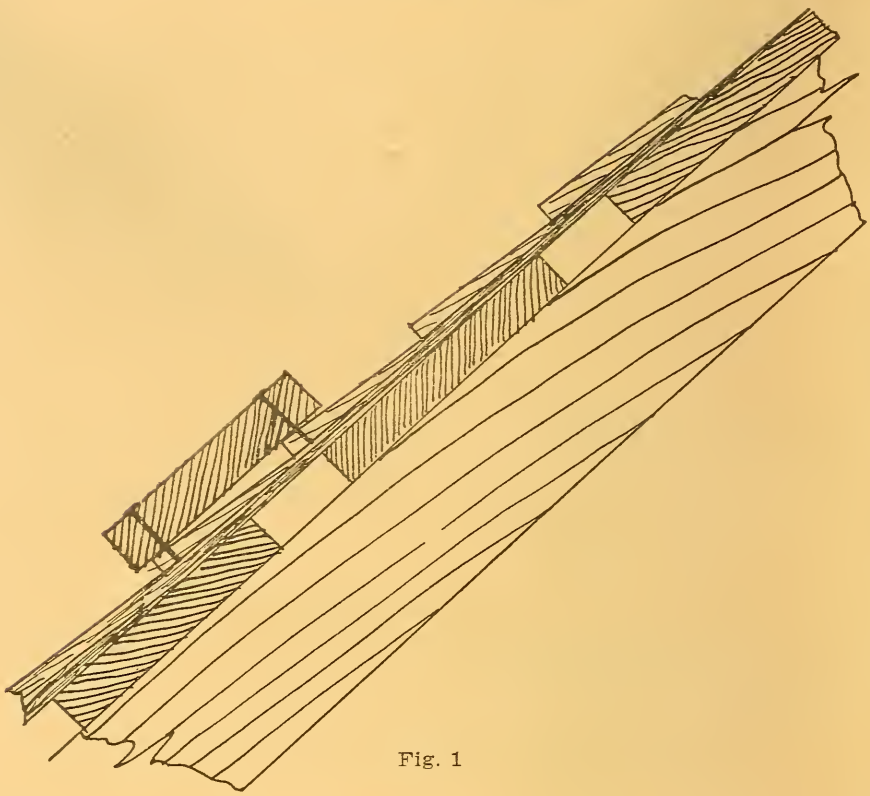


Fig. 1

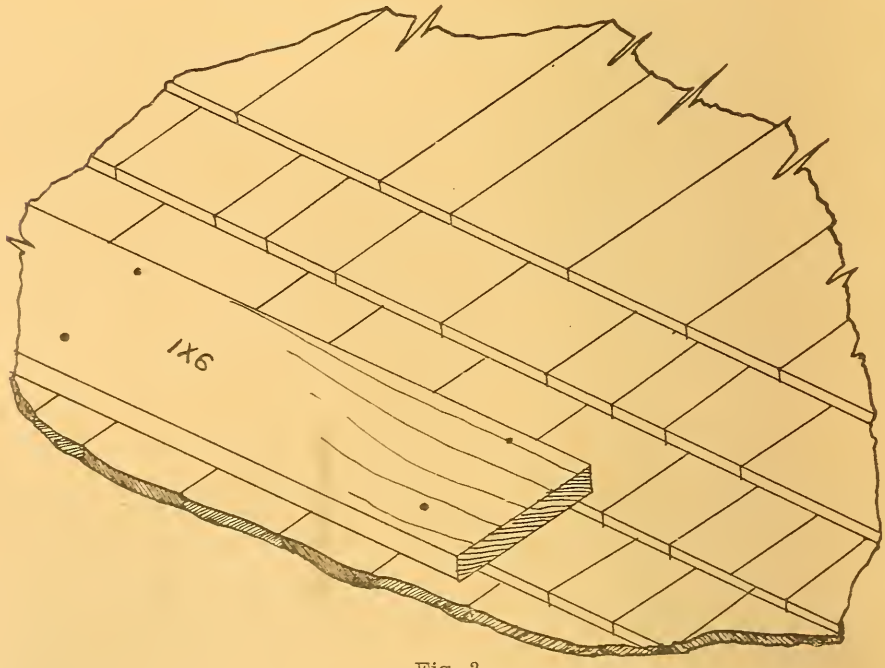


Fig. 2

roof, one over which it is almost possible to work without anything to prevent slipping, does not need as securely fastened toe-holds, as a steeper roof does. The security of toe-holds, depends much on the judgment of the workman, and therefore we caution everyone to be cautious.

On rather flat roofs the toe-hold we are showing by the illustrations will give satisfactory results. Fig. 1 shows it fastened to a roof. It is a 1x6, but 1x4's will also do, nailed onto the butts of the shingles with shingle nails. Using shingle nails prevents puncturing the roof, for they are just long enough to go through a ⅞ board and one thickness of a shingle, as will be seen by referring to Figs. 1 and 3. A perspective view of the toe-hold fastened to a roof, is shown by Fig .2. The heavy dots represent the nails used in fastening it to the shingles. A larger-scaled cross section of the lay-out is shown by Fig. 3, which shows plainly that the nails will not go through more than one thickness of a shingle, after going through a board, thus preventing the leaks that would otherwise be present. The holes that the nails make come so close to the ends of the shingles that they are not damaged.

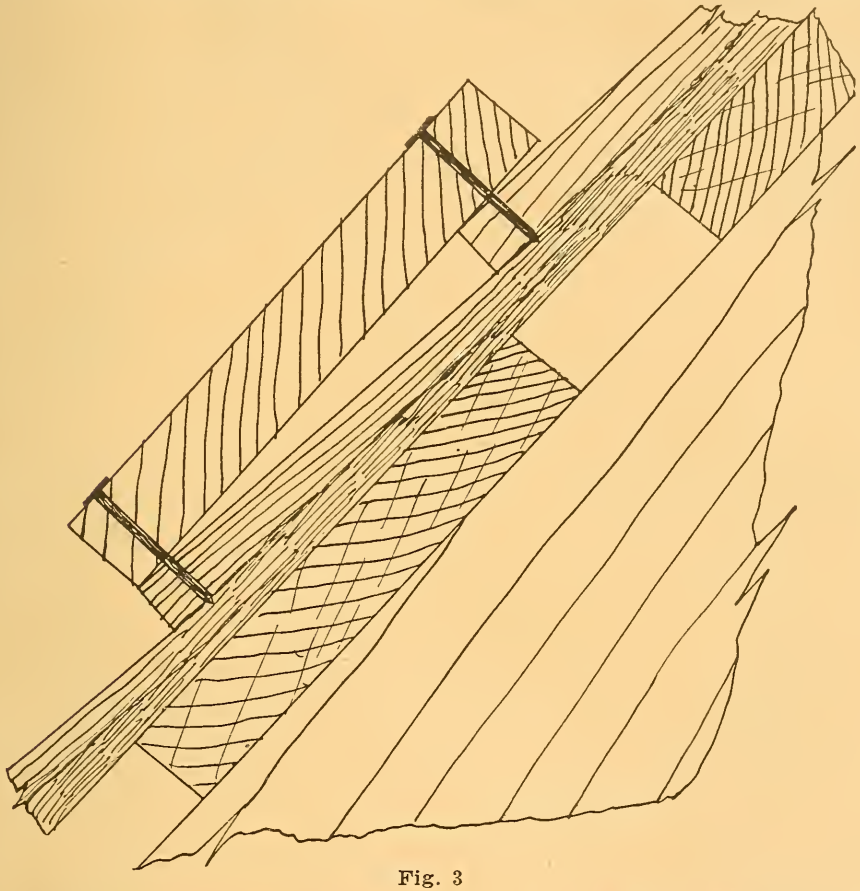


Fig. 3

Not The Same Horse

(By H. H. Siegele)

A story is told about Abraham Lincoln, that runs something like this:

In the days when Lincoln was running for the Legislature, and was making stump speeches, a horse trader came into the crowd that had gathered to

hear him, and announced his business by shouting: "Anyone here wanting to trade horses!" The time had not arrived yet for the speech, so Lincoln got up and said: "Yes, I'll trade horses with you—what do you say—shall we trade 'sight-unseen'?" The horse trader agreed, and went after his horse. In the meantime Lincoln took an old saw-horse, that was used to support one corner of the platform from which he was to speak, and set it before the crowd, supporting the platform with a better one. When the horse trader appeared, leading an old 'plug' that could hardly walk, Lincoln handed him the old saw-horse, and to the crowd he said:

"Gentlemen:—This is the first time I've ever been beat in a horse trade."

The saw-horse we are illustrating here, brought the just-related Lincoln story to our mind; however, this is a new saw-horse, instead of an old one. The illustrations hardly need explanations, excepting to say that we have not specified the sizes of the various pieces of material that are used in constructing the saw-horse; the purpose for which the horse is built must needs govern that. But for ordinary purposes, we will suggest these sizes: Ledgers and legs, 1¼ inches by 4 inches; all other pieces, 1⅝ inches by 3⅝ inches.

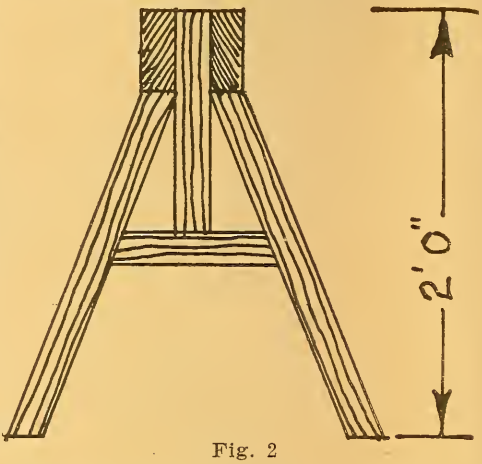


Fig. 2

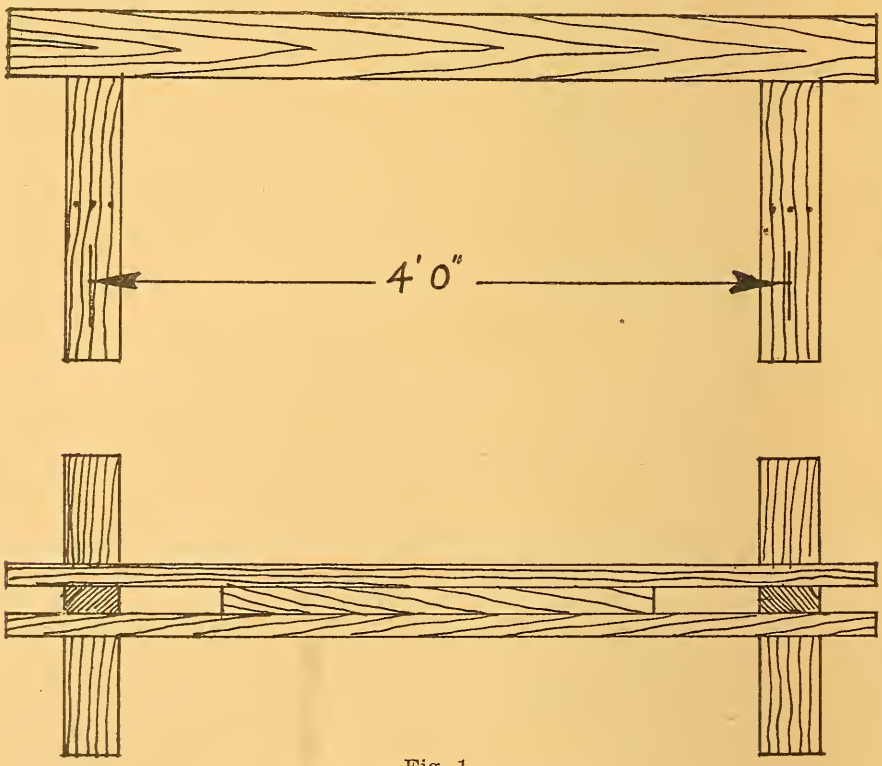


Fig. 1

We can see a number of distinct advantages in this saw-horse, over the old types. We wonder whether our readers can find them. Study the drawings.

Most Valuable Possession

(By H. H. Siegele)

While wrecking buildings is almost a trade of its own, nevertheless, every carpenter gets to do more or less of it, every year as he work on various jobs.

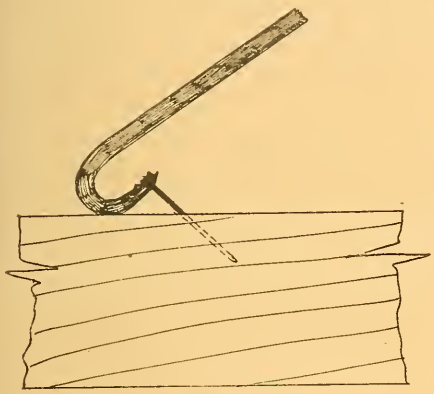


Fig. 1

In many instances it is the most economical way to wreck a building or a part of a building. At least the work should be supervised by a carpenter;

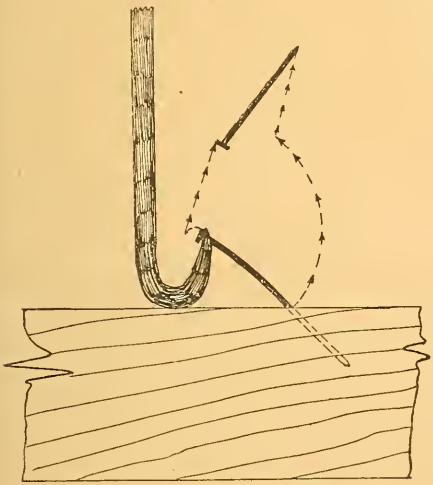


Fig. 2

and if the material, or part of the material is to be used over again, it might be a money-saving plan to let carpenters do all the wrecking, speaking of frame buildings. Wrecking concrete forms can often be done with less expense by carpenters, than with common labor.

Because carpenters are expected to do wrecking, when the occasion demands it, almost every carpenter carries with him a wrecking bar, with a hook at one

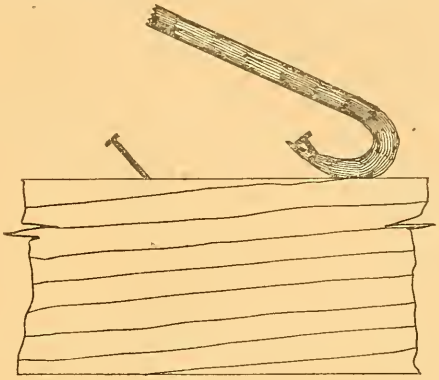


Fig. 3

end for pulling nails. Such a bar, in part, we are showing by the illustrations. Fig. 1 shows it ready to pull a nail driven at about a 45-degree angle, from a floor joist. Fig. 2 shows what frequently happens. (This does not happen with all bars, but with some of

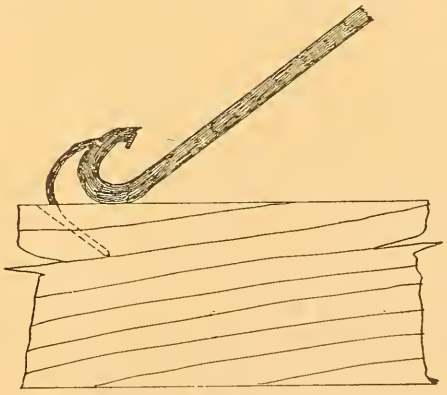


Fig. 4

them.) That is to say, the nail is sprung just enough so when it is completely pulled, it snaps up as indicated by the arrows, and often flies into the air with great force. This is dangerous; for should such a flying nail strike the workman's eye, it might destroy his eyesight. How to prevent the nail from snapping and flying, is shown by Fig. 3 and 4. Fig. 3 shows how the bar

should be hooked onto the nail, and Fig. 4 shows the results. The bending of the nail, prevents the snapping; which, in turn, prevents the flying of the nail; and thus might be the means of saving, at least, part of one of the workman's most valuable possessions, his eyesight.

Another Toe-Hold

(By H. H. Siegele)

We are aware that many carpenters today do not use toe-holds when they

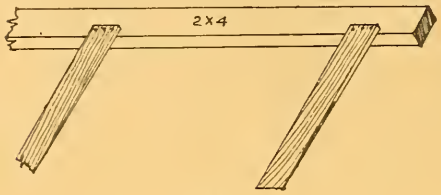


Fig. 1

shingle a roof, speaking of wood shingles; for they prefer to use what is called a shingling seat. But the fact that these carpenters use the shingling seat, does not prohibit the use of the toe-hold for those who still use it. Besides, the time will never come, so long as wood shingles are used, when the toe-hold will not be a necessity. Because this is true, we are showing herewith another method of fastening a toe-hold to a roof. This method has advantages over the method we have explained in another article, entitled, "Just A Toe-Hold," in that the roof is not punctured on fastening the tie-shingles to it.

Fig. 1 shows a 2x4 with two tie-shingles nailed to it, pointing downward. Fig. 2 shows the same toe-hold fastened to a roof. The tie-shingles are shown here shaded. At a and b, we are pointing out by dotted lines, where the tie-shingles are to be sawed off when the toe-hold is removed. The ties, as we are showing them in the illustration, are closer together than they usually are in practice—we have done this in order to limit the illustration to as little amount of space as possible, and still make our point clear. The 2x4, shown

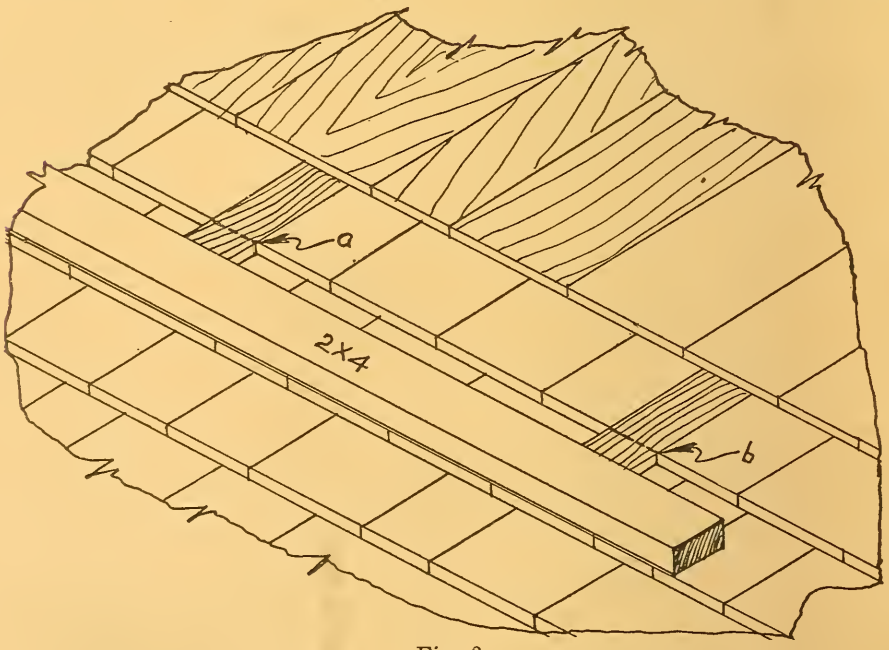


Fig. 2

in Fig. 2, in practice is brought within about ½-inch from the course of shingles into which the tie-shingles are nailed. We are showing it farther away from this course, simply to point out where these ties are to be cut off on removing the toe-hold.

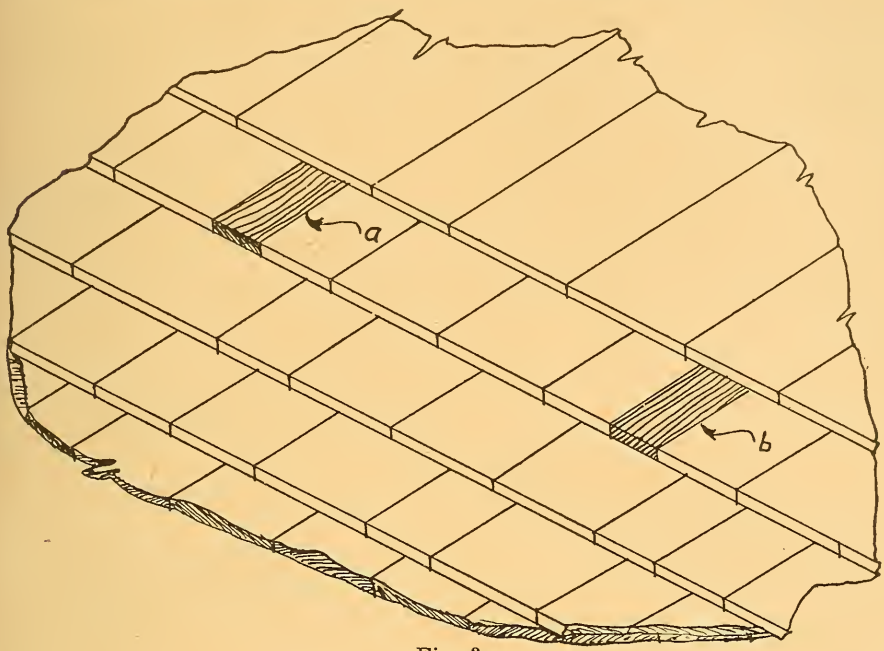


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows the roof with the toe-holds removed. The tie-shingles are pointed out at a and b, shaded.

Pat's Inspiration

An Englishman and an Irishman lived in a coast town, and both owned boats. One day the Englishman decided to christen his and on the stern painted, "Henry the Eighth."

"An' wot the devvel will I name mine?" mused the Irishman. Rejecting the suggestion of the others that he call his "George the Fifth," he became suddenly inspired, got out brush and paint, and inscribed the legend, "March th' Seventeenth."

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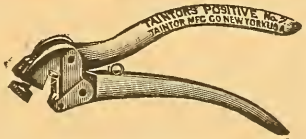


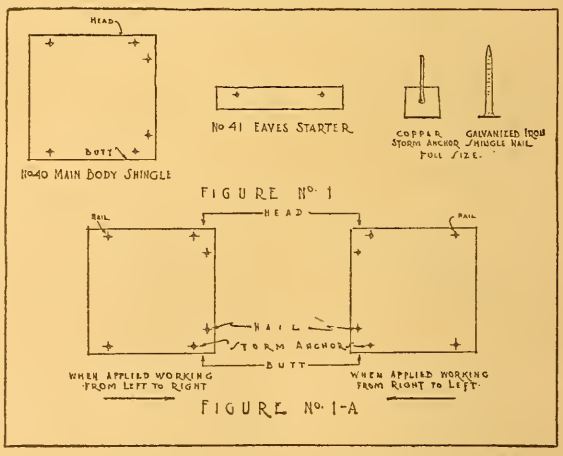
HOW TO LAY THE NEW JOHNS-MANVILLE DUTCH LAP METHOD SHINGLES

IN THE last issue of the Carpenter we introduced to you a new and attractive style of Rigid Asbestos Shingle—the J-M No. 40 Dutch Lap Method Shingle. In appearance, a roof of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles looks very much like one laid with American Method Shingles, yet its cost is practically as low as if the Hexagonal Method had been used. This new method is destined to be very popular, and will mean additional work and profit for the carpenter.

This article will be devoted to a detailed description of these shingles and their simple application on roofing or re-roofing jobs.

Roofing—Dutch Lap Method Shingles

The application of this type of shingle is a simple operation. As the shingles are furnished with rough, irregular edges, they must be aligned on the shingle nail and storm anchor holes, paying no attention to the contact or lack of contact between the side edges of the shingles in adjoining courses. The storm anchor holes and certain nail holes must register (occur one over the other) as described in detail below.



Description of Shingles and Fasteners

The pieces involved in the application of this type shingle, together with the fasteners, are illustrated in Figure 1.

The No. 40 is the shingle, the No. 41, the eaves starter.

The shingles and starters shall be secured to the sheathing with galvanized, needle pointed, large head nails at least 1¼" long if applied over new sheathing, and 2" long if applied over old wood shingles. The shingles shall also be secured to each other with the copper storm anchors, all as described hereinafter.

Application

Application shall be started at the end of the roof farthest from the direction from which the most severe storms come, or if appearance is of greater importance, application shall be started at the end farthest from which the job will be most frequently observed. The reason for this is evident when it is understood that, as applied, these shingles overlap each other at the side and therefore, one side edge is entirely exposed. This side is very prominent when viewed from a point facing the exposed side edges.

The drawings show the shingles applied, working from left to right. In working from right to left the eaves starters are lapped in the opposite direction and the shingles reversed, end for end, bringing the nail holes adjoining one side edge to the left hand instead of the right hand. See Figure 1-A.

Eaves Starters

Before applying the starters, the waterproof felt along the eaves shall be raised and placed over the starters after they have been applied.

The eaves starters shall be applied to overhang the eaves and the gables one inch and with their long dimension paralleling the eaves. Each piece shall be laid to lap the preceding piece approximately one-third its length, and so that the nail holes will "register" (occur one over the other).

Starting at the end of the roof, apply an eaves starter which has been cut to two-thirds its original length and with a new hole punched 2 13-16" from the cut end. See Figure 2. Fasten with a nail driven through the hole nearest

the starting end. Overlapping this first piece half its length, apply a full length eaves starter. Fasten with a nail driven through the hole which registers over the hole in the preceding eaves starter. See Figure 2. Proceed in a similar manner to the end of the roof, fastening each piece with a nail which shall pass through the hole in both the overlying and underlying pieces. The last piece applied shall be cut as may be necessary to overhang one inch.

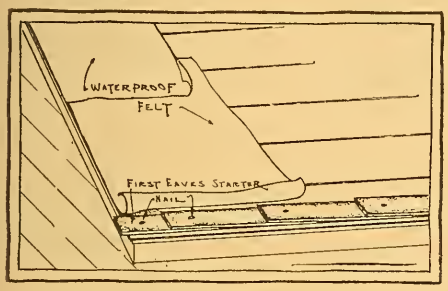


FIGURE 2

Shingles

The shingles shall be applied to completely cover the eaves starters with the same one inch overhang at eaves and gables.

The shingles, being provided with six holes, are reversible, end for end, so that they may be applied, working from right to left or left to right, without punching additional holes. As applied, five of these six holes are used; three for shingle nails and two for storm anchors. See Figure 1-A. Each shingle shall be secured with two shingle nails and one storm anchor. New holes shall be punched in cut shingles as required. Each shingle shall be applied to lap the preceding shingle along its side edge, one-third its width, and so that the nail and storm anchor holes will register. The shingles of each course shall overlap those of the preceding course, three inches.

Starting at the end of the roof, apply a shingle which has been cut to one-third its original width. See Figure 3. Insert a storm anchor in the hole provided and fasten the shingle with a nail driven through the hole adjacent to the side edge near the bottom. See Figure 3. Completely overlapping this first shingle, apply a full size shingle, with one storm anchor hole over the storm anchor applied with the preceding shingle and with an additional storm anchor inserted in the other storm anchor hole. Bend down the first storm anchor. When bending storm anchors, press the shingle down firmly in place in order that the storm anchor may hold the shingle tightly against the underlying shingle. Fasten the shingle with a nail driven through the hole which registers over the hole in the preceding shingle and with another nail driven through the hole adjacent to the side edge near the bottom. See Figure 4. Proceed in a similar manner, to the end of the roof, inserting a storm anchor in each shingle and placing the shingle with the other storm anchor hole over the storm anchor in the preceding shingle, bending down this latter storm anchor and fastening the shingle with two nails, one driven through the nail hole which registers over the hole in the preceding shingle, the other driven through the hole adjacent to the side edge near the bottom. The last shingles applied shall be cut as may be necessary to overhang one inch.

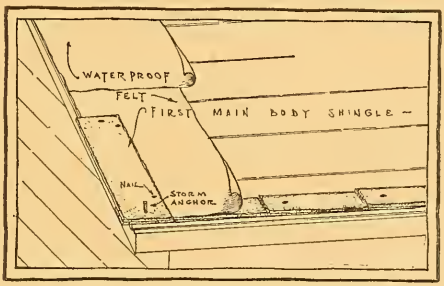


FIGURE 3

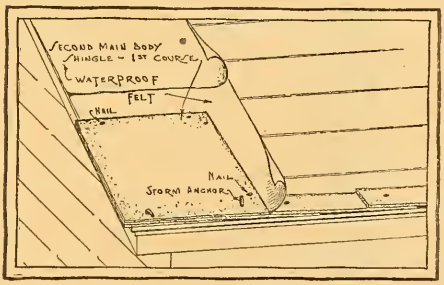


FIGURE 4

To be concluded in the October issue. Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

* * *

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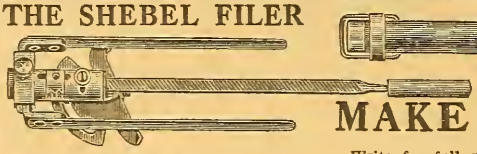

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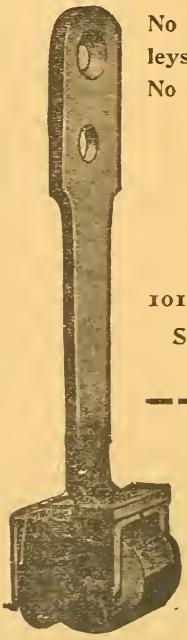

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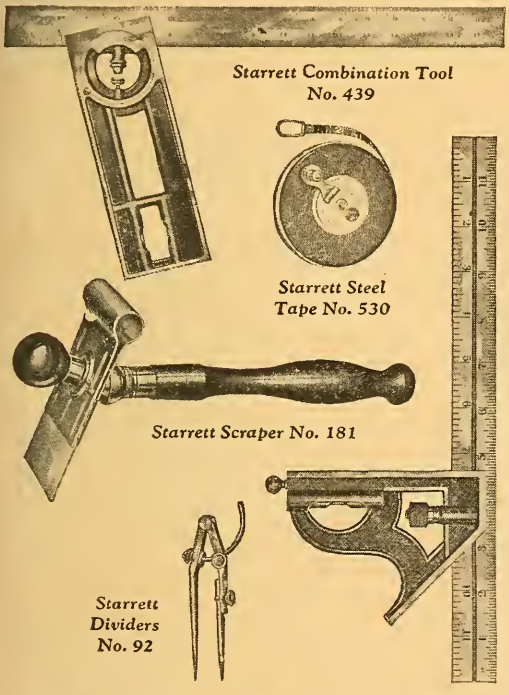

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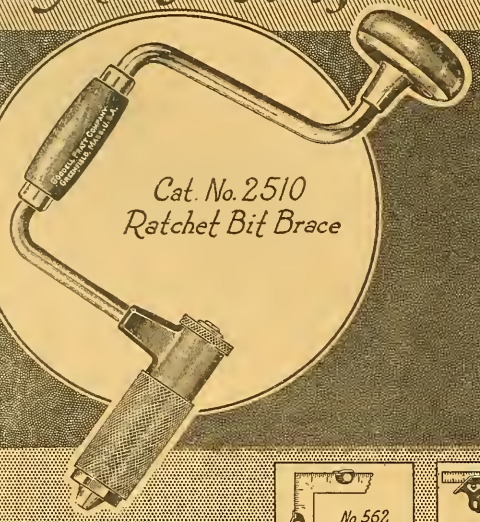

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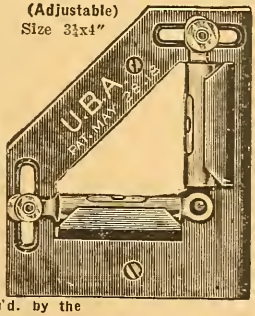

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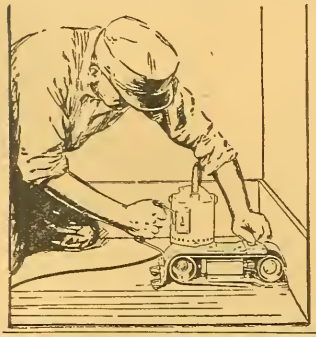


Finishes butt ends of floors, closets, stairs, doorways, tables, sash, trim, screens, patterns,—in fact, all woodworking jobs faster than the slow, tedious and costly hand finishing operations.

Smooth, easy belt action gives superior finish—the kind that brings repeat business. Use the SUPER-TAKE-ABOUT and make a good profit from the hard sanding jobs.

Carry it to your work. Plug in any socket. Ask for complete details. Also learn how you can start a paying business with the Speedmatic "8" Floor Surfacing Machine.

The Porter-Cable Machine Co.
1700 No. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PORTER-CABLE SANDERS

No. 1E Aluminum Level.
24"—$6.65
26"—$7.00
28"—$7.35
30"—$7.70
POST PAID

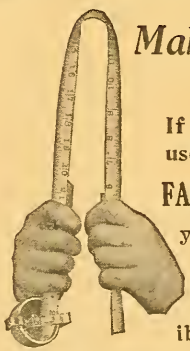
Here's Your EMPIRE LEVEL

The famous Level with the patented EMPIRE interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. Compare this wonderful level with any other and appreciate its real quality. It's the level for you.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE

Free

If you send us your order mention this magazine and we will send you a genuine Empire Vial case free.



Make This Test Yourself

If you have never used a

FARRAND RAPID RULE

you'll scarcely believe that steel can be made which is both rigid and flexible. This six or eight foot rule, which coils in a small cup, measures straight away, around corners, or circumferences.

The FARRAND RAPID RULE

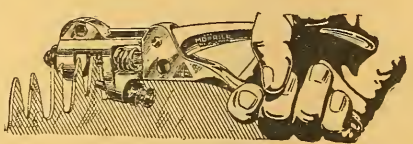
If your dealer cannot demonstrate this rule, send in the coupon printed below, and a six-inch sample piece of the rule-strip will be mailed to you.

H. A. FARRAND, INC.
Berlin, N. H.

Please send to me, free, a six inch sample piece of the rule strip used in your rule.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



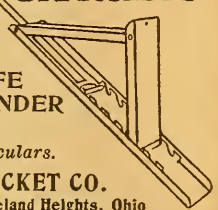
MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.

AJAX *folding metal*
SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS



THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.
1551 Rydal-Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR~

AT HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES

PLASTIC WOOD
[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

Handles Like Putty
Hardens Into Wood

1 lb. $1.00

¼ lb. 35¢

Addison-Leslie Co.
612 Bolivar St., Canton, Mass.

You need a

HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

HELPING YOU SELL BETTER HOUSES

This advertisement in full colors appears in "House and Garden" and "House Beautiful."

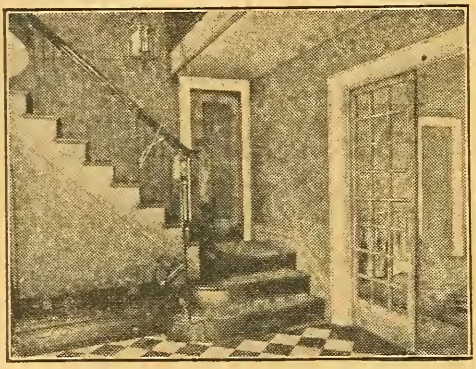
A HOUSE with oak floors is a better house, both to buy and to sell. It is an investment of far more permanent value than if the floors were made of lesser materials. It also commands a higher price and quicker sale . . . more profits.

Oak Flooring advertising is spreading the gospel of "oak floors upstairs and down." Widening the market for the building industry, not only for new construction but remodeling as well.

We invite you to follow the advertising and to use it. The Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association also maintains a technical staff that is always at your service. Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States, 1251 Builders' Building, Chicago, Ill.

THIS MASTER TRADE-MARK *is stamped on the under side of all Oak Flooring produced by members of the Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States. It is complete protection for you. Every piece is thoroughly inspected and accurately graded, insuring uniformly high quality.*

OAK
FMA
USA



For Modernized Homes
For New Homes

TRIMPAK

The Ultimate Interior Trim

When you see TrimPak delivered on a job you know the builder wants to make it easy for you to give him a fine job of interior trim. If you have ever put up TrimPak, you know you will be able to do an excellent job.

Many carpenters are making good money in slack seasons by doing modernizing work. They call on home owners, make suggestions, and do the entire job, splitting their profits with no one. The old fashioned, dust catching style of trim can be readily replaced. TrimPak makes a good talking point for this job, because of its quality and the handy manner in which it is put up. The next time work in your neighborhood slows down, go after a modernizing job.

TRIMPAK
TRADE MARK
Highest Grade
INTERIOR FINISH

Each piece of TrimPak is shipped one inch longer than required, and the carpenter does the cutting and fitting on the job.

TRIMPAK CORPORATION

44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

If you need any special information about Trimpak, ask your lumber dealer or use the coupon below.

TrimPak Corporation,
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send complete information on TrimPak as advertised in the Carpenter, September issue.

Name .....

Address C-929

ROCKWALL

GYPSUM WALL BOARD

Rockwall is the trouble-proof gypsum wall board—the carpenters' favorite. Double strength, nailing edge covered and reinforced. Both sides of the board finished exactly alike—no markings to mar the looks of the job. Nail Rockwall either side out. Ask your dealer.

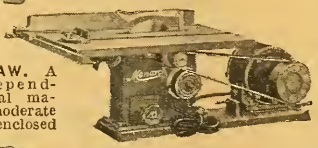
ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY

New York **Boston** **Philadelphia**

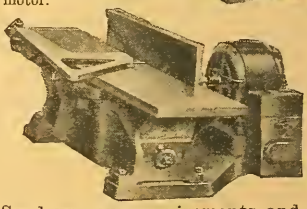
Monarch Bench Machines

Portable, efficient, motor driven machines built for hard industrial use every day in the year.

No. X-9 BENCH BAND SAW. 12" and 16" sizes. Indispensable in almost any shop.



No. X-17 BENCH VARIETY SAW. A thoroughly dependable industrial machine at a moderate price. Fully enclosed motor.



No. X-15—6" BENCH JOINTER. Strong, yet light; built for hard, continuous industrial use.

Send us your requirements and let us quote you on our latest type motor driven woodworking machinery.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO,
136 Main Street, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

Make money
with this Parks!

$290
complete with motor

Floor space required only 42x72 inches!

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special in your home shop. Then turn out all kinds of special work and odd jobs to order—screens, furniture, toys, cabinets, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander.

Send for circular

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.

Builders of quality woodworking machinery since 1887
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 338 Notre Dame East, Montreal

PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES

Every Parks is guaranteed 10 years

BOYLES BAYONNE

Ready To Lay

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

The ideal covering for roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, and all flat roofs.

WATERPROOF
WEATHERPROOF
DURABLE
FLEXIBLE
LAYS FLAT—STAYS FLAT

Requires no white lead bedding.

Write for Sample Book T.

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

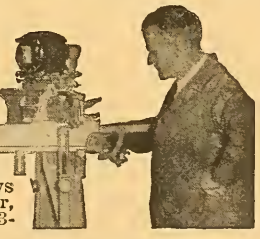
JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK
1317-1319 Pine St.
ST. LOUIS

Tells You How to Make Extra Money

Hundreds of carpenters who have sent for this FREE book have taken advantage of the wonderful opportunity to make extra money filing saws for others at the same time they keep their own saws in perfect cutting condition.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Keeps All Kinds of Saws In Perfect Cutting Condition



Men who have used Foley-filed saws say they cut better, easier and truer than the best hand-filed saws, and stay sharp longer, too. The Foley *automatically* files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter, with a standard 3-cornered taper file.

A Fine, Steady Income All Year 'Round

There is no dull season in the saw filing business—plenty of business to be had all the time. Our FREE book tells you how to get this business and make *extra money* in your spare time and during your off seasons.

Send For FREE Book

FOLEY MFG. CO., 481 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Send me your FREE Book "How to Build a Saw Filing Business" and complete information about the Foley Filer.

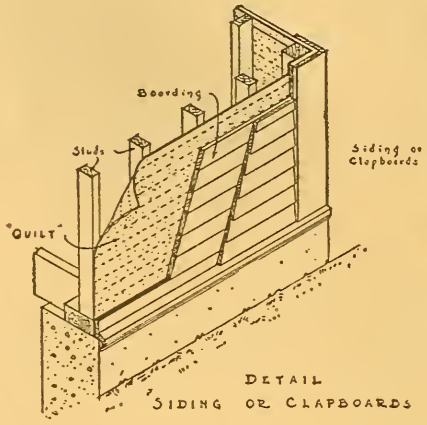
Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

This Free Book

Will Make Friends for You



This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

Cabot's Quilt

Send the coupon below for our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot INCORPORATED

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

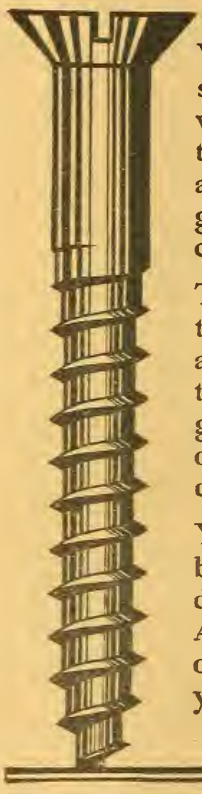
Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

C-9-20

Making Wood Joints SOLID



Wood joints can be stronger than the wood itself—if you fit the joints carefully and put them together with American Screws.

The strong slots and true running threads allow you to drive these screws under great pressure—once inserted they don't let go.

Your hardware or building supply dealer either stocks American Screws or can get them for you in short order.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MACHINE SCREWS WOOD SCREWS

TIRE BOLTS STOVE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

Most Capacity for the Money from Wodack Saws

Bevel Cuts Up to 60°

Model B (illustrated) cuts up to 4⅛" with 11" diameter blade, and makes bevel cuts up to 60 degrees. G. E. Universal Motor develops 1 9-10 h. p. Perfect safety guard. Sawdust blower. Most complete electric hand saw on the market.

4 Models

Model K is the **little wonder.** Cuts up to 2⅜". Rips a plank 10 ft. long 2" thick in 30 sec. Cuts through Indiana Limestone 10 in. long, 1¾ in. deep in 90 sec. Weighs only 15 lbs. **Low priced.**

Model C is the lightest weight, lowest priced hand saw ever made to cut up to full four inches.

AND

There are Wodack Electric Drills, Hammers, Combination Lock Mortiser and Router—All making hard work easy for carpenters everywhere.

Write today for demonstration on your own work.

F. L. ROGERS & CO.
27 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Also New York

If You Want More Money—

SEND in the coupon below. We will show you, as we have shown hundreds of others, how to have **Your Own Business** with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer—and make more money than you ever made before.

A down payment of less than $80. will make you independent—your own boss—with a permanent all year 'round business.

Mail the coupon today—and start earning Big Money with "the Greatest of all Floor Surfacers"—the Improved Schlueter.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Lincoln-Schlueter Flr. Mach. Co., Inc., 230 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I'd like to know how I can start my own business with the Improved Schlueter for $80.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

BALANCED TO A HAIR

When you pick up a Germantown Master Builder hammer or hatchet, you'll know why they have been favorites for 75 years. They are balanced to a hair. They are built to last. No finer tools are made.

If your dealer does not carry Germantown Master Builder tools, write for catalog.

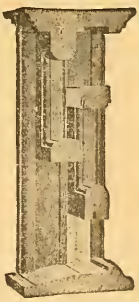
Griffith Tool Works
Philadelphia
Pa.

Three sizes

20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

Hammering away for 75 years.



CARPENTERS MAKE REAL MONEY INSTALLING ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

Good carpenters everywhere are making REAL MONEY installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP.

Homes that have been remodeled are now ready for weatherstrip. Every new home needs weatherstrip too. Just think of the profit in these opportunities alone.

Weatherstrip work is easy—no special training is required. You can do it in your spare time or as a steady occupation. Why not add from $25.00 to $30.00 a week to your income?

RETURN COUPON TODAY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send literature and samples.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Numetal
PATENTED

WEATHER STRIPS

Offer Carpenters a real money-making opportunity

YOU can do what thousands of other good carpenters are doing. They are going after NUMETAL WEATHER STRIPS installation jobs on homes, office buildings, schools, churches and other buildings they are working on.

Every one of these jobs is a prospect and makes you good money. No special tools needed, as NUMETAL is installed without removing windows or doors. Every home and other building needs the protection of this weather strip.

Let Us Show You How To Make Extra Money

Write today for our proposition. Leading hardware, lumber and building supply dealers stock NUMETAL—no investment needed for *you* to make money. Mail the coupon *now*.

free

MAIL THE COUPON

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN CO., C-6
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Please send FREE booklet, *"How to Install Numetal Weather Strips,"* and full details of your proposition to carpenters.

Name_____

Address_____

Discussing the building situation, the Herald Tribune says "If the American people maintain in the next ten years the home building pace of the last five years, we will be the greatest home owners in the world."

As the demand for homes grows, builders and carpenters will have an increasing chance to make money using good tools.

Do not forget that among the most generally useful and unfailingly dependable tools in the world are files stamped with the Nicholson and Black Diamond Brands.

At Your Hardware or Mill Supply Dealer's

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON USA — Providence Factory, Nicholson File Co. — Philadelphia Factory, G. & H. Barnett Co.

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $5.00

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

GABELOUVRE ATTIC VENTILATOR

STOPS ROOF REPAIRS!

COSTS LESS THAN WINDOWS!

Admits LIGHT and AIR but keeps out RAIN, SNOW, etc. Can be instantly opened or closed.

PRICE, SMALL SIZE 13⅞" x 12 27-32" $5.00 f. o. b. factory.

Save Your Roof by Ordering at Least Two Now!

VENTILOUVRE CO.

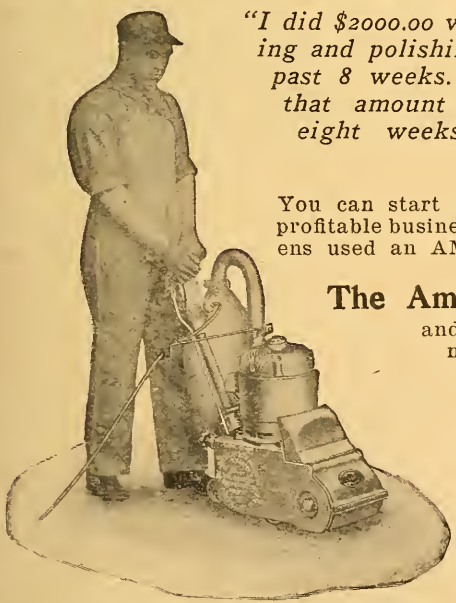
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

$2,000 IN 8 WEEKS

"I did $2000.00 worth of sanding and polishing during the past 8 weeks. I'll do near that amount in the next eight weeks."

C. M. Dickens
Virginia

You can start in this permanent profitable business today. Mr. Dickens used an AMERICAN FLOOR SANDER.



The AMERICAN
High Production Floor Sander

The American High Production Sander

and our Business Building Plan can do as much FOR YOU.

Write for full information.

Return the Coupon today

American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 South St. Clair St. Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about how I can get into a permanent profitable business like Mr. Dickens of Virginia. It is understood there is no obligation attached to the inquiry.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

CARPENTERS!

HERE'S THE
EASIEST
SAFEST
QUICKEST
WAY
TO CUT
YOUR
WOOD

SKILSAW

One demonstration proves this

Ask for one.... Just sign the coupon below..... and mail it today

SKILSAW INC
3311 Elston Ave Chicago, Ill

I'd like to see a FREE demonstration of your saw

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

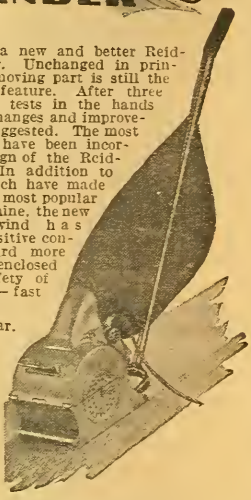
66-A

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER

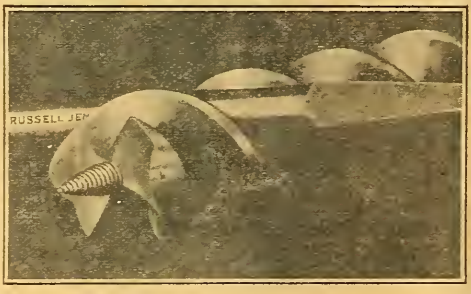
NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

Write for circular.

Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.



THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

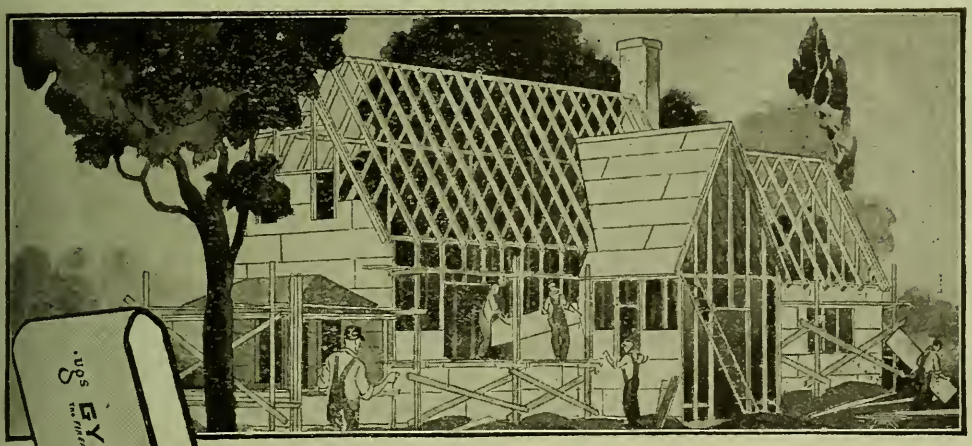


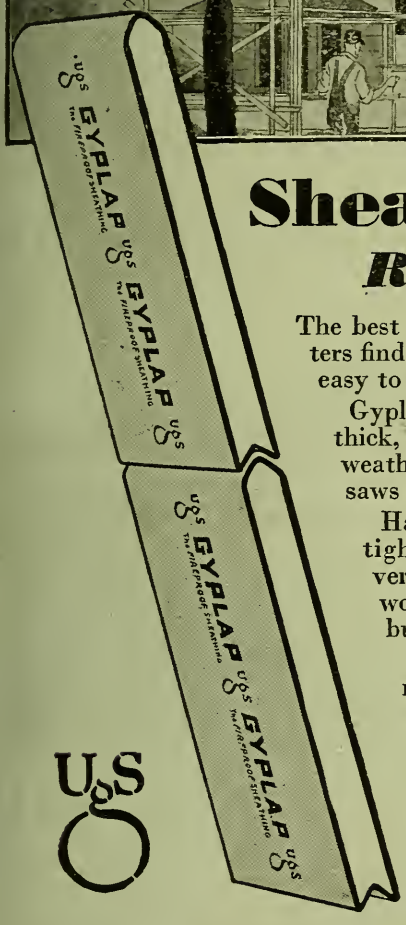
Hickory Tested!

No Russell Jennings bit leaves the factory until, in the hands of a husky tester, it has bit its way into a hickory plank. That's why they are *what* they are!

The Russell Jennings Mfg., Co.
Chester, Conn.

Russell Jennings
AUGER BITS





Sheath with Gyplap

Rigid . . . Fireproof

The best jobs are done with the best materials. Carpenters find Gyplap to be the ideal sheathing, because it is easy to apply, economical and fireproof.

Gyplap is made of gypsum, cast in rigid sheets, ½″ thick, 24″ wide and 8 ft. long, and cased in heavy, weather-resistant fibre. Like Sheetrock, it nails and saws like wood.

Having tongue and groove edges that are fitted tightly together, Gyplap forms wind-tight and vermin-proof backing for brick and stone veneer, wood, and stucco. It provides stout bracing for the building frame; and building paper is not needed.

Gyplap is easy to erect because less nailing is required, and each unit covers a large area. It is economical because it is applied with virtually no waste. Write for complete information on this durable sheathing.

USG

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ontario

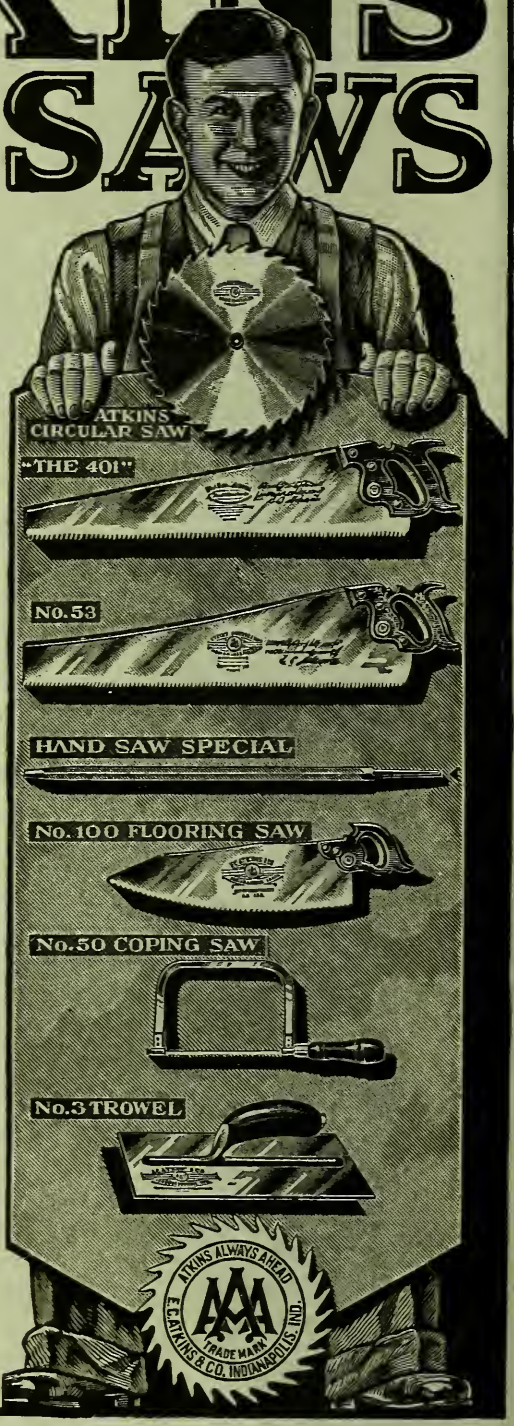
GYPLAP

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

MADE ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive, foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR ONE'S MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

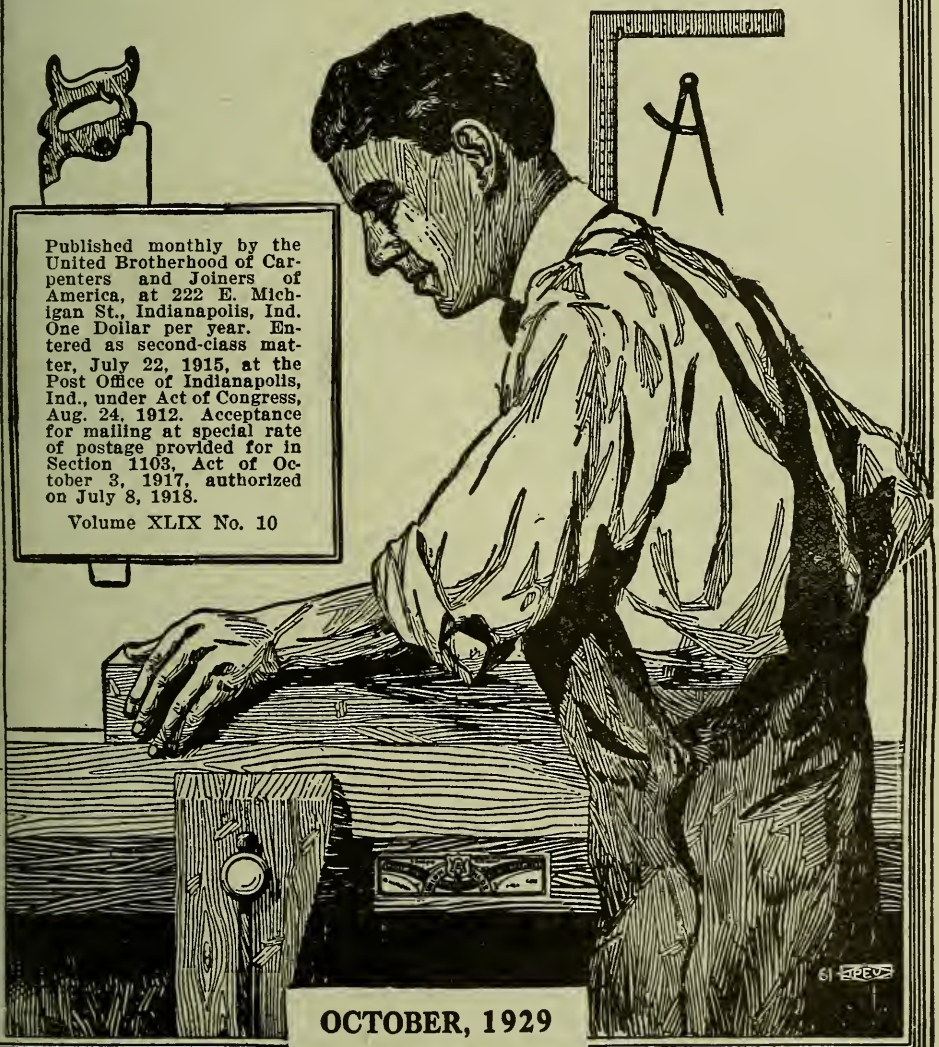
Home office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:

Atlanta		San Francisco
Chicago	New Orleans	Seattle
Memphis	New York City	Paris, France
	Portland, Ore.	Vancouver, B. C.

The Carpenter



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Volume XLIX No. 10

OCTOBER, 1929

This new marking *means profit and satisfaction*

There's nothing better than New Improved Sheetrock for alterations and repairs. Look for the new marking on the back of each panel. The quick-working features of this highly finished product mean more profits and satisfied customers.

The new, ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion. It is ready for all types of decoration. All paints spread farther. Decorating costs are reduced.

An improved gypsum core, in combination with the tough covering, gives New Improved Sheetrock added strength and flexibility.

Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick. Board ends are more cleanly cut and the exposed core is specially hardened. Edges join accurately, providing smooth, even surfaces.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SHEETROCK

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

U.S.G.

THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

MADE ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

Let other Carpenters Tell You *about* FLORKRAFTSMANSHIP

and how they make $500 to $700 a month in this New Profession

Handle is removable for Close Work in Small Closets.

Surfaces 900 to 2200 sq. ft. of New Floor Per Day.

Especially Handy on Stairway Work.

Over 1600 readers of this magazine are in FlorKraftsmanship today. Let *them* tell you what they earn, how easy and pleasant this year round high pay work is.—why floor surfacing is so amazingly changed from the old laborious system to the new Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander method.

What they Say

Read what a few of these men now in FlorKraftsmanship say. Then think what it would mean to you to be your own boss in a business like this that pays $25 to $75 a day:

I bought a Clarke Sander some two weeks ago. Like it fine. Have done over $200.00 worth of work with it already. **J. M. Frazier, California.**

I have tried my little "Gem" out and I certainly think it is a dandy. I have tried it on most all kind of floors and it is a go-getter. **J. G. Jones, Tenn.**

I am pleased with the machine and am getting good results both on new and old floors, and also removing varnish. **M. M. Cahill, Conn.**

Sander is working fine although we used it an awful lot. But it done one job that gave it quite a test. That was sanding a Bowling Alley that had 16 coats of shellac on it, and it sure took it off. **Campbell & Pfeil, Ind.**

The machine I bought from you is a wonder, and am getting more work than I can do. **Louis Glommen, Mich.**

I sure like my machine and am getting along fine and turning out some pretty good work with it. **R. H. Doxstater, N. D.**

Sanding Methods Revolutionized

If you're thinking of floor surfacing in terms of the old heavy, special-power-line sanders, it's time to scrap your ideas and get an **utterly new conception** of electric floor sanding.

Once it took a truck to cart a sander to the job. **Now** you take the 31-pound Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander in one hand and put it into your car, take it on the street car or even walk to the job with it. No transportation cost at all! Then you needed a special power line. **Now** you hook your Clarke on any light socket.

The Clarke gets into the closets, sands the staircase and and goes so close to the walls the quarter round practically covers what's left!

And speed! 900 to 2200 square feet in 8 hours on new floor. 300 to 800 square feet on old varnished floor **without using neutralizer or varnish remover.**

The pay is 3 to 5 cents a square foot for new floor and 7 to 15 cents per square foot on old varnished floor. That's $25 to over $100 a day!

Learn **the new facts** about FlorKraftsmanship. Send in the free coupon printed here and find out the whole money making story. Another 1,000 carpenter FlorKraftsmen are needed. Be one of them. Get started by mailing the coupon. Not a bit of cost or obligation to you.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-310, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for over 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

MAIL THIS FOR FULL INFORMATION

Clarke Sanding Machine Co., Dept. C-310, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Pease send me all the facts on the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander —no obligation to me.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

My Personal Message

AGAIN I heartily thank you Union Carpenters for your increasing use of the Estwing "unbreakable" Tools and for endorsing them to others and to your hardware dealers.

Also for the many letters from my fellow workmen, and for your practical suggestions which have helped to perfect these tools until they are now, as you know, the best in looks, feel, service and value, and truly marks their owners as master craftsmen. Let me quote from a few of these letters:

"I have used your hammers 3 years and will use no other, lots of carpenters have tried mine and like it."
H. C. Larson, Seattle, Wash.

"Yours is the best balanced hammer I ever used. It meets the approval of all who try it."
P. H. Vialle, Levelland, Tex.

"I have used all kinds of hammers 45 years, but yours takes the cream. All others who see and try it say the same."
Thomas Halsall, St. John, N. B., Can.

"We have sold your tools for several years. They have given perfect satisfaction, and the volume is increasing.
Shildneck Bros., Hdw., Salem, Nebr.

E. J. Estwing

ESTWING MFG. CO.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

My Guarantee

FREE replacement that the One Piece Head & Handle, and Hollow Grip will never break, loosen or fly off.

And a 60-Day Trial—

to prove that the Edge, Face and Claw are perfect. Full adjustment from the factory of all fair claims at any time.

Show this to your your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

		East of Rockies
☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐	Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐	" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2	2.25
☐	Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Axe 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐	Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐	Ball Pien Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

Every Home---Every Building---A Prospect!

Carpenters are making money installing

Installed by Yourself or Your Carpenter

We always recommend to our dealers and prospective users that they have NUMETAL installed by a good carpenter. The above picture and wording appears in our advertising to prospective users.

(M-D) Numetal PATENTED WEATHER STRIPS

CARPENTERS all over the country are making good extra money installing NUMETAL WEATHER STRIPS—the most modern and practical type of permanent weather strips. You can do it, too.

Every home, office or public building on which you work is a prospect. Every NUMETAL job you get makes you a good profit. NUMETAL is easily installed on old or new buildings. No special tools needed.

We advertise NUMETAL to building owners and our literature shows you how to make the sale. Leading hardware, lumber and building supply dealers stock NUMETAL. You need no investment in material. Get NUMETAL from our dealers as needed.

NUMETAL is never sold in coils. Its high temper does not permit coiling. NUMETAL gives *permanent* satisfaction. After installing you don't have to go back to a job to make adjustments or repairs.

free

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Please send FREE booklet and full details of your proposition to carpenters. C-7

Name_____

Address_____

Can You Read

Now...Without Cost Or Obligation, Investigate

Chicago Tech's Way to BIGGER PAY!

Carpenters! Here's A Liberal Offer

If Ever There Was One. By Acting At Once, Every Ambitious Carpenter In America Who Wants To Win Quick Promotion And Run Big Building Jobs May Now Secure A Valuable Book And Real Blue Prints, Together With Full Details About A Wonderful New Method Of Training That Shows You How To Read Plans And Qualify For Leadership In Building. Send No Money. Simply Fill In And Mail The Coupon Below—Without Obligation!

Big Demand For Men Who Can Read Blue Prints

RIGHT now there is an urgent need for practical men with actual building experience who know how to read plans and who are able to lay out and run jobs. This amazing book that is now offered to you free will show you how you can, in surprisingly short time, qualify for high-grade positions that only men with a knowledge of plan reading can fill. It tells you how you can, in your spare time, right in your own home, put yourself on the "headwork" side of Building and fit yourself for the kind of earnings you want.

Easy Practical Training . . . Mastered In A Few Short Weeks

Chicago Tech's Blue Print Method is entirely different from ordinary schooling. You'll be surprised and delighted at the ease with which you will master every basic principle of plan reading and other fundamental knowledge, this fascinating blue print way. Age does not matter; no previous school training required. There are no text books to read—no useless theory to master. Instead you are given actual working blue prints to examine and keep. Twenty famous experts go over these architects' plans with you step by step, explaining everything in plain, everyday language you can grasp easily. No wonder builders everywhere proclaim this to be the most practical and the easiest training they have ever seen.

Brings Quick Promotion

Only a few short weeks of this practical instruction while you are still on the job earning while you learn, and you are ready to accept one of the many fine jobs open only to trained builders. See what this marvelous training has done for others just like you!

Baker, Ohio, made $8,300 clear profit in three months as a contractor in business for himself. Depke, Rhode Island, increased his salary 700% in only twelve months. And Clifford Scholl, a laborer, became superinendent in eight months, after mastering plan reading the Chicago Tech Way!

Don't Delay—Act NOW!

Smart builders with an eye for their future will grasp this unusual opportunity immediately and get before them the valuable free book and plans that will show them how quickly they can now realize that success they want, as a result of Chicago Tech's Marvelous Easy Blue Print Way. Remember—there is no risk or obligation whatever in mailing the coupon. So send it in at once!

SEND COUPON *At Once*

Blue Prints?

Send No Money---Simply Mail Coupon

It will bring you at once the valuable Book,—*"How To Read Blue Prints,"* the free Blue Print Plans, as well as full information about Chicago Tech's Blue Print Way To Bigger Pay.

If you are really serious about getting ahead in the building Industry and want to win quick promotion and the bigger pay that goes with it, investigate at once! Mail the coupon below this very minute.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. N-102, Chicago Tech. Building
118 East 26th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

If You Live Nearby

Visit Our Big Day And Evening School attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this same training at home—same plans, lessons and instruction.

Chicago Technical School For Builders, Dept. N-102, Chicago Tech. Building, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

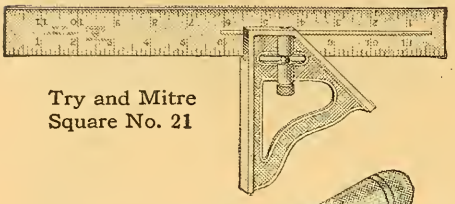
Send me at once without cost or obligation your FREE BOOK and Complete Set of FREE BLUE PRINTS. Also, full details about your easy, practical home training. It is understood no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

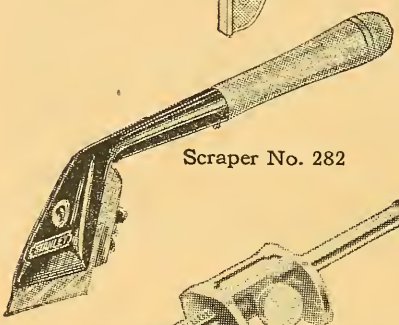
Address _____

City _____ State_____

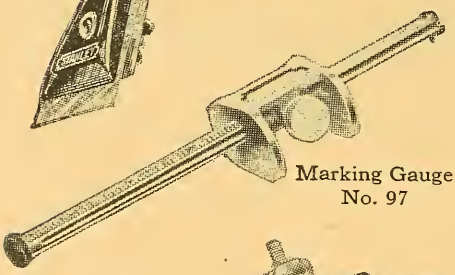
We make these



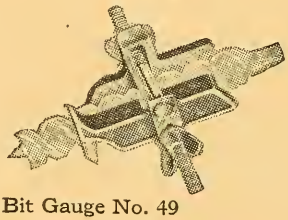
Try and Mitre Square No. 21



Scraper No. 282



Marking Gauge No. 97



Bit Gauge No. 49

Socket Chisel No. 450

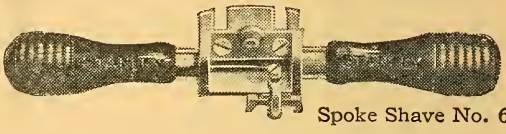
You know Stanley Planes, of course. Everyone does.

But do you know that Stanley makes a great many other tools with the same high quality and up-to-date design as Stanley Planes?

The illustrations on these pages show the wide variety of Stanley Tools. There are hundreds of other Stanley Tools such as Doweling Jigs, Rabbet Planes, Combination Planes, Cold Chisels, Mitre Boxes and Mitre Machines, etc.

The Stanley Catalog No. 34j

STANLEY



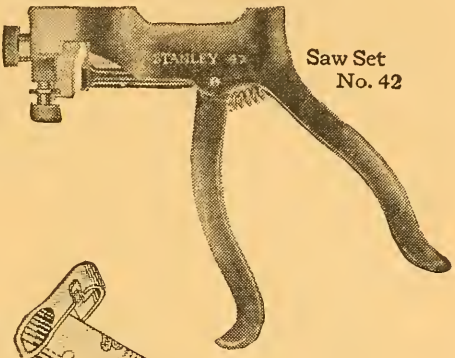
Spoke Shave No. 67

tools, too ....

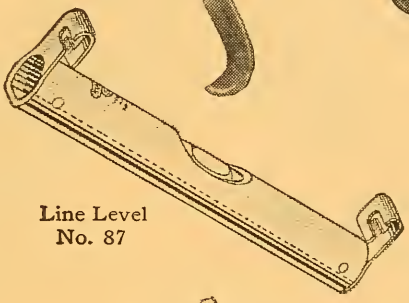
shows the full line. It illustrates and explains a great number of common and also unusual tools made for all types of work that you may have to do. New Stanley Tools and improvements on old models are always being developed. You will find all these in our latest catalog.

A copy of this catalog will make a real addition to your kit. You will find it a valuable reference book. A copy will be sent on request.

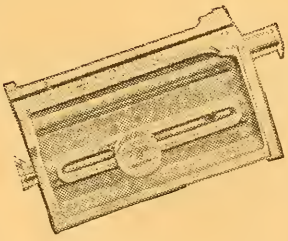
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle



Saw Set
No. 42



Line Level
No. 87

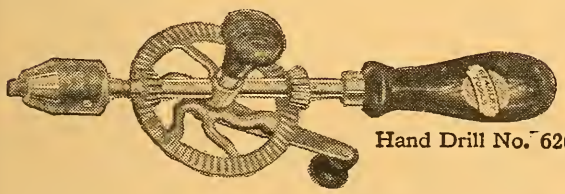


Butt Gauge
No. 95

Everlasting Chisel
No. 40

TOOLS

STANLEY
S.W.



Hand Drill No. 626

Have you a Hammer for Heavy Duty Work?

THE new types of heavier and more permanent construction call for the *V & B Tradesman's Hammer.* Up-to-date carpenters everywhere are adding these hammers to their tool kits. For building concrete forms—for use with drills or cold chisels—for tearing down concrete forms. Wherever there's a tough heavy-duty job—you'll appreciate the *V & B Tradesman's Hammer.*

Has a ball pein hammer face especially adapted for use with drills and cold chisels; and an especially designed ripping claw, shaped and pitched to get in behind planks and rip them off fast. A tough tool for tough jobs.

Head forged from selected steel of super-toughness.

Handle of polished white hickory.

IF YOUR dealer can't supply you with the V & B Tradesman's Hammer, as shown here, ask him to send for one for you. Or we'll send you one Parcel Post, if you prefer, upon receipt of *$2.25* and name and address of dealer.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., 2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $2.25 for which send me one Tradesman's Hammer.

My Dealer's name is.....

His Address is.....

Ship Hammer to.....

Address .....

City and State.....

Why carpenters welcome 4 SQUARE LUMBER

It's the finest lumber—grade for grade—that money can buy—the kind of lumber that gives good craftsmanship a chance. The contractor who uses it is helping his carpenters as he should.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., *Distributors*, Spokane, Washington. *District Offices:* Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

Balance, strength and a stubborn resistance to wear

These qualities, built into Maydole Hammers are reasons why they outlast two or more ordinary hammers . . . stand years of hardest use . . . are chosen by experienced carpenters and skilled cabinetmakers.

Heads press-forged from high grade tool steel, each end separately tempered. Face and sides have just the right crown and claws will grip and pull the smallest brad or largest nail.

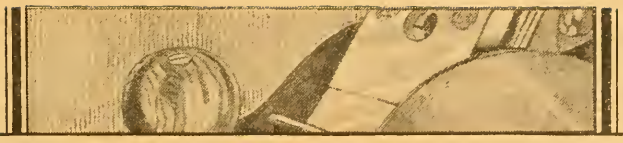
Handles are straight grained, second growth hickory that has been air dried for years, put into the heads "for good". Your dealer carries the style and weight that fits your grip and swing. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A"

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

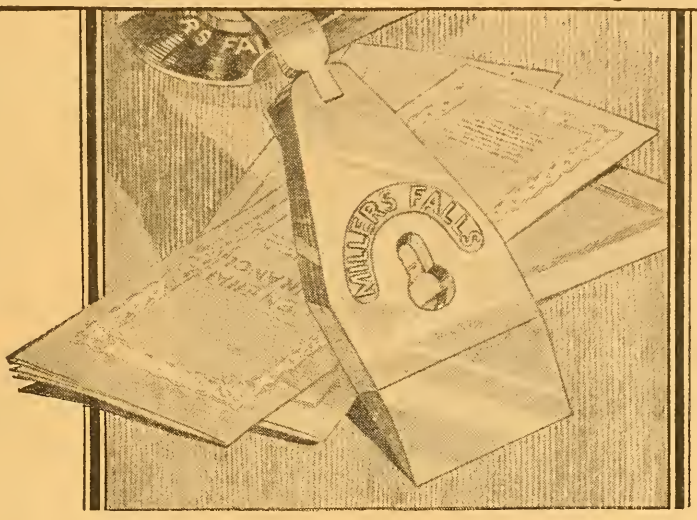
Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

3281



INSURED *against Breakage*



Have you had trouble with plane breakage? Lots of people have. In fact, every plane user will welcome the new and advanced step in plane construction that has been taken by Millers Falls —an insurance against breakage that will be to your benefit and will prolong the life of your plane.

The lever cap is where breakage usually occurs. Examine the thickness and width of the Millers Falls lever cap. Clamp the cutter as tightly as you want, put almost any strain on this casting and it will stand up.

But don't forget the other features of the Millers Falls Planes —improved cutting edge requiring less grinding, 3-point bearing of lever cap eliminating chattering, extra reinforcements of weaker parts.

Ask your dealer to show you Millers Falls Planes. Remember that the new Millers Falls line is complete for every plane need. It includes bench planes from 7 to 24 inches, smooth or corrugated bottoms, and 21 models of block planes. The new catalog gives complete descriptions. Send for copy today.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

Cable Address: MILLERFALL NEW YORK

NEW YORK: 28 Warren St. CHICAGO: 9 So. Clinton St.

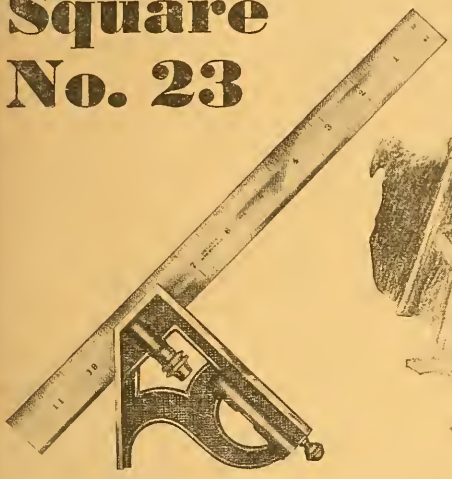
Cornell Serves the Carpenter

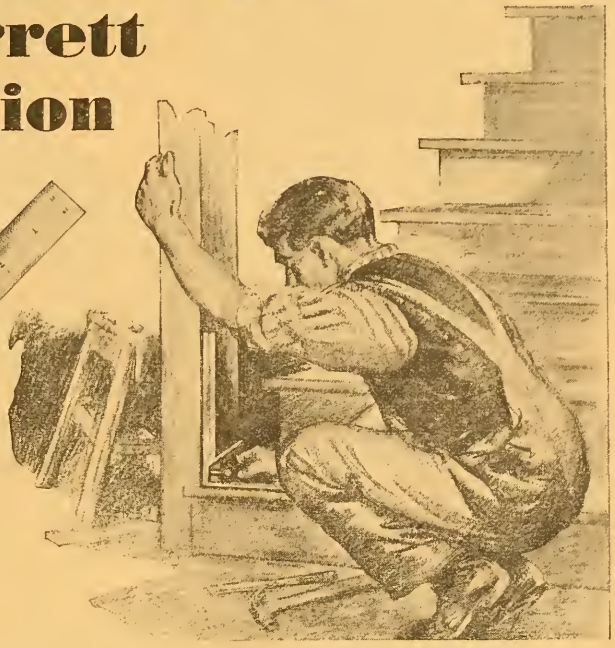
THE part that Cornell Boards play in building construction is a distinct help to the carpenter. Cornell Boards create work that would otherwise go to other trades. They supply jobs of many kinds through the year. In the construction of new buildings and the remodeling or repair of old buildings they aid the carpenter by keeping his time filled in,—by making his work more convenient and by helping him to maintain his high standards of workmanship.

Carpenters who have had experience with Cornell like the strong, light, all-wood boards that produce so many important advantages for them.

Cornell Wood Products Co.
307 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

From the sills to the eaves use a Starrett Combination Square No. 23





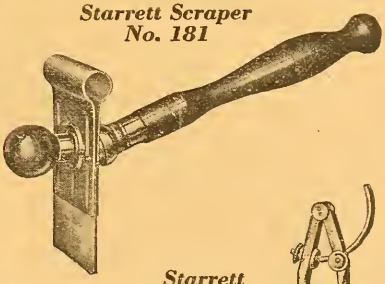
There's many a carpenter who'd as soon part with his Starrett Combination Square as his right arm. And here's why—eight every-day tools in one, and not a makeshift in the lot.

Ask your dealer to show you this No. 23. Heft it. Judge its nice "feel" for yourself. Notice the smooth sliding head, the positive lock and the accurate, clean, bright rule markings.

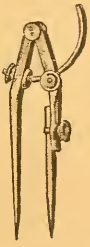
The Starrett Combination Square is one tool you cannot afford to be without.

Send for a free copy of the Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" describing over 2500 Starrett Tools.

Starrett Scraper No. 181



Starrett Dividers No. 92



Starrett Burnisher No. 810

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools

3083

SIMONDS "60"

The Circular Saw that makes Your Electric Hand Saw Better

An electric Hand Saw or Portable rig gives much better service when it is equipped with a SIMONDS "60" the Circular Saw designed for just such machines. It cuts faster, holds its edge and makes a smoother cut.

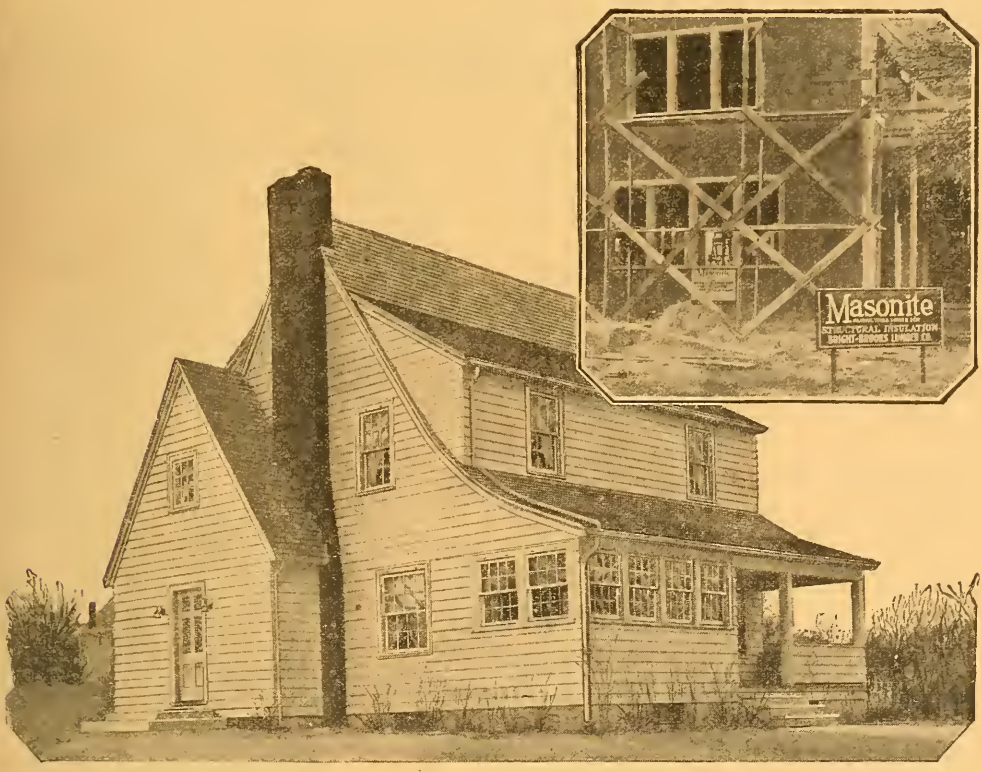
When buying a machine or equipping one you have, specify SIMONDS "60".

Tell your dealer what you want.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Established 1832 Fitchburg, Mass.



Cold without—Warm within

Build ideal homes with Masonite

In thousands of substantial homes, from coast to coast, Masonite, the all-wood insulating material, is being used. Take for an example the home pictured above, typical of those in any community. Masonite Structural Insulation was used for sheathing. Masonite Insulating Lath was used for the plaster base.

Practically unknown three years ago, today Masonite means perfect insulation. Carpenters find this all-wood material convenient to use; it enables them to increase their prestige as builders of better homes.

Masonite also offers many profitable opportunities for remodeling old homes. Once a homeowner learns of the advantages Masonite brings, you will find him an interested customer.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 815, 111 W. Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

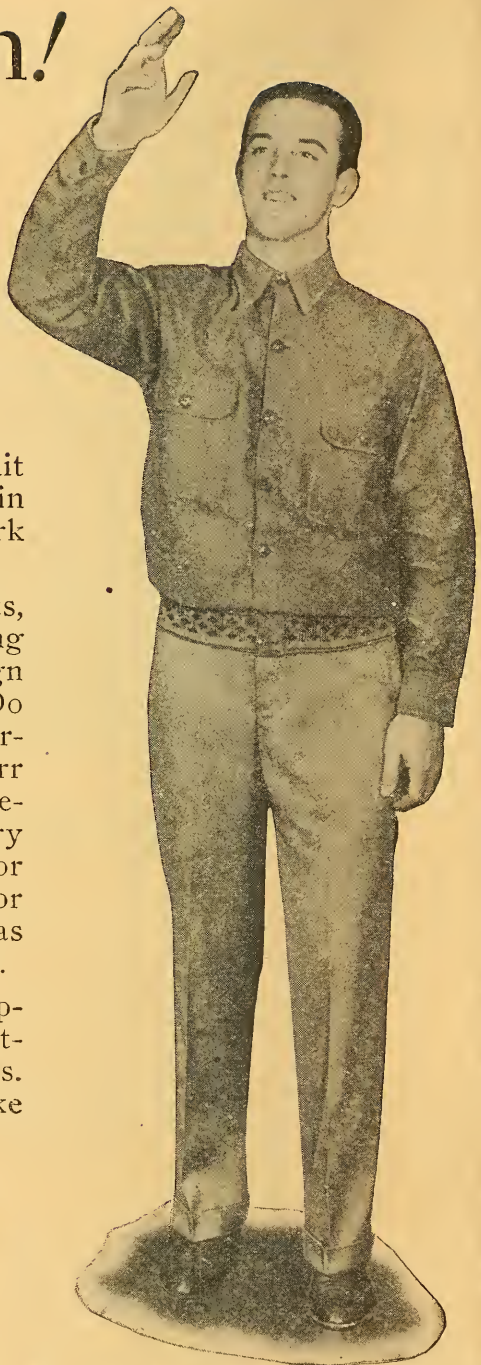
Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

C-1929 M. C.

Listen Man!

Why not work in style ?



YOU wouldn't buy a dress suit that wasn't up to the minute in style. Why not buy your work clothes the same way?

When you wear Sweet-Orr pants, overalls or shirts you are getting the very latest in snappy design plus good old-fashioned wear. Do you know that hundreds of America's finest stores feature Sweet-Orr work clothes in their sportswear departments? That is because every Sweet-Orr garment is designed for looks as well as wear. And as for comfort, "S-W-E-E-T-O-R-R" has meant that for nearly sixty years.

There is no reason for looking sloppy five days a week. Wear Sweet-Orr pants, overalls and shirts. You'll look like a King and feel like a Prince.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

"First to adopt the Union Label"

Blade ground 1½ inches; still cutting fast!

ANOTHER tribute to Plumb Steel, and hardening—and tempering. Mr. Frank Neitz, Jeffersonville, Pa., L.U.No. 897, sent in the old hatchet pictured, with the comment: "This hatchet has been a good friend of mine. It has been in constant use for nine years."

The blade has been ground back 1½ inches, yet the hatchet is still fit for use. Plumb's "one piece" construction gives long service with repeated grinding. No wonder carpenters say "They're worth more."

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Mr. Neitz's old Plumb Hatchet is shown imposed over a new one of the same pattern to show the depth to which the blade has been ground.

Look for Plumb Tools with the Red Handle and Black Head in your hardware store. Model shown—No. H F 530—Price $2.25.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

New and Better Back Saw Introduced by Disston

NOW your hardware man has in stock, or can get for you, the *new* Disston No. 4 Back Saw, the finest tool of its kind!

This new Back Saw has a heavier back, which stiffens the blade, keeps it true in the cut, and holds the saw in contact with the work. This back is of bright Disston-made steel.

The blade is *thin* yet *stiff*. The teeth are shaped and set to cut smoother and easier. Blade and handle are balanced as you like them. Hand hole is large, with a comfortable grip, and handle has the new Disston weatherproof finish, more beautiful and durable.

Disston Steel and Temper, and Disston workmanship, make this the finest Back Saw that money can buy. You will want it when you see it.

Five Advantages

1—**Heavier Back**
—stiffens the blade

2—**Faster Cutting**
—teeth of new shape

3—**Large Hand Hole**
—comfortable grip

4—**Disston Steel**
—stays sharp longer

5—**Disston Temper**
—hard and tough

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HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
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"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Three Kinds of Courage

There's the courage that nerves you in starting to climb
The mount of success rising sheer;
And when you've slipped back there's the courage sublime
That keeps you from shedding a tear.

These two kinds of courage, I give you my word,
Are worthy of tribute—but then,
You'll not reach the summit unless you've the third—
The courage of try-it-again!

—Roy Farrell Greene.

TO PUT THE PENSION INTO EFFECT

LOCAL Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., realizing the necessity of paying a pension to our old time members, makes the following proposition for submission to referendum vote of our membership, and as it has been endorsed by more than twenty-five Local Unions from more than twenty-five States, it is now before our Local Unions for action in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 63, of our General Laws:

August 14, 1929.

To The Local Unions,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Enclosed herewith please find a resolution designed to bring about a referendum vote on the question of providing for the necessary revenue to the Home and Pension Fund, to enable the Brotherhood to pay a Pension.

We feel that in justice to our aged members who on account of family ties do not wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Home, action should be taken immediately to make it possible for them to receive a Pension.

Before acting on this resolution we consulted with the General Officers and the best estimates obtainable at this time to indicate that twenty-five cents (25c) additional per capita tax is required to pay the expenses of the Home and Pension.

Anticipating your favorable action, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
LOCAL UNION No. 58,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.
John Sundberg,
President,
Eric Pihl,
Rec. Secretary.

* * *

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held at Lakeland, Florida, formulated and adopted provisions designed to give relief to our aged members through a Home and Pension system, and

Whereas, the provisions as adopted by the convention provided that the Home for the aged members should be opened on January 1, 1929, and further provided for a referendum vote on an increased per capita tax so that those members who did not desire to go to the Home could receive a Pension. This last amendment submitted was lost by a very small vote, consequently there is no money in the fund to pay a Pension, and

Whereas, as the matter now stands, under the resolution adopted by the Convention, only those members are being taken care of who desire to avail themselves of the Home. This then confronts us with the situation wherein the Brotherhood is not doing justice to its aged members by denying the right of some of those members to draw a Pension because of the lack of funds caused by the membership voting down the amendment as submitted, and

Whereas, equal justice demands that the Brotherhood take immediate steps to provide the necessary funds for the payment of Pension to aged members who because of family reasons, do not desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to spend their declining years at the Home, and

Whereas, in looking over the membership we find, either from lack of work or over supply of carpenters, that discrimination is practiced against the older members on the jobs and makes need for relief all the more imperative, and

Whereas, taking these facts into consideration it is estimated that it will require twenty-five (25c) cents additional per capita tax to take care of the Home and Pension fund to do justice to members who are entitled to the Pension, as per the provisions of the Constitution, and do not wish to go to the Home.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that Local Union No. 58 of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in meeting assembled this 6th day of August, 1929, do hereby request the General Officers and General Executive Board to submit to referendum vote of

the general membership the following proposition:

"Shall the monthly per capita tax to the Home and Pension fund be increased twenty-five (25c) cents per member, per month, to become effective January 1, 1930, and the first payment of Pension to be made for the month of January, 1930, and monthly thereafter?"

THE WINNER NEVER QUITS, AND THE QUITTER NEVER WINS

(By Geo. H. Lakey, First General Vice-President.)

FOR several years our Organization has given consideration to a Home and Pension Proposition, and to those who have given thought towards doing something for the aged members.

We have seen the Home finished, furnished and properly dedicated as a monument of achievement to the Organization that stands out in a class by itself, and many of our aged members now assembled there as guests of the Brotherhood in a Haven of Rest, that being their reward for thirty years of continuous service in the Organization.

When the referendum vote was taken on the amendments submitted by the last Convention to the membership for their approval, to provide the funds to support the Pension was defeated, it left us in a position whereby we have a most wonderful Home, and we have a Pension Law, but not enough money to pay a Pension. We hear a cry in every country and in every city, town and hamlet, "We have idle members," and many reasons are given as to why this situation exists. Some say it is the times, others say it is labor saving machinery displacing man-power, but a look into the headquarters of any Local Union or District Council will disclose the fact that the men who are idle are those with a tinge of grey in their hair.

There is a tendency on the part of insurance companies to preach to the employer that a man is aged at 45, and if the contractor insists upon employing men above that age his insurance rates will be increased materially. We are not willing to agree that any such a thing is true. A man is not old at 45, in fact he is in the prime of life. His experience will usually make up for his lack of agility, for the writer always believed and always will, that a man who uses his head will make up for the other fellow's extra motion who doesn't use his head, and if we are going to promote the logic of the insurance companies that a man is past his usefulness at 45 we surely will have to find a way to help those who are beginning to show the effects of time.

We find that thousands of men throughout the country have friends and children who have grown into manhood and womanhood who are willing to assist in one way or another—friendships and family ties that they don't care to be separated from, where a little Pension would permit them to stay with their children and friends where they would be happier than were they to go to the Home, nothwithstanding the fact that I think they realize a warm welcome awaits them at the Home, and I am sure if we have the interest to maintain the Home and Pension Fund at 35c per member per month you will find it is being done on less than any other Home and Pension in the world. I feel sure that a Pension can be operated at least for a time at that rate, and with the Home and Pension in operation the smile could be brought back to the face of our aged members, displacing the hopelessness that seems to be staring them in the face now.

Our Organization has earned the reputation that we emerge successfully from anything we undertake, and I cannot believe that our membership who started out to create a Home and Pension system are going to quit. That is the reason for the caption of this article, "A Winner Never Quits, and a Quitter Never Wins." I have faith and confidence in the will of the members of the Brotherhood, and feel that they will see when this matter comes up for their consideration through the amendment submitted by Local Union No. 58 of Chicago that we will have the Pension system to carry out the purpose we started out to do.

THE FAITHFUL OLD TIMER

THE old timer is an asset to the Union at all times. By the old timer we mean the member who has been in harness for years and years—ever on the job—ever faithful to his post.

We owe him far more than we will ever be able to repay.

He has been our guiding spirit; that necessary inspiration that makes a union succeed. He stuck to the ship through thick and thin. Busy moments and worldly cares have perhaps kept him away from meetings, but when called upon he always responded to the call of duty. He has come to the front so often and so loyally that we can't mention them all.

When things seemed darkest his advice and counsel tided us over the rough spots. When help was needed he served faithfully and well. Sometimes the unthinking youngster may dub him "an old fogey," but he has given more, sacrificed more, aided more and worked harder than any self-assumed critic.

He always had before him the good name and welfare of the Union. He never quit. If things went against his liking he never threw his hands up in despair and resigned. He simply bucked up his belt and set out to bring the craft back upon its proper course.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

THE General Secretary in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "E", Section 13 of our General Constitution and Laws, has sent to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood, a copy of his report for the year ending June 30, 1929.

The report is largely statistical, however the fund of information one may gather from a study of it is amazing. In it may be found ample food for thought and study by anyone who has the interest of the Brotherhood at heart.

The General Secretary deals with each of the items that come under his supervision briefly but thoroughly in a way that leaves no doubt or confusion in the minds of the reader.

A review of this report merits the attention of each and every member of the United Brotherhood.

In it we learn that our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America consists of 1,994 Local Unions, 137 District Councils, 27 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 216 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions. The total membership in the 1,994 Local Unions is as follows: In good standing, 283,635. In arrears, 41,518. Honorary, 9,475; making a total membership of 334,628.

A detailed list of the Local Unions organized, lapsed and consolidated during the year is next given, as well as an itemized list of the locations of District, State and Provincial Councils and the Ladies Auxiliary Unions.

The number of Local Unions and the membership in the various States and Provinces is also given in detail and is interesting to note that New York with 60,583 has the largest membership. Illinois is second with 40,472 members. Pennsylvania with 29,578; New Jersey with 24,590; Massachusetts, 20,732 and Ohio, 19,492 follow in the order named.

With regard to the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board we note that District No. 1 leads with 94,677 members; District No. 3 is second with 82,247 members; District No. 2 is third with 63,192 members; District No. 6 is fourth with 36,136 members; District No. 5 is fifth with 30,928 members; District No. 4 is sixth with 14,417 members; and District No. 7 is seventh with 10,681 members.

In the next section, the report deals with Financial Secretaries monthly reports and among other things calls particular attention to the necessity of promptness and correctness in making out these reports as it is only through them that the records of individual members at the General Office are kept.

As a guide to Financial Secretaries in making out their reports, the General Secretary calls particular attention to the most frequent errors made in them. Financial Secretaries should study this section of the report very carefully.

Under the heading, "Members Six Months In Arrears" the report states that:

"When a member owes six months' dues, or an amount equal therto, he suspends himself from the organization altogether without any action on the part of the Local Union any more than to cross his name from the list of membership, in acordance with the provision of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws which specifies that—

> " 'A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his name stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union.'

"Accepting dues from him after he is six months in arrears does not continue his membership. So see that this system is stopped in the future. After that, if he wants to be part of our organization, he must comply with the provisions of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws in its entirety, that is, he must make out a new application, pay the initiation fee required and be initiated and obligated the same as if he never belonged before, and his date of admission begins from the date of his last initiation."

Each and every member should read this section over carefully and in the future be governed accordingly.

The General Secretary next deals with the audits of the books of various Local Unions, made at the General Office. Due to discrepancies in Financial Secretaries reports, these audits are sometimes necessary in order to adjust the membership records at the General Office. During the fiscal year covered by the report, 235 such audits were made and as a result the General Office collected back tax amounting to $1,463.65. There is outstanding and in the process of collection, $391.00 making a total amount of $1,854.65.

The bonding of Local Financial Officers is next brought to our attention. These officers are bonded under a blanket bond covering the office and not any individual person. The premium on these bonds is due on July 1st and unless the amount of the premium due is paid to the General Office by August 1st, the amount is deducted from the per capita tax paid in, without further notice. In the past, quite a number of Local Unions have been negligent in paying their permiums. It is to the mutual benefit of everybody concerned to see that the premium is paid promptly each year.

The next section is devoted to complaints received at the General Office that members are not receiving their copy of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter." Upon investigation, we find that in most cases, the addresses furnished us are incomplete and vague. If the Financial Secretary will furnish us with the complete, correct street and city address of each member and notify us promptly of any change in the address, these complaints will be reduced to a minimum.

During the year a total of 95 trade movements were considered by the General Executive Board. Of this number 36 were granted official sanction while 57 were granted official sanction with financial aid. Sanction was denied in two instances as the Local Unions had not complied with the provisions of our General Laws. A detailed list of these trade movements and the final settlement reached is listed in the report.

A list of supplies mailed from the General Office together with an inventory of the stock on hand is next detailed.

The report concludes with a financial statement showing all monies received at the General Office from all sources, together with the amounts refunded as unused balance of appropriations made for relief of men on strike or locked-out.

All in all, the report is a good one and once more proves that our Brotherhood is in a healthy, sound condition. In comprehensive form it furnishes a large amount of information about our Brotherhood that should be of interest to every member.

FORCES THAT MAKE FOR AMERICAN PROSPERITY

(By Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics, Columbia University.)

HOW the United States managed to attain a higher per capita income in 1922-27 than ever before, though conditions in most other countries were not favorable, and though its basic industry of agriculture was depressed, is the outstanding problem of the cycles of 1921-24, 1924-27 and 1927 to date. All answers may be condensed into one: Since 1921, Americans have applied intelligence to the day's work more effectively than ever before. The process of putting science into industry has been followed more intensively than before; it has been supplemented by tentative efforts to put science into business managment, trade-union policy and government administration.

Since 1921 Americans have found ways of producing more goods per hour of labor than before. They have received larger average incomes because they have produced more commodities and services.

The reality of the gains made by improving the technique of farming, railroading, manufacturing and building seems to be established beyond question. There is room for doubt only concerning the pace of recent progress in comparison with earlier spurts of technical improvement. Comparisons between output per worker in later years and in 1919 often show sensational gains. It remains clear that the industrial revolution is not a closed episode; we are living in the midst of it, and the economic problems of today are largely problems of its making.

The efforts to apply scientific methods to such matters are in an early stage of development. The sciences which underlie these efforts—psychology, sociology, economics—are far less advanced than physics and chemistry. The experts who are making the applications—personnel managers, advertising specialists, sales directors, business economists and statisticians—are less rigorously trained than engineers. It is even harder to measure the results they achieve than to determine what difference a new machine makes in unit costs. Nor are business executives so generally convinced of the practical value of the rather intangible services which the new professions can render as they are of the indispensability of engineering advice. Yet it is conceivable that applications of the social sciences, now in their tentative stage, will grow into contributions of great moment to economic welfare.

WHAT are the outstanding reasons for American prosperity and what have been the economic changes of recent years? These questions are discussed in the article that follows. The statements are based upon the researches made for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes by the National Bureau of Economic Research under the direction of Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia. This article embraces excerpts from Professor Mitchell's general review.

Perhaps none of the changes will prove more important in the long run than the change in the economic theories on which the American Federation of Labor and certain outside unions are acting. That organizations of wage earners should grasp the relations between productivity and wages, and that they should take the initiative in pressing constructive plans for increasing efficiency upon employers, is not wholly without precedent, but the spread of such ideas and the vigor with which they are acted on by large organizations must startle those who have believed that trade unions are brakes upon economic progress.

Scarcely less significant is the report from the employing side. Our investigators believe that the art of business management turned a corner in 1921, cultivating since then more skilful understanding of the whole situation and nicer adjustment of means to the immediate environment. Numerous corporations and some trade associations are maintaining research bureaus of their own. Among the managerial devices experimented with are co-ordinated staffs in place of one "big boss," bonus payments to executives and "incentive wages" for the rank and file, operating budgets, forecasts of business condi-

tions, close inventory control, personnel management and employe representation. Most of these devices are attempts to understand and to utilize the physchological forces which control human behavior, or the economic forces which control business activity. "There is today not only more production per man, more wages per man and more horsepower per man; there is also more management per man." Marketing—traditionally the part of business in which native shrewdness, experience and "personal magnetism" have been held all-important—even marketing is being permeated by applied psychology.

Associated with the prudence which has tempered enterprise is a more systematic effort to learn from experience. Here there seems to be a new emphasis, if not a new practice. Most can be learned from experience when it is exactly known and seen in relation to its environment. The most exact records of economic experience are statistical in form. Since the war an increasing number of officials, publicists and business men have fostered the keeping of better statistical records and have analyzed past experience as a guide to future planning.

More publicity concerning business operations and closer cooperation among business enterprises should also be noted as characteristics of the day. These are features of American practice which impress all our foreign visitors; the older rules of secretiveness and rivalry seem to have maintained themselves more rigidly in other countries. Perhaps the growth of trade associations and the expansion of their programs is the clearest evidence of the new attitude. No doubt every industry has its recalcitrants who, for one reason or another, refuse to play on the team; but certainly there is a marked increase of readiness to join cooperative programs of research and publicity, to interchange trade information, to standardize products where standardization is good business, to consult about methods and practices—in short, to treat the industry for many purposes as a unit in whose prosperity all members have a common interest, and to inspire goodwill in the public by open dealings.

Belief in the economy of high wages has become prevalent among the abler business executives, much as belief in increasing productivity has become prevalent among the abler trade-union leaders. To find a market for the wares turned out by mass production and urged on consumers by national advertising; it is patently necessary to have corresponding purchasing power in the hands of consumers. Since studies of the national income have demonstrated that wages constitute by far the largest stream of personal income, it follows that wages per man—or rather, wages per family— must be increased as production is expanded.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR OUR PRESENT PROSPERITY

In reviewing data collected for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, Professor Wesley C. Mitchell notes that some outstanding reasons for present prosperity in this country are:

Americans have applied intelligence to the day's work more effectively than ever before.

Intensive application of science to industry has been followed by efforts to introduce it into business management.

There is not only more producton, wages and horsepower, but also more management per man.

Among managerial experiments are co-ordinated staffs in place of one "big boss," bonuses, better statistics, close inventory control.

Labor-saving machinery has turned out to be job-making machinery.

Belief in the economy of high wages has become prevalent among the abler business executives.

Trade unions are acting under a changed economic theory which acknowledges the relationship between productivity and wages.

Technical advances have been largely in the direction of more economical production; more goods are turned out at less cost.

Comparisons between output per worker in later years and in 1919 often show sensational gains.

Without help from any extraordinary invention, railroads also attained a higher level of operating efficiency.

Numerous corporations and some trade associations are maintaining research departments of their own.

There has resulted a rapid expansion in the production and sale of products unknown a generation ago.

Perhaps most people would have accepted this argument in the abstract at any time in the last hundred years. But many employers in the past would have retorted with the assertion that high wages undermine the moral stamina of the masses. Today such talk is far less common in the United States. Not only do many business executives admit the general principle that paying high wages is good policy; they are ready to assume what they consider their share of the responsibility for putting the principle into practice.

Further, our Federal Government has of late years manifest a more intelligent attitude toward problems of economic organization than in the past. To treat business enterprises as agencies for performing social services, to facilitate their operations, and to hold them to this conception of their function, is a policy exceedingly difficult to carry out.

To repeat: All of the changes making for prosperity which have been recalled can be summed up under a single head —applying fresh intelligence to the day's work. The technical advances of recent years in the United States have been largely advances in the direction of more economical production. A greater volume of goods has been turned out at lower cost per unit. From the use of abstruse researches in pure science to the use of broad economic conceptions and the use of common sense, the method of American progress in 1922-28 has been the old method of taking thought. Peace lead us to turn our thoughts to common matters, the hard times of 1921 spurred our efforts, and the complicated consequences our efforts produced have kept us thinking.

Scarcely less characteristic of our period than unit cost reduction is the rapid expansion in the production and sale of products little used or wholly unknown a generation or even a decade ago. Among consumers' goods, the conspicuous instances are automobiles, radios and rayon. But the list includes also oil-burning furnaces, gas stoves, household electrical appliances in great variety, automobile accessories, anti-freezing mixtures, cigarette lighters, propeller pencils, wrist watches, airplanes and what not. Among producers' goods we have the truck and tractor competing with the horse and the mule, reinforced concrete competing with brick and lumber, the high-tension line competing with the steam engine, fuel oil competing with coal, not to mention excavating machines, belt conveyors, paint sprayers, and "automatics" of many sorts competing with manual labor.

Changes in taste are in large part merely the consumers' response to the solicitation of novel products, effectively presented by advertising. But that is not all of the story; the consumer is free to choose what he likes among the vociferous offerings, and sometimes reveals traces of initiative. In what other terms can one explain the changes in diet? Americans are consuming fewer calories per capita; they are eating less wheat and corn but more dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar, fresh vegetables and fruit.

More families than ever before are sending their sons and daughters to college—surely that is not a triumph of "high-powered" salesmanship. Young children, girls and women are wearing lighter and fewer clothes. The short skirt, the low shoe, the silk or rayon stockings, "athletic" underwear, the soft collar, sporting suits and sporting goods have an appeal which makers of rival articles have not been able to overcome. And, in a sense, every consumers' good, from college to candy, is a rival of every other consumers' good, besides being a rival of the savings bank.

"When the makers of one product get a larger slice of the consumers' dollar the slices left for the makers of other products get smaller." This way of accounting for the hardships met by certain long-established industries in 1922-27, such for example as the leather and woolen trades, is popular and sound, so far as it goes. But it does not take account of the fact that desire for new goods, or the pressure of installment purchases once made, may lead people to work harder or more steadily, and so get more dollars to spend. All one can say with assurance is that consumption per capita has increased in volume to match the increased per capita output of consumers' goods taken altogether.

Among all the hardships imposed by increasing efficiency, most publicity has been given to the decline in the number of wage earners employed by factories. That is a matter of the gravest concern

in view of the millions of families affected or threatened by the change, and in view of their slender resources. To it special attention has been paid in this investigation.

The new phrase, "technological unemployment," designates nothing new in the facts, though the number affected may be large beyond precedent. The railways which displaced the old mail coaches and carters have not reduced the number of transport workers or made them poorer. And the new trades of building and caring for the elaborate modern equipment must not be forgotten. But the broad result plainly has been that the industrial triumphs of the nineteenth century increased the demand for labor and increased its rewards. "Labor-saving" machinery has turned out to be job-making machinery.

Of the 5,100,000 net additions to non-agricultural job-seekers, a few turned to mining and allied occupations; 100,000 entered public services, over 600,000 engaged in construction work of some sort, nearly 1,000,000 attached themselves to "transportation and communication," 1,400,000 became mercantile employes, and more than 2,500,000 took to miscellaneous occupations in hotels, restaurants, garages, repair shops, moving picture places, barber shops, hospitals, insurance work, professional offices and the like. Manufacturing is the only large occupational group, aside from farming, to show a decline.

The expansion of business, particularly the expansion of miscellaneous and mercantile occupations, made places for perhaps 4,500,000 new wage earners. But the supply of new jobs has not been equal to the number of new workers plus the old workers displaced. Hence there has been a net increase of unemployment between 1920 and 1927 which exceeds 650,000 people.

The individual farmer, hard pressed by low prices and high fixed costs, has tried several ways to better his fortunes. One way alleviates the lot of other farmers, whether it turns out well for himself or not. It is to give up farming. Dr. C. J. Galpin estimates that there was a net decrease of farm population amounting to 460,000 persons in 1922, perhaps a larger number in 1923, 182,000 in 1924 when city jobs were harder to get, and 479,000 in 1926.

But the smaller numbers of workers left on farms, cultivating slightly less land have increased their output—again paralleling developments in manufacturing. The Department of Agriculture's index showing "mass of crop production" mounted from 100 in 1919—a year of fair harvests—to 102 in 1922, 104 in 1925, and 106 in 1927. If these figures were reduced to a per capita basis, the rate of increase would be decidedly greater. Increased productivity per worker in agriculture has been achieved in the same way as increased productivity per worker in manufacturing—by putting more intelligence into the work.

Combined, the birth rate and death rate changes and the changes in migration reduced the average annual increase of population from 1,800,000 in 1920-25 to 1,545,000 in 1925-28.

Though the percentage of unemployment has risen since 1923, wage rates have been firmly maintained on the whole, if not increased somewhat. This

WAGES, PRODUCTION AND COST

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S reference to trends of wages, productivity, and cost is based on a study of technical changes by L. P. Alford, vice-president of the American Engineering Council, who reports:

Wages, after increasing 134 percent between 1914 and 1920, rose another 1.04 percent in the post-war period. Hours worked per week dropped on the average from 51.5 to 48.2. Productivity per wage earner in the two decades before 1919 had increased but 4.7 percent but from 1919 to 1927 the increase was 53.5 percent.

Employes decreased in the post-war (1919-27) period by 2.9 percent. Unit cost of product in the same interval was lowered 24.5 percent. Horsepower added per worker amounted to 30.9 percent.

Value of machinery from 1919 to 1922 represented an increase of 28.7 percent. Value of buildings in those years represented an increase of 26.7 percent.

Outlay for materials from 1919 to 1925 advanced 9.7 percent and for total wages and materials the advance was 7.2 percent. Total production of the American manufacturing industry made a sudden increase between 1919-27 of 46.5 percent.

result also must be ascribed in part to the relatively slow increase in the number of job hunters.

Moreover, it seems sound to ascribe a part of the gains in technical efficiency, which have been so characteristic of recent years, to the high price of labor. An employe to whom one pays high wages may represent low labor cost. But if he is to be so efficient as to be cheap, he must be provided with good equipment and aided by good management. More horsepower per man and better management per man are needed to secure more production per man, and more production must be had per man when more wages are paid per man.

perts, skill on the part of bankers, and the course of foreign markets.

By the aid of the reinforced efficiency, it has been possible to pay high wages and salaries, meet interest and rental charges, distribute liberal dividends, and still retain large surpluses for protecting or expanding business ventures. The large income disbursements provided the purchasing power to which the market experts appealed for the purchase of the increased physical output of goods. Meanwhile, the considerable profits reaped by the large number of efficient enterprises made them eager to grow. At the same time, prosperous families wanted better housing; prosperous communities wanted larger

SAVINGS IN MANUFACTURING

WASTE elimination, standardization of parts, reduction of varieties have contributed to lower costs and higher profits.

Avoidance or reclamation of wastes "may be credited with a total saving today of $5,000,000,000, on Hoover's estimate of $600,000,000 annually," reports L. P. Alford.

Savings through standardization "cannot yet be determined," but the automobile industry estimates its own savings at $750,000,000 a year.

More than eighty-four commodities have reduced their varieties or styles to a degree ranging upward to 98 percent.

An aspect of the campaign against waste, aided by industrial research, "is the reclamation and re-use of materials and the development of commercially valuable by-products."

New processes developed meant extensive savings annually, amounting to from $6,000 to $3,0000,000 to individual corporations.

We cannot understand any single factor in the (prosperity) situation, such as increasing technological efficiency, the rising standard of living, the relatively stable price level, the large volume of construction, the abundance of capital and credit, or large income disbursements, without noting how others factors favored its development.

Take, for example, keener intelligence applied to the day's work, which increased the physical output of goods. That has meant the possibility of larger average real incomes per capita. To distribute these goods, market experts cultivated the desires of the people for a freer and more varied consumption; they developed plans by which the eager could satisfy wants before they could pay. A sound monetary and banking system provided the requisite currency and credit to run the whole process of producing and distributing a swelling river of goods. Price fluctuations were held within narrow limits by a combination of prudence among business men, unit cost reductions by technical ex-

schools; prosperous States wanted hard-surface roads. So the routine business of providing current income was supplemented by an exceptional volume of new construction to provide industrial equipment of all kinds, office buildings, single dwellings, apartments, hotels, theatres, schools and highways. And, of course, the construction work as it proceeded, enlarged the market for a vast variety of goods and enlarged the disbursements of income.

Drop out any of the developments recalled in the preceding paragraph and the process as a whole would be altered.

Two series of figures are given of the net effects upon average per capita income. The first shows income received in money, the second "disbursed income"; that is, money receipts plus the value of income yielded by homes occupied by their owners and by household goods, the value of farm produce consumed by the producers and minor items of similar nature. The first series corresponds closely to the common con-

ception of income, but the other is a better index of economic welfare.

	Income received in money	Disbursement income
1913	$554	$625
1917	579	663
1919	510	608
1920	520	597
1921	500	572
1922	557	623
1923	616	678
1924	628	697
1925	647	714
1926	659	727

From the trough in which the war and the war-dominated cycle of 1919-21 left the country, Americans raised their average fortunes almost, but not quite, to the pre-war level in a single year of reviving activity. A second year of great gains left the old records far behind. Since 1923 progress has been steady but less rapid.

In statistical parlance the conspicuous feature of recent economic changes is the rising trend in output per worker and average income, rather than cyclical fluctuations. The United States has not had a genuine "boom" in business at large since 1919; it has not had a "commercial crisis" since 1920, or a severe depression since 1921. Business cycles have not been "ironed out" in the United States. But the amplitude of cyclical fluctuations has been reduced. This reduction dates only from 1924, but it extends beyond 1927. If we are to maintain business prosperity we must continue to earn it month after month and year after year by intelligent effort. The incomes disbursed to consumers, and to wage earners in particular, must be increased on a scale sufficient to pay for the swelling volume of consumers' goods sent to market. The credit structure must be kept in due adjustment to the earnings of business enterprises. Security prices must not outrun prospective profits capitalized at the going rate of interest. Commodity stocks must be held in line with current sales.

Scientific research, industrial invention and business pioneering all lead into the unknown. They are fascinating ventures which energetic minds will ever be trying, whether the tangible rewards prove great or small. All that is certain is that whatever progress in efficiency we continue to make must be won by the same type of bold and intelligent work that has earned our recent successes.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

THE editor of The Florida Progress magazine for August, 1929, says:

"There is no discounting the extreme seriousness of the attack of the Mediterranean fruit fly, not only for the state of Florida but to the entire southern half of the United States. If this pest should become widely distributed over the United States it is beyond human computation to tell the damage that would be done to this country. While this is true, yet our people have unbounded faith and confidence in the ability of the state and federal scientists to overcome this pest. In fact the latest reports are that the campaign against this pest has already succeeded to such an extent that complete eradication is now only a matter of time and money.

"The Hon. W. J. Howey, one of the largest and most successful citrus operators in Florida, made the following statements in a recent letter to the Manufacturers Record: 'It is no particular crime for a city to awaken to the fact that it has typhoid fever in its midst, but it is a crime to keep it or permit it to continue. That is in a sense the way I view the Mediterranean fruit fly.

" 'When we review the citrus industry in Florida we realize that with the introduction of the white fly some years ago the alarm was national in its scope and many people chopped down their trees, but today we pay no attention to the white fly. With the introduction of the cottony cushion scale many people stampeded and sold their groves in alarm, but today we pay no attention to the cottony cushion scale. When the citrus canker was discovered every one became alarmed, but now apparently we have no more citrus canker.

" 'I am unable to work myself into a fever of excitement over the Mediter-

ranean fruit fly. I appreciate its possibilities, but with intelligent organization, and what little we know of measures which are being brought into play quickly, we will render it impotent.

" 'There will be some solution which will result in the elimination of the pupa (resting stage), and there goes your Mediterranean fruit fly. It is a problem which will yield to intensified organization, to a determined effort of eradication, directed by intelligent work, and all of this is now being done.'

Here are the actual facts of the present infestation as given out July 24 by Mr. Frank Stirling, a personal representative of Dr. Wilmon Newell, chief of the Florida Plant Board, in direct charge of the fruit fly eradication.

"Mr. Stirling states that there are 1,149 properties of various acreages infested over 21 counties. The infestation was found to be worse in grapefruit than in any other fruit or vegetable. This, by the way, is the fruit in which it was discovered. Oranges come next in degree of infestation.

"One of the most strenuous campaigns in the history of the world is at the present time being conducted against this pest by the trained forces of the United States Department of Agriculture working in close cooperation with the Florida Plant Board. An army of 4,000 men are working on this pest at the present time. Mr. Frank Stirling is authority for the statement that it is harder to find one fly in the infested area today than it was to find 1,000,000 flies when the pest was first discovered. This fact is encouraging but the battle has not been won until every fly in Florida is killed. This is the objective of the entire force of Medfly workers. There will be no rest, or no let down until this is accomplished.

"The method of extermination being used is one of sanitation, plus poisoning. All citrus fruit in the infested areas of last year's crop has been destroyed in such a way that no maggots of the fly could possibly escape. Following this, a poison spray has been and is being used continually on trees—both fruit and shade and on the grass surrounding infested territory. This spray consists of 200 gallons of water, 6 pounds brown sugar, 10 gallons syrup, 10 pounds lead arsenate. This sweet poison bait attracts and kills, and is readily taken by the adult fly. Its effectiveness is shown by the fact that adult flies are very difficult to find.

"When this work of extermination and inspection is completed Florida will enjoy a reputation for putting out high-class fruits never before equalled in the history of its agriculture."

WORKERS EDUCATION

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)

I attach great significance and importance to that old phrase that knowledge is power, and when the worker is possessed of a consciousness of his rights, of his economic strength, when properly directed, then I believe that we are welding into a great industrial movement a strong organization that will eventually and ultimately carry us forward to a very large realization of our ideals.

It is impossible to discuss workers education without at the same time thinking about our great American labor movement. The great need of the workers in every stage of our nation's growth has been organization and there is not a working man or woman who properly appreciates the importance of organization who does not know and understand that the primary requirement now is organization of the workers.

The success of our movement must depend upon organization and we shall go forward just in proportion as we organize and mobilize the workers' economic strength.

Our great movement has been engaged in educational work since the beginning. Every trade union meeting place, every labor temple, every convention hall, has been a school room to the membership of the American Federation of Labor. There are many in our movement who secured all the education they possess, practically, in the trade union meeting places, in the labor temples, and in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

We have been permitted to hear working men who were powerful in logic, who charmed with their eloquence, who were irresisitable in their powers of expression who developed their ability to do these things in the trade union meeting places, the labor temple and the convention hall.

Is not that a great tribute to the American Federation of Labor, when it set up a great instrumentality that gave to the workers the opportunity to develop their talents, their latent powers, their ability to do things in behalf of working men and women?

And I am glad, indeed, to note the development of our workers education movement in many states where we are attempting to utilize every instrumentality that presents itself to educate the adult worker, the members of our great trade union movement.

We do not wish to indoctrinate them, because the facts are they will not permit themselves to be indoctrinated. The worker has the power to think, and after all, education means but the development of those mental and latent powers possessed by every man and woman so that he can think and and analyze intellingently, and that is what education really is—cultivation of the powers that nature placed inherent within the mind and soul and body of man. It is the purpose of Organized Labor to carry this movement—the educational movement—here, there and everywhere, utilizing the instrumentalities that we find at hand in order to develop the power of thought and mentality, and to cultivate the mind and heart of the working men and women wherever they may be found.

While we know that progress has been slow, the difficulties have been great, surrounded by indifference on the one hand and opposition on the other, we are determined to go forward in this movement of equipping workers through education and acquiring of knowledge so that they can be a greater, stronger, more influential force in our great economic movement.

I am sorry to note that there are, in some quarters, demands that some sort of a so-called progressive movement in our organization should be established, form a new policy, capture our great movement and make it responsive to these new leaders ideals and hopes. I would not have referred to it except that it appears to me as really amusing. It reminds me of the story of when the pigmies went to war and when a flock of mice attacked tom cats. Now that seems to me to be about the situation, because if there are those who think they could destroy this great movement, builded after more than half a century of experience, with all of its ramifications, its financial economic and collective strength, then it seems to me they show about as much judgment as the rabbit did when it spat in the face of the bulldog.

And in line with that thought it would be inconsistent and foolish for the American Federation of Labor to collect out of the pockets and purses of our humble working men and women, many of them suffering from unemployment, per capita tax to support students going to an institution that would teach that philosophy, and that would condemn and flaunt the American Federation of Labor.

We are engaged in preserving our movement, not in tearing it down. We are not blind. We are endeavoring to understand the trend of the times and while we concede to every institution the right to follow such academic policies as it may outline and wish, we reserve to ourselves the right to withhold support, financial and otherwise, to an institution that would ridicule our philosophy, ignore it and condemn its leaders, and thus undermine the confidence that the rank and file should have in those who lead them.

The American labor movement, cannot be destroyed. It is going to live. If you want to change its policies come to our conventions, bring your resolutions and present them and you will receive an answer as to whether or not the membership want a change.

But it is my judgment that the experience of the past, the memory of the struggles of men and women to build their movement to where it now stands will be so influential that you will have to present with sound logic and irresistible persuasion a better plan before the Ameircan labor movement will accept it.

Regarding education, I repeat again, that we are deeply interested in workers' education, and we do not want to restrict the workers in their examina-

tion of facts, but we want to carry to them every opportunity to equip themselves with that power of knowledge so essential to success.

So far as I am able to help it it will be helped. So far as I am able to raise my voice in its behalf it will be raised. And on the other hand let no man deceive himself that when foes attack us, let them be professing friends or open foes coming in the light of day or the darkness of night, whether in sheep's or wolves' clothing, the voice of the American Federation of Labor will be raised and we will strike back whenever we need to do so.

THE TOOLS

(By H. H. Siegele.)

PART II.

(Continued from September Issue.)

TODAY, as in the very beginning of civilization, there is that ever-present something that makes men everywhere search for better tools, and when they find them they proceed to select those which they think will give them the greatest advantage. Never in the history of the world has there been such a large variety of tools to select from, as there are today. And never since civilization began, were the best tools made better than they are today.

The carpenter today, as we stated in the article preceding this one, does not need as many tools as the carpenter of thirty or forty years ago. The reason for this is that much of the work that the field carpenter used to do is now done by the mills, or with power woodworking machinery on the job or in the workshop. But whether these things are being done by the field carpenter, or whether they are done at the mills or in the workshop, the doing of them is always with tools. The only reason why the mills are doing more of this work now than they used to, is that they are equipped with better tools; tools that would hardly be practical for the field carpenter to own. The power woodworking machinery that many contractors take with them from job to job, are, in other words, tools. But we would not leave the impression with our reader that a carpenter today can get along with a little handful of tools—by no means. The carpenter of today is required to have quite a number of tools, although not as many as the carpenter of years ago needed. Here we might give a list of tools, somewhat at random. This list is not a complete list, but is given merely as a tentative list, for the benefit of our apprentice readers.

Saw, hammer, level, square, coping saw, hack saw, nail saw, block plane, butt gauge, lathing or shingling hatchet, shingling gauge, hand axe, floor scraper, wrecking bar, steel tape, bevel square, try square, try-and-miter square, mortising gauge, three-foot rule, flat file, saw file, saw set, saw clamp, file handle, oil stone, oil can, burnisher, finger scraper, carpenter's apron, scribes, nail set, carpenter chalk, chalk line, tin snips, set of bits, augur brace, gimlet, set of chisels, screw driver, smoothing plane, jack plane, fore plane, jointer, dividers, siding marker, clamps, grinder, gouge plyers, yankee drill, plugging chisel, scrub plane, rabbet plane, and a great many other tools not mentioned in this list.

No apprentice should think that because he owns a good set of tools, that it must follow that that will make a carpenter of him. The tools do have something to do with a man's ability to do good work, but the man himself must play his part well, else his tools will avail him little. Before a tool will give the best results, the user of it must learn how to use it. It is almost impossible for any one to learn to use a tool by instructions alone. Instructions are good, but they will prove to be great disappointments unless they are accompanied with actual practice. In learning how to use his tools, the apprentice should cultivate the habit of observing how the leaders among his carpenter associates use their tools. In this way he will soon learn how to handle his tools so they will not only give him good results, but the best attainable results.

But knowing how to use tools is not enough. Tools must be sharpened from time to time. And that is a matter that also can not be learned by instructions alone. Every apprentice learns early in

his experience, that tools gradually become dull; and that the duller they become the less satisfactory work they will do. The thing that he must learn on this point is just when to resharpen a tool, whether it is a saw, a chisel, a floor scraper or some other tool. The best way to learn this is by experience and by observing how his older associates do. Any apprentice, if he is fair and reasonable, will find that the older carpenters working on the job with him, are usually willing to give him help and advice, relative to matters of this kind. . . . And then the sharpening itself should not be overlooked. There are many ways to sharpen tools, but there are only a few good ways, and only one best way. In learning how to sharpen tools, the best way should always be kept uppermost in the mind. There is no danger of anyone going beyond this point; in fact, no one ever completely arrives at the best way to sharpen tools. The best way is always an ideal but it is a good goal to strive for. With the best as a goal, and earnestly striving to reach it, one will come more nearly arriving at it, than he would otherwise.

Speaking about when to sharpen tools. . . . . The danger is not that the apprentice will sharpen his tools too often, not as a rule; for the common experience is that apprentices as well as journeymen carpenters often do not sharpen their tools soon enough. Nothing can be gained, either for the contractor or for the carpenter himself, by working with tools that are sorely in need of sharpening. As a matter of principle we believe that tools should be shapened on the contractor's time, but at the same time, we believe that tools should be reasonably sharp on bringing them onto a job. Again, we do not believe a carpenter is justified in stopping to sharpen a tool just at a time when all hands are needed to keep the work on a job going smoothly. Tools should be sharpened at times when one can leave his place without seriously interfering with the progress of the job. There are always such times and the wise carpenter picks them for his tool sharpening.

Bright tools give better results than rusty tools, but we do not want to be understood here as favoring the "bright tool" fad, in which keeping tools bright is over-emphasized. What we mean is to keep the tools rust-free, and in a reasonable bright condition There are many circumstances that carpenters are occasionally placed under, that make it almost impossible to keep their tools sprakling all the time. "All the tools sparkling all the time" is the fad we are not favoring. A serviceable brightness is what we are working for.

Another fad we are not favoring is the "new tool" fad. The carpenter who is affiicted with this fad, usually carries with him every imaginable tool that is, or ever has been, on the market. If a new tools comes out, he has it whether he needs it or not. He has a tool for almost every job, and, although he would not need so many tools, he must have his particular tool for every particular job, even though it takes him longer to find the tool, than it would take him to do the work with tools he has at hand. It is better to be able to do many things well with few tools, than to have many tools in order to do only a few things well. New tools are not always the best, neither are the best tools the best when they are new.

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUILDING BUSINESS

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College.)

IT IS demonstrated on the job every day that no man can expect to get very far as a builder, superintendent, foreman or contractor unless he has the technical, as well as the practical knowledge with which to succeed. Practical knowledge is gained through experience; technical knowledge through study, investigation, research.

The foreman should understand the technical qualifications of his trade, and the use of the necessary tools, equipment, records, materials, etc., that he may explain and demonstrate them to his men. He thus can handle these men far better, gain their respect and loyalty, increase his own resourcefulness and show definite results in the larger amount of work done. He should know how to express his ideas by means of a

drawing, make a study of improved methods of employment and employment records.

It has been the tradition of the industry that foremen came from the ranks of the highly skilled craftsmen, until recent years. But the demands of expanding building operations has compelled employers to promote many men whose practical training is not equal to the grade of a few years ago. The opportunities for the man who will prepare himself are self-evident.

The superintendent, upon whose shoulders rests the success or the failure of the firm he is with, must naturally be still broader than the foreman. Undoubtedly the most important quality is practical knowledge—both practical and technical—of the various trades entering into the construction of buildings.

No man in such an important position can depend entirely on his own experience. With the different types of construction, and the various kinds of materials in use,—the new and complicated problems arising in the various trades—the superintendent is soon left behind in knowledge and experience unless he keeps abreast of improvements.

Therefore, not only must a man obtain his education and training by experience and observation in the practical field but also by pursuing a course of technical and business training through some recognized technical source. The importance of this strikes home more forcibly when one realizes that a superintendent is the man who must make decisions, and on those decisions rests the question of carrying through a contract at a profit or a loss.

In fact, whether we consider the matter of succeeding in building from the viewpoint of the builder, the superintendent, the foreman or other executive, there are certain factors essential to all. And in considering them we shall do so with the idea in mind that all are ambitious to reach the topmost positions in industry including that enviable position of the successful builder.

Building Confidence

A builder (and I embrace here the superintendent and the foreman who are working to that end) may be a super-salesman, and have an uncanny knack for scaring up business and still fail. He may find it impossible to develop a permanent, successful business —if for any reason the suggestion of unfair methods or carelessness attaches to his name. For the public is prone to be suspicious.

Where such a situation develops it is frequently found that it was caused through inattention to little details, or leaving things to be cared for by one not familiar with the work or the situation. But builders rate pretty high in matters of honesty insofar as actual dealings are concerned. It is the irresponsible, untrained builder who generally causes trouble.

Integrity Develops Clients

Where a large building operation is concerned, the owner employs an architect whose duty it is to watch the job as it progresses, and to see that the builder lives up to specifications. But the only protection the smaller building owner has is his confidence in the integrity of the builder.

It is by far the best policy to be open and above board in your transactions. This does not mean you are to tell everyone about all your business, your profits, etc. Simply treat all with frankness and fairness, taking no mean advantage. I have noticed that selfishness, unfairness, downright dishonesty may sometimes produce an apparent advantage, but never bring lasting success.

And it is well to remember that a list of satisfied clients is one of the best advertisements you can have working for you. The fact that you are able to refer to these clients is evidence in the minds of prospects that you can be trusted. This reputation for square dealing is the most valuable business asset a builder can have.

Offering Suggestions

Another method of creating confidence and good will is to offer suggestions regarding features of any plans that do not seem to work out as your client had expected.

Bring the matter to the attention of the owner and present your suggestion for bettering the plan. Should there be an added cost involved, make this clear to the owner, and the reason for it.

Should you be working from architect's plans and come across such a defect, don't be satisfied with the thought that the architect is the one responsible.

That fact may be forgotten by the owner when the building has been in use a short time and you will be given the discredit for any unsatisfactory construction.

Futhermore, you in a sense owe this service to your customer. He may not see that certain limited hall dimensions are going to make it impossible to get large furniture through the front door, or that doors are going to interefere with one another if hung according to plans. That is your business. Point out these discrepancies and correct them wherever possible, but not until the owner knows and understands the details of such changes and approves them. This willingness to serve goes a long way in building success.

Resourcefulness In Building Problems

When one considers the time, labor and material that can be saved by one who is resourceful in the use of newer ideas and economical methods, it is small wonder that this factor of resourcefulness is an important one in the success or failure of a builder. The ability to see ahead, to plan delivery of materials as needed, to be able to judge the most practical way of handling work—makes or loses money on the job.

Thus the resourceful man is the money maker for any building job—taking advantage of every opportunity, thinking, planning, deciding ways and means for economical construction. The measure of this resourcefulness possessed by a builder is a factor that helps determine the rapidity and measure of his success.

Energy And Vitality

There is probably no business or profession that requires as much energy and vitality as building; they are vital factors in any success in this business for men and materials must be kept on the move. The men must be constantly spurred and inspired to further effort; materials must be kept coming to the job as fast as needed yet not in such surplus as to be in the way because of lack of storage facilities. It is this ceaseless energy and vitality that constantly inspires the workmen to greater effort—that moves the work on to completion. It is the motive force that radiates energy to all the men on the job and accomplishes feats impossible where this force is absent.

Personality A Big Asset

Any building executive who has the personal ability to inspire confidence, attention and authority will have very little trouble in handling men. For personality is not a matter of physical size so much as knowledge, self-confidence, authority and sincerity reflected in every action or order.

Nothing gains the confidence of workmen more than the personality that is reflected in the definiteness with which orders are given, the knowledge of one's business that is reflected in the specific instruction, and the fearless, unfaltering bearing of the man who relies on moral strength rather than bullying tactics.

Closely related to this is the element of tact that is a natural trait with some men. It is the quality that enables a man to do or say just the right thing in the right way at the right time. It enables you to get others to do things without friction, and without necessarily making authority the controlling force.

It requires tact to make men work together in harmony; in the distribution of jobs it is tact that if often called for where an unpleasant task must be assigned. It is tact that enables you to criticize a piece of work, yet leaving the worker with the feeling that the criticism was just and fair.

Anyone can say, "That's certainly a bum piece of carpenter work," but it is the part of wisdom and tact, to suggest that "Don't you think it might have looked a little better if you had placed those doors a little more to the right?" Tact succeeds where brute force fails. It gets things done pleasantly; it secures the favorable consideration of others where any degree of bull-dozing would simply antagonize. Many a success of a young builder or superintendent has been due in part to a cheerful, pleasant, tactful manner in handling men rather than to any unusual ability shown in early years.

Initiative Essential

The builder who has initiative can generally meet unusual situations successfully and wisely. For initiative is simply the ability to start things. And men everywhere look to the man who can start things. Initiative is the force

that under the right conditions develops into inventive genius for it not only impels a man to start things but to keep things going. As problems present themselves his mind is unconsciously at work developing new means of getting around them. And as new ways of accomplishing things present themselves his mind is quick to grasp the essential features and put them into effect, He not only starts things but keeps them going and finishes them.

RESISTING ENCROACHMENTS IN THE LUMBER FIELD

By J. W. Simcoe.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that competition between building material manufacturers is now at its keenest edge and in a great measure the new and novel materials introduced on the market to replace wood in the form of sash, doors, frames, flooring, cabinets, mouldings, etc., are having some measure of success in making inroads upon wood, yet it is amazing to the interested observer the amount of lumber consumed in the City of New York, especially in view of the fact that repeated and continued efforts have been made to eliminate lumber in various ways as a building material.

Apartment buildings are rapidly replacing the one and two-family dwellings and three-story houses in greater New York. The palatial mansions of yesterday on Park and Fifth Avenues have been gradually making room for apartment buildings of "sky-scraper" proportions, housing hundreds of families in one apartment building where formerly the space covered by the old residence was occupied in many instances by one family only. One cannot visualize the amount of hardwood and softwood lumber used in the construction of the modern apartment building even though of so-called "fireproof" construction, without paying a visit to a building of this type during its construction.

In Manhattan a large percentage of new apartment buildings are more than six stories in height, therefore exterior walls and interior columns are required by the local code to be of masonry construction, fireproofed steel, or concrete with the fireproof floors. The concrete floor, however, serves as a base for wood sleepers, sub-floors and finished hardwood floors over the sub-floors. Trim, moulding, doors, sash, frames and finish are of wood; steel trim and doors, the exception. Kitchen cabinets, in most instances two cabinets to a kitchen, are all made of lumber and the mantel pieces over the fire places are of wood.

Except in Manhattan borough, most of the new construction in greater New York is of four, five and six-story non-fireproof apartment buildings, and predominates over the taller type. In such buildings the exterior walls are of masonry construction with fire walls running through the building, usually about 50 feet apart. In such buildings, however, wood joists, studs, furring and wood lath are used almost entirely, plus doubled wood floors, wood sash, trim, moulding, etc. It is apparent that from the immense number and size of this type of building that greater New York consumes millions of feet of lumber annually.

The recent fires in apartment buildings in Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens have afforded the opportunity for the competitors of lumber who manufacture non-combustible building materials, to exploit their goods in perference to wood. Selective legislation has and is going to play a big part in determining the market limitations for all building materials and for wood in particular. Two years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to amend the New York State Tenement House Law by prohibiting the erection of frame dwelling in greater New York.

In the 1929 session of the New York State Legislature a bill was introduced and passed permitting the installation of wood partitions in sprinklered fireproof factory buildings. In 1899 an ordinance was passed by the Board of Al-

dermen of New York City requiring "fireproofed" wood in all portions of fireproof buildings more than 150 feet in height.

In view of the fact that state legislation and city building code ordinances specify what may and may not be used as building materials in the construction of various types of buildings, it can readily be seen that the interests of the individual building material must be protected and there must be active exponents of their merits in order to combat selective legislation drawn with a distinct animus toward that material.

Business lost in fair competition may be readily regained by increased sales ability and capacity and by advertising media, but business lost by legislation, not only establishes a precedent never to be subdued, but creates a public opinion, custom and practice which may never be overturned.

Carpenters and all others depending on the lumber industry for their livelihood must cooperate for the perpetuation of their business and their markets.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE American Federation of Labor is not a "union" in the accepted sense—it is a federation of unions.

It has no power other than that given to it by affiliated national and international unions. These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are sole judge of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in its respective jurisdiction and is protected from invasion by rival organizations.

These national and international unions are the base of the American Federation of Labor.

State and central bodies, composed of representatives of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also part of the A. F. of L. as are Local Unions in trades and callings where no national union exists.

The A. F. of L. binds this family of trade unions into a voluntary federation.

It depends on agitation, education and organization to develop its viewpoints.

It maintains inter-communication between affiliates, and is in constant correspondence with a corps of organizers throughout the country.

It guards the workers' interests in the national Congress. It endorses and protests in the name of labor. It has secured relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy.

Annually it assembles the wage earners in convention to exchange ideas and methods, to promote mutual interests, to develop greater solidarity, to proclaim the workers' burdens, aims and hopes.

To adjust disputes by voluntary methods and to establish a better understanding all round.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage workers who accept the principle of unity, who believe there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

The trade unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage workers.

The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what wage workers may please to make them—active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad gauged, but just the same the trade union has proven to be the best protector of the workers' interests.

The trade union is a factor in all social movements. It raises living standards and checks wage reductions. It promotes fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Above all, the trade union is an educational force. Its democracy is its distinctive characteristic. It ignores sectionalism. It knows no creed, sex or race.

The trade union invites all wage workers to unite for their protection and advancement.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

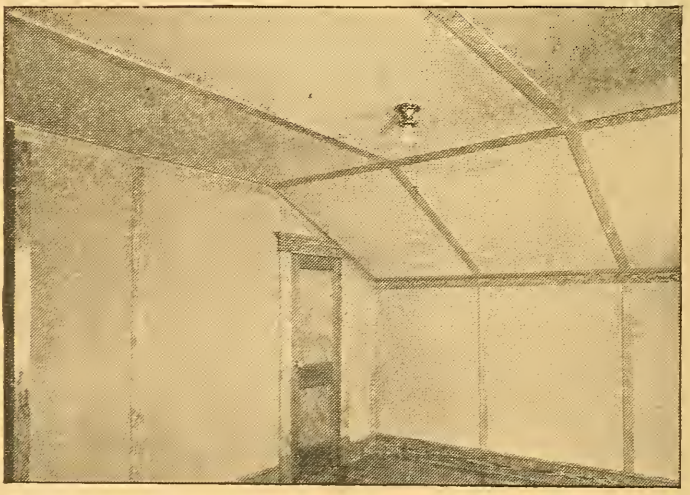
My dear Friends:

REFRESHED by our rest at the croquet court, where we are astounded by the skill displayed by some of the enthusiastic players, let us now head towards the outside path of this beautiful playgrounds and stop at the fountain and get a drink of the ice cooled water that freely flows from a canopic covered bubbler. The inscription tablet on it reads "Presented by the International Wood Workers and dedicated to the Perpetuation of the United Brotherhood." The architectural lines are in keeping with the Main Building. It is a pentagon arched formation, standing about eleven feet high with ornamental cornice and cast stone shields in the pentagon panels. At the back is a stairway leading down to the North lawn. I am told the treatment is quite common in Europe and rightly so because the International Wood Workers is an International Organization, embracing the membership of all the Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions in the Old Countries. A more beautiful and useful monument presented with a genuine fraternal international spirit can be found nowhere else. We, who have the honor of quenching our thirst at it, wish to extend to our brothers across the sea our thanks and wish them good luck in their future undertakings. Before we pass out of this recreational area, let us pause for a minute and read the names on the benches, far too numerous for me to mention! Names that ought to live green in the memory and history of the Organization, for they made it possible for the great bulk of our membership to make the whoopee of the day. Now we are abreast the Water Tower! Here I have to admit that I have never seen a more pleasing way of taking care of the usually unsightly water tower. Its fine lines completely hide its usefulness. Inside is a steep stairway which takes you up about one hundred feet and then another steeper ladder takes you up the rest of the way. I am told that a club was formed at the last Convention by those who climbed up to the top and registered their names. The New Yorkers here claim that Alex Kelso is a member, while I hear the guys from Chicago say they are ready to bet that Tom Flynn went up, while others of us feel that neither of the two mentioned did it. It would be great if the two portly gentlemen could tell us the truth about it or buy the cigars and let us vouch for their membership. A hundred yards from the Tower is the Zoo. The first to meet us is Joe, a ring tail monkey. Joe is a friend with everyone and gives us all kinds of amusement. He is just full of monkey tricks. In the first cage are two Florida wild cats, fine specimens, but wild is their middle name. In the smaller cages, we find a very playful skunk, who is friendly to all except Ben, the Boss's bloodhound, who has had to take a sand bath more than once. Next, are three fine looking foxes, as slick as can be, daily dreaming of some neighbor's hen yard. In the next pen is a cute coon. Around the corner is a fine collection of snakes and vipers. We also have a pair of opossum and some day before long, we may have some more opossums. They are all well taken care of and we spend hours on end watching them do their stunts. Now let's take the path for Lake Jessie May, and give the various trees the once over as we go. Right at the start, we run into fine specimens of Georgia Pine, standing about seventy-five feet high, with a trunk about two feet in diameter. The trunks are straight and free from branches, bark is rather smooth, thin scaled, the branches are coarse, thickly draped with Spanish Moss. The wood is extremely hard and resinous. The needles are extremely long and grow in clusters. The cones are about six to ten inches long, both needles and cones are ornamental. This is the pine which has furnished the bulk of our commercial rosin and turpentine. Near by is a fine setting of "Live" oak. To my mind it is like Spanish Oak, standing about fifty to eighty feet high. The trunk diameter is from two to three feet. The bark is dark, roughly seamed. The branches spread. The leaves are dull, dark green. The cone is small, the wood is

heavy, hard, strong and coarse grained. Looking to our right, we can see clusters of red and swamp bay. The red bay grows about fifty to seventy feet high. Trunks run about two feet in diameter, branches form an irregular topped tree. The evergreen leaves are bluntly elliptical, with a pale shade of green beneath and are aromatic when bruised. The flowers are beautiful and shade off in pale yellow to a creamy white. The wood is hard, close grained. The color varies from a bright mahogany to a lighter terra cotta. The swamp species is about the same as the red, only stunted in size and the flower is smaller. The next type that strikes our eye, is a setting of magnolias, ranging from forty to sixty feet high. The trunks run from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter. The bark is a light grey, shallowly scored. The scales are thin. The leaves are extremely long, a sort of heart shape, blunt at the top, deep green in color, clustered at the end of the branches. The flowers are like a wide open bell and are sometimes eight inches in diameter, creamy white, with magenta pink stain at the base of the six blunt petals. They bloom here in May. They are surely a pretty tree. The wood is light brown, hard and close grained. Here and there, we notice clumps of Dogwood, Black Gum, Colommy Agaleg, Sand Myrtle and lots of others I have not yet found what they are. At last we have arrived at Lake Jessie May, God's natural garden. Let us go over the rustic bridge to the rustic shelter, built on a Black Gum tree that is growing in the water. The bridge is carried on a level from the bank of the lake, and lands us about four feet above the water level. Everywhere we look, we see a typical Florida semi-tropical setting. Wild flowers bloom with fragrant profusion. The more common are Wake Robin, Fringed Gentlen, Daily Lilly, Smooth Rose, Lady Slipper, Marsh Marigold, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Wild Phlox as well as countless others I don't know the names of. Ferns of all descriptions. Towards the water edge, are Bulrushes, Willows, Water Oaks, Cypress and Bamboo. Let us rest awhile and watch the bass jump or let us feed the fish. It is amusing to watch the shiners grab the food from the slow moving brim. How they all scurry away when an alligator turtle puts in his appearance. Of all the species of turtles I think this fellow has the most frightful looking head. We often see the soft shell Kutter go after the tad-pole. On the shore line, we see the slow poke working around the edges, the gannet fishing in about six inches of water. The majestic heron standing with his eyes closed, but it is just too bad for the poor minnows who come along within reach of that long neck. Just watch the king fisher, he never loses what he goes after. The White Chinese Ducks go from place to place in their hunt for choice delicacies from the water sogged banks. The squirrels come and go to their favorite drinking place. It is not an uncommon sight to see a covey of quail drink, bath and rest on the banks of this sanctuary. It seems to be the rendezvous of the plovers, cardinals, red tangers, blue jays, yellow hammers, woodpeckers, Orioles, brown thrashers, weavers, Carolina chuckooes, yellow back wobblers, nightingales, mocking, humming, and cat bird. They are all here by the hundreds. The rabbits frisk about seemingly unafraid of any danger. The common insects are the giant water bug, dragon fly, sphinx moth, grass hopper, admirable butterfly, tiger moth, swallow-tail butterfly, locust and sweet bug.

Now let us go to the rustic well and get a drink of mineral water. I am told this is the well that was used by the United States Soldiers when they built Fort Gibson during the expedition against the Seminole Indians. Now let us watch the sunset sink in the west and the shades of night start to put the gorgeous coloring in this magic-like enchantment. Now let's head back through the man made beauty and see the settings of royal poinciana, camphora, punk, hibiscus, oleander, guava, banana, surinam, cherry, allamando, cherokee rose, hydrangea, azalia, century plants. Among the palms are fine specimens of Canary Islands, leaning California fan, plumy cocoanut, blue cocoanut, cabbage palmetto, sago, pigmy date, European Fan, golden feather. There are eighteen different species of rubber trees, with countless other vines and flowering shrubs I don't know the name of. May God spare us all to see them in their maturity. Now, Folks, I have taken you 'round the building, I have tried in my way to tell you all about this wonderful fairyland and get you to join with me in asking for health and perpetual peace for our officers, who have been so thoughtful for our comfort.

Here's enough *ex* every carpen



Build comfortable new rooms out of wasted attic space

Here are two large rooms built in the attic of Harry Lyons in Belmar, New Jersey, with walls and ceilings of Celotex. The attractive color of Celotex and its delicate fibrous texture make a decorative and inexpensive interior finish.

Now
"DOUBLE-T
CELOTI

This stronger
Celotex with its
sulation value
ideal material
roofs and build
walls and ceili
boards measure
from 7′ to 12′
7-8″ thick.

work to keep busy for months

Celotex national advertisements in every city and town are selling home owners on remodeling their attics—on lining roofs, basements, garages with cane-fibre insulation.

OME owners are getting ready for winter. Now is the time to odel wasted attic space into warm, sant rooms—to line roofs with tex and stop leakeage of furnace —to insulate garages so that cars 't freeze—to protect basements n cold and dampness.

ne Celotex Company is making a entrated drive in all its national rtising and promotional work to lop repair and remodeling work ugh the fall months—to promote sands of these profitable extra for carpenters everywhere.

ou can easily cash in on this ce to make more money with tex. For home owners know that cane-fibre insulation shuts out er cold and summer heat—saves lreds of dollars n fuel bills.

And Celotex is especially effective in repair and remodel work. It ***builds*** as well as insulates—adds structural strength to roofs—makes tight and permanent walls and ceilings.

Celotex is the *only* insulation made from the long, tough fibres of cane. It comes in big, strong boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ thick, or "double-thick" measuring 7-8 of an inch. You'll find it easy to handle—easy to apply.

Go after repair and remodel work this fall. Take full advantage of the nation wide interest in insulation and the general preference for Celotex. Write to us for further information on the opportunities that cane-fibre insulation offers you.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
Mills: New Orleans, La.
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada:
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company, Chicago, Ill.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

Old Hickory will soon have to have one of those sweet young stenographers to answer all letters and to save time and work. I am going to number your answers so I can refer to a number in a previous Carpenter if your question has already been answered.

* * *

To the Brother in Philadelphia.: My answer to you is the same as I gave to my Montreal friend in last month's Carpenter.

* * *

7. To the Brother in Manchester, N. H.: The low altitude is good for your "Heart Trouble."

* * *

8. To the Brother in Hackensack, N. J.: I cannot answer your question, but to date I have not heard of anyone wanting to go back home. I presume I can quit if I do not like it. I think you ought to ask your question of General President Hutcheson, he will know.

* * *

9. To the Brother in New Orleans. I do not want to go into the merits of a pension, but let me say if I had the choice of a pension of ten dollars ($10.00) a week, I would not take it in preference to the comforts of this Home.

* * *

10. To the Brother in Jamestown.: Go or write your Local Union, they will fill out the application and take you to see their doctor; then they will send the application to Indianapolis, and if you are as young as you say you are with thirty-three years of membership, I will be shaking your hand pretty soon.

* * *

11. To my friend in St. Louis.: Go to Linderman or see my friend Bill Williams, if he is at home. They will tell you all about it.

* * *

Hurrah! we are going to get moving pictures every Thursday night now. Pleasant Sunday afternoons are being spent in the auditorium with the Bible Class of the First Baptist Church, the Methodist Men's Class and the Bible Class of the Christian Church. We had a visit from Father John, rector of St. Leo College, a very pleasant and congenial gentleman.

On Sunday before Labor Day, Rev. McDowell conducted services. The auditorium was overflowing with our friends. I understand Pastor McDowell was the minister who said the prayers at the dedication of the building.

* * *

Our birthday cakes are getting bigger all the time and we had an opportunity to wish Brothers Bush and Herman long life and happiness.

* * *

At last we have a Brother who has never been a common carpenter, always in charge of work. Thank God Old Hickory and a few of his friends seem to be all the real working carpenters here.

* * *

The fishermen are still pulling them out. The Boss had seventy-five hundred young bass put in the lake a few days ago which will be some job after a bit.

* * *

Among the letters Old Hickory got last month, was one from W. H. Cole of Local Union 283, who tells me that he has been bed ridden six years. Brother Cole, you are right about what is going on here, we are enjoying it very much and it is the wish of us all that you may be restored to health soon; so here is hoping that your long road will take a turn soon.

* * *

By the time you are reading this, Christmas will be about six weeks away, so just think my Buddies, how your folks would like to be remembered at Christmas by you.

* * *

Our Manager presented us with, a big, morocco bound, Holy Bible. Our loss is the active membership's gain.

If you are disappointed with your lot. put it in the hands of a real estate agent.

* * *

Time is the one thing that can never be retrieved. One may lose and regain a friend; one may lose and regain money; opportunity once spurned may come again; but the hours that are lost in idleness can never be brought back to be used in gainful pursuits.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1929

The Pension Should Be Paid

WE have a law to pay a Pension not to exceed $15.00 per month to those who do not wish to take advantage of the Home, but strange to say we have no funds to meet this liability. The General Officers, General Executive Board and General Convention have done their part in placing this matter clearly and plainly before our entire membership, but when the last referendum vote was taken on an increased per capita tax to pay the Pension it did not carry, and under date of January 8, 1929, General President Hutcheson by circular letter notified all Local Unions that—

"In the recent referendum vote by the membership on proposed amendments to the General Constitution, the fifteen (15c) cents increase in per capita tax for the Home and Pension Fund did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote and therefore does not become effective, and for that reason we will be unable to start paying Pensions in April, 1929; however, the Home is ready to receive occupants, and we are, as per the recommendation of the convention, now ready to receive members eligible to admission."

Since that time applications have been made for the Pension, but we had to tell the applicants that we did not have funds for that purpose. In the meantime many inquiries have been made as to what should or could be done in order to pay the Pension, to which we replied that it was now a matter for our Local Unions to decide.

Local Union No. 58, Chicago Ill., realizing the predicament the Brotherhood was placed in, made a proposition to increase the per capita tax twenty-five (25c) cents per member per month so that our old members could be taken care of through a Pension. That proposition is now before our membership for vote and hope it will carry.

You are aware of the fact that when a man now reaches the age of forty-five his services are no longer required. We always thought, and do so now, that at that age he is just in his prime and is good for at least twenty years more, so we set the age limit to be entitled to the Pension at sixty-five. This was not done on the spur of the moment, nor, without mature consideration. A few years ago, under instructions of the General Executive Board, we asked our Local Unions for a list of their members entitled to go to the Home or receive the Pension, but we are sorry to say that half of them did not give us this information. Some said they were not organized long enough and therefore did not have any members entitled to either the Home or the Pension, but

they forgot that they admitted old-time members on clearance cards who were entitled to either one or the other of these benefits, and we were therefore at a loss how to figure correctly. However, the information sent us was placed before our General Executive Board so as that body might have some data, incomplete though it was, to work on.

We realize that when the Pension System is in effect, all members entitled to it will ask for it and it is therefore necessary that the per capita tax to the General Office be increased twenty-five cents per member per month in order to be able to meet our obligations. We always felt that this sum would be necessary, but it was thought at our last Convention, after all the information on hand had been considered, that the Pension could be paid on a smaller increase in the per capita tax. However, that was defeated by referendum vote and we have since been told on more than one occasion that the reason for its defeat was that it was not considered enough to pay a Pension of $15.00 per month. We want to be in a position to pay the Pension as proposed, and to do this the proposition of Local Union No. 58 of Chicago, Ill. should be carried.

Government Announces New Building Policy

THE Treasury Department recently announced a new policy for the construction of post offices and other buildings under its jurisdiction.

The old system of awarding the mechanical equipment to a separate contractor has been abandoned and in the future the entire structure will be placed in charge of one contractor. Mechanical equipment comprises plumbing, sheet metal work, steam fitting and electrical work.

Secretary William J. Spencer, of the Building Trades Department commented favorably on this announcement as follows:

"The new system will tend to eliminate disputes on these buildings.

"Heretofore non-union contractors for mechanical equipment on a union job employed unorganized, cheap labor that was used to lower living standards. The responsibility for this condition has often been hard to place. Under the new system the workers know who is responsible because the one contractor will be union or non-union.

"The question of unionism or non-unionism was given no consideration."

Building and Loan Associations, An Important Factor In Building, Continue To Grow

A COMPILATION of building and loan associations in the United States with assets exceeding $10,000,000 on December 1, 1928 has recently been made by H. T. Cellarius, secretary of the U. S. League of Building and Loan Associations.

The results make an interesting showing. There are now two associations with assets exceeding $50,000,000; there are four in the $40,000,000 class; six in the $30,000,000 class and 59 having assets between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000.

The announcement that there are 86 building and loan associations with assets of $10,000,000 or more is an indication of healthy growth throughout the movement. There are literally thousands of associations that during the past three or four years have stepped up into the million dollar class and the number of $10,000,000 associations can be expected to increase at an accelerated rate.

Building and loan has become a real business and is one of the main arteries of finance in the building industry.

Make your word the same as written contract.

It saves you the trouble of writing the contract.

By always keeping your word you establish your credit.

When your word is no good your credit isn't any better.

* * *

When you say something let it be educative and constructive.

* * *

Envy is useless waste of mental vitality.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November, and December, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwaded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of October, November and December, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NOTICE

The statistics and other useful information which usually appears in the October issue will appear in the November issue of our Journal. Therefore next month's issue, November, will be our annual reference number.

Travelling Members, Attention

The amount of work in and around Atlantic City, N. J. is being exaggerated advises the Atlantic County District Council. A large number of men are idle insuring a sufficient number to take care of all work that will be available. Give this locality a wide berth.

* * *

The Lower Anthracite District Council, Pa. advises that work in that locality is very slack, and working conditions are far from good. All travelling members are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Work is slack in San Diego, Cal., advises the San Diego District Council. Many men are idle and conditions and

future prospects aren't very bright. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There are more men than jobs in Evansville, Ind., advises Rec. Sec. George F. Bridges, L. U. No. 90. Travelling members are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

No work in Coshocton, Ohio advises Rec. Sec. John McCann, L. U. No. 525. Many men are idle so steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There are entirely too many carpenters in Miami, Fla., advises Rec. Sec. R. G. Holloran, L. U. No. 993, consequently work cannot be provided for all of them. Any more coming into the district will only work a further hardship. All carpenters are urgently requested to steer clear of Miami, Fla. until further notice.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to steer clear of Yonkers, N. Y. Rec. Sec. Samuel Briggs L. U. No. 273 and 2177 advises that scores of men have been idle all summer and future prospects are far from encouraging. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

Quarterly Proceedings Of The General Executive Board 1929

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

April 8. 1929.

Beloit. Wis.. L. U. 926.Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective June 15. 1929. Official sanction granted.

April 17. 1929.

Elkhart. Ind., L. U. 565.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.05 per hour, effective May 14. 1929. Official sanction granted.

April 29. 1929.

Sayre. Pa.. L. U. 145.—Movement for the 44-hour work week. effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Port Angeles. Wash., L. U. 1303.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1. 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 1. 1929.

Stevens Point. Wis.. L. U. 1919.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour. effective July 1. 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 3. 1929.

Northampton, Mass., L. U. 351.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12c per hour and the 40-hour work week, effective July 1. 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later. in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 6, 1929.

Silver Creek. N. Y., L. U. 2414.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 10, 1929.

Bastrop. La.. L. U. 1346.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective August 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 23, 1929.

Framingham. Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour and the 40-hour work week. effective August 1, 1929. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later. in such sums as the funds will warrant. as reports are received at the G. O.

May 28, 1929.

Lorain. Ohio. L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.17½ to $1.25 per hour and the 40-hour work week, effective June 13. 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 31. 1929.

Tri-City D. C., Salamanca. N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour. effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 6. 1929.

Marietta. Ohio, L. U. 356.—Movement for the the 44-hour work week. effective June 23, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Westfield. N. Y., L. U. 2166.—Movement for Saturday half holiday, effective July 6. 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 10, 1929.

Laconia, N. H.. L. U. 1247.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour. effective July 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 21, 1929.

Holdenville, Okla.. L. U. 2272.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective September 1. 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 24, 1929.

Big Springs, Texas. L. U. 1634.—Movement for the 44-hour work week. effective July 15. 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 11, 1929.

Tyler. Texas. L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to $1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 15, 1929.

Oxford, Ohio, L. U. 1842.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.26½ per hour. effective September 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 17, 1929.

Xenia, Ohio, L. U. 2408.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 26, 1929.

New Braunfels, Tex.. L. U. 1701.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per

hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

August 2, 1929.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective August 24, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Otisville, N. Y., L. U. 1041.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

September 10, 1929.

The regular quarterly session was called to order on the above date.

General President Hutcheson reported that First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove on account of his physical condition tendered his resignation to take effect August 31, 1929 and same was accepted by the General Executive Board with regrets.

The General President also reported that in accordance with the provisions of the General Constiution; Second General Vice-President, George H. Lakey became First General Vice-President, also that he had appointed Brother James M. Gauld of Boston, Mass. as Second General Vice-President. The appointment was confirmed by the G. E. B.

The application of Arthur McNeil, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn. for admission to the Home was disapproved for the reason he has held but 25 years membership.

The application of John Monroe Campbell, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va. for admission to the Home was disapproved, having held but 21 years membership.

The application of Patrick Cain, L. U. 64, Louisvlle, Ky. was approved.

Application of Thomas Jefferson Rogers, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa. was approved.

Applications of members for admission to the Home referred by the General President to the Board Members of the various districts for investigation were reported on and the recommendations concurred in.

Enid, Okla., L. U. 763.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Wakefield, R. I., L. U. 810.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.01 per hour, effective September 30, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Smithtown, N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for the 5-day work week, effective September 28, 1929. Official sanction granted.

A full accounting was received from the following Local Union and District Councls for the expenditure of appropriations made for relief of members on strike or locked out.

L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa	$ 774.00
New York, N. Y., District Council	1,015.50
Kansas City, Mo., District Council	117.00

The report of the Delegates to the International Union of Wood Workers Congress was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond of $20,000.00 on General Secretary, Frank Duffy was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Consideration was given the request of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa. to erect a National Memorial in honor of the late P. J. McGuire the founder of our Brotherhood and the Father of Labor Day. The Board has no objections to L. U. 8, soliciting voluntary subsciptions for that purpose.

As it is generally known that some organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do not pay tax on their full membership, and as it is also generally known that the balance of the tax is either cancelled, remitted or paid by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and these organizations are given full voting power at the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the General Secretary is herewith directed and instructed to only pay tax in the same proportion as the organizations hereinbefore referred to.

He is further directed to demand that we be given full voting strength in the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, and all future conventions.

Relative to the affiliation of the United Brotherhood with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. the General Executive Board demands of the Building Trades Department to notify all Local Building Trades Councils at once to unseat all trades not eligible in the Building Trades Department nationally, and to see that all Local Building Trades Councils unseat the representatives of Locals of organizations not eligible to affiliate with the Building Trades Department by January 1, 1930, otherwise our per capita tax to said department shall cease.

September 11, 1929.

The regular quartely audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 12, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Mr. John W. Simcoe and Mr. Westover representatives of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association apeared before the General Executive Board for the purpose of getting the cooperation of our members to further the use of lumber in building construction and asked for the assistance of our members to prevent the enactment of city ordinances prohibiting the use of lumber in buildings.

September 13, 1929.

President Green of the A. F. of L. being in Indianapolis on business paid the General Executive Board a fraternal visit; wished the organization success, complimented the United Brotherhood on its progress and advancement and discussed present conditions in the labor movement.

The proposition of L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., to increase the per capita tax 25c per member, per month for the Home and Pension Fund, beginning January 1, 1930 was ordered submitted to referendum vote of our membership.

Rochester, N. H., L. U. 917.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sancton granted.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes and after investigation of each case he submits them to the General Executive Board for the consideration of that body.

Lincoln. Neb.. L. U. 1055.—Request for an appropriation of $1.000.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

Greensboro. N. C.. L. U. 1460.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for the payment of a Business Agent and organizing purposes. Denied.

Monongahela Valley D. C.. Charleroi Pa.—Request for an appropriation of $800.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

Wyoming Valley. D. C., Wilkes-Barre. Pa.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

Fort Smith. Ark.. L. U. 71.—An appropriation of $500.00 was made to be expended for organizing work under the supervision of the General President.

New York Furniture Workers. District Council.—Movement for the 40-hour work week, effective September 1. 1929. Inasmuch as our laws have not been complied with the G. E. B. disapproved the schedule.

Appeal of L. U. 762. Quincy. Mass. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 762 vs.. A. L. Baker and D. F. McNiel. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of H. Rubin, L. U. 1782 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of H. Rubin vs. L. U. 1782. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Nathan Seaser. L. U. 1782 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Nathan Seaser vs. L. U. 1782. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Abe Pomerantz. L. U. 1782 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Abe Pomerantz vs. L. U. 1782. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of August Danielson from the decision of the G. P. in the case of August Danielson vs. L. U. 246. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of K. J. Larson, et. al.. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of K. J. Larson et. al.. vs. L. U. 131. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

September 16. 1929.

Audits of books and accounts continued.

September 17. 1929.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Globe. Arizona, L. U. 1030.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour work week. effective December 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

The action of the General President in the consolidation of Local Unions. 1086 and 690, Little Rock, Ark. was approved.

Appeal of the Westchester County. N. Y. D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Berg. L. U. 257 New York City and Kolle Arlund. L. U. 787, New York City vs., the Westchester Co. D. C.. cannot be considered by the G. E. B. until the Westchester County D. C., complies wth the orders of the G. P. and return the fine.

Appeal of L. U. 1325, Edmonton. Alta.. Can.. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim of the late Hy. Lord. The decision of the G. T. was reversed and the claim was ordered paid.

A communication received from the District Council of Washington. D. C.. Alexandria, Va. and vicinity relative to the use of Lumber in buildings being built by the Government was referred to the General Secretary for reply.

September 18. 1929.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

DuQuoin, Ill.. L. U. 510.—Movement for the 44-hour work week. effective November 16, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Complaints against A. W. Muir, Member of the General Executive Board from the sixth district by certain members of suspended Local Union No. 1692, Los Angeles, Cal. could not be considered by the Board as the complainants are not now members of a Local Union of the United Brotherhood.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"September17, 1929.

We the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Dominion of Canada Bonds, the United States Bonds. the Certificates of Deposit. Post Office Receipts. and statement of Deposit from the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio. held by General Treasurer. Thomas Neale in the vault of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

20 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds $10,000.00 4¼% Interest.....$	200,000.00
10 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds Reg. $10,000.00 4¼% Interest.....	100,000.00
3 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds $500.00 4¼% Interest.....	1,500.00
100 Dominion of Canada Bonds $1.000.00 4½% Interest.....	100.000.00
Certificates of Deposits.....	500.000.00
	$ 901,500.00
Statement Cleveland Ohio Trust Co. Deposit	200,000.00
Post Office receipt advanced postage	500.00
	$1.102.000.00

Note:—Dominion of Canada Bonds Cost $97.-400.00 with a par value of $100,000.00 at 4½% interest."

(Signed)

T. M. Guerin.
Arthur Martel,
J. W. Williams.
September 19, 1929.

The minutes were read and approved. and there being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned. The next meeting of the G. E. B. to be held December 4, 1929.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report Of The Delegates To The International Union of Wood Workers' Congress

August 19, 1929.

To the General Executive Board.

The Seventh ordinary Congress of the International Union of Wood Workers' was held in Heidelberg, Germany, during the last week of July, 1929.

This being the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the organization it was suitably celebrated at the same time.

Sixty-one Delegates were present, Brother Fritz Tarnow, President of the German Wood Workers was elected chairman of the Congress and Brother Wm. L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was elected vice-chairman of the Congress.

In the report of activities from 1925 to 1928 the Secretary says:

"Organizationally, the I. U. W. has made progress during the period under review in two directions: internally it has strengthened its inner structure, and externally it has extended its sphere of influence.

"The most important success of the period under review is undoubtedly the fact that the I. U. W. has been able to extend its sphere of influence very considerably. On January 1, 1925, it comprised 37 unions in 18 countries, with a membership of 619,750; on January 1, 1929, it comprised 50 organizations in 26 countries, with a membership of 1,025,299, so that the net increase has been 13 unions, 8 countries and 405,549 members (65 per cent).

This increase is not merely a cause for rejoicing in itself. It is of special significance, because our International Union, since the Brussels Congress, has developed from a body comprising European unions only to an International which spans the world, since it has ramifications in four continents and, with but comparatively few exceptions, comprises all the more important wood workers' unions of the world. The International Union of Wood Workers has broken through the narrow boundaries of the old Europe; it has become a real World International of Wood Workers. Comparing it with other trades, it will be seen that according to the latest membership figures it takes the fourth place among the 26 Trade Internationals in respect of membership and the second place in respect of the number of countries it represents."

During the period in question Wood Workers Unions from the following countries joined the International

Yugoslavia,
United States,
South Africa,
Cuba,
Sweden,
Scandinavia,
Great Britain,
Spain,
Austrailia,
Denmark,
Roumania,
New Zealand.

In referring to our Organization the Secretary says:

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America affiliated with the I. U. W. covers both the United States and Canada. It comprises not merely carpenters and joiners, but also all other crafts of the wood working industry, with the exception of the lumber workers.

"The President of the American Federation of Labor, has informed us that the A. F. of L. does not include any union catering for this class of workers. Hence, organizational conditions in the lumber industry are absolutely inadequate. In the Western States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, a number of lumber workers are organized in the "yellow" Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, set up in 1917. Besides this, there is only a very weak group of syndicalists, the I. W. W. group. Of course, neither of these organizations can affiliate."

The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association of Great Britain proposed that the International Union of Wood Workers should open its ranks to all wood workers unions, whether they were affiliated to any other Federation or not, and later amended it by

instructing the Executive Committee to call a World Congress of all wood workers organizations for the purpose of establishing a single class International of Wood Workers. This meant the admission of the Russian (communist) unions, and caused a debate lasting the greater part of two days. Delegates from the different European countries told of the tactics used by the communists to get control of the legitimate Trade Unions for their own ends and purposes or their failure in that to disrupt the Unions and put them out of business altogether. In reply the Executive Committee proposed that:

"The Seventh Congress of the International Union of Wood Workers, held at Heidelberg in July, 1929, decides that, in virtue of the resolution adopted by the Vienna Congress of 1922 and ratified by that of Brussels of 1925 concerning relations with communist organizations, the conclusion of mutual aid or reciprocity agreements with Russian Unions is incompatible with membership in the International Union of Wood Workers."

When the vote was taken the proposition of the Executive Committee was carried overwhelmingly. In fact, only five votes were cast against it and the two organizations that had entered into agreements with the Russian (communist) Unions were given to December 1, 1929, to cancel these agreements or stand suspended from the International Union of Wood Workers.

Another matter of great importance considered by the Congress was "The Prevention of Accidents in the Woodworking Industry.

On this subject the following Resolution was adopted:

"The Seventh International Woodworkers' Congress, meeting at Heidelberg in July, 1929, expresses its welcome of technical progress and of all improvements in the organization of work which lead to the increase of economic efficiency, the facilitation of work and the raising of the general standard of living.

"The mechanization of production which should promote the common good has become a source of terrible danger to the life and limb of the workers. Safety appliances and measures for rendering machinery and workrooms free from danger are often lacking merely in order to save the low cost of them.

"Chief among the suffers are those who have to work the dangerous woodworking machines. The countless mutilations and crushed limbs of the living, and the tombs of the dead cry aloud against the barbarity of working methods which do not guarantee all possible safety and protection for the workers.

"The International Woodworkers' Congress is well aware that no improvement is to be expected unless it is wrested from the employers by the requisite legislative and administrative regulations. It therefore calls upon all States to improve their protective legislation and thus combat more energetically than hitherto the avoidable dangers to life and limb to which machinery exposes the workers.

"The International Woodworkers' Congress demands for all countries the legal prohibition of the traffic in and use of machinery which is not adequately equipped with safety appliances. For the superivsion of the safety of factories it demands thorough-going State factory inspection through inspecting bodies which shall include persons experienced in the trade, who have been drawn from the ranks of the workers. Finally, it demands for all countries the introduction of compulsory insurance to insure that those who have fallen victim to the dangers of their work shall be adequately compensated for their injuries.

"The fight against the danger of accidents must however receive the support of those who are themselves in danger. The International Wood-workers' Congress calls upon the affiliated unions to explain to their members and to all woodworkers the danger of accidents and the methods of preventing them, and to warn them not to neglect the protection of their lives and health. always to use the safety appliances when working their machines, to observe with the utmost exactitude the measures to be taken for the prevention of accidents, and to support the action of the trade unions and the authorities for the prevention of accidents.

Financial Statement For The Year 1925

Receipts	Fl.	9,409,04
Expenditure	"	8,834,92
Balance in favor	Fl.	574,12

For The Year 1926

Receipts	Fl.	15,212,11
Expenditure	"	18,503,08
Deficit	Fl.	3,290,97

For The Year 1927

Receipts	Fl.	14,821,08
Expenditure	"	14,404,88
Balance in Favor	Fl.	416,20

For The Year 1928

Recepits	Fl.	15,017,77
Expenditure	"	12,109,57
Balance in Favor	Fl.	2,908,20

Brother Fritz Tarnow President of the German Woodworkers was elected Secretary and Berlin was designated as the headquarters.

Brother Hutcheson was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The city in which the next Congress will be held was left to the Executive Committee, so also was the date.

Respectfully submitted

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Delegates.

Watch Out For This Man

R. M. Brown, alias R. M. Bailey, alias H. A. Allen posing as assistant superintendent for Hughes and Foulkard or Casey Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is working this section of the country, swindling building mechanics with a promise of good jobs and then getting checks cashed in sums ranging from $180.00 to $225.00.

His latest operation was in Toledo. O., where he swindled one of our members out of $225.00.

He is about five feet eleven inches tall, weighs between 180 and 200 pounds, smooth shaven, dark brown hair slightly curly and parted low on the left side, has brown eyes, and a heavy coat of tan, arms very hairy, just a typical construction man in general appearance.

We are passing you this information as a precaution and as a warning to our members.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. Barrett, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1138. Toledo, O.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of James Alphonsus Hughes, a carpenter, who left Boston, Mass. in 1911 or 1912 and has not been heard from since. His mother's name was Cairns and he may be using that name. Any information regarding this man, whether he be dead or alive will be appreciated as the information is required to settle an estate. Kindly address all replies to Mrs. Sarah A. Hughes, 8 Elwood St., Everett, Mass.

Seminole, Okla. Local Holds Successful Labor Day Celebration

In celebrating Labor Day, Local Union No. 929, Seminole, Okla. staged a parade, in which approximately 150 marchers participated. The line of march made a complete circuit of the business and resident sections of the city.

Following the parade, the members, as well as visitors from the surrounding towns of Shawnee, Wewoka, Holdenville, Maud and Ada, gathered in the boxing areana where they were addressed by Mayor J. N. Harbor of Seminole; Secretary Roy Griffin of the Chamber of Commerce and President L. C. Watson of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters. The remarks of the speakers were timely and were well received.

After the speaking, the body adjourned to Wewoka Lake for a picnic lunch which was greatly relished. The entertainment consisted of swimming, boat races and skating.

The outing was a huge success, and the committee in charge of the arrange-

ments deserves credit for the able manner in which the details of the Labor Day celebration was handled.

Memory of P. J. McGuire Honored On Labor Day

The memory of the father of Labor Day and founder of our Brotherhood, Peter J. McGuire was honored on Labor Day when memorial services were held at his grave in Arlington Cemetery, near Merchantville, N. J.

Secretary Hugh V. Reilly of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor was the principle speaker. Addresses were also made by General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen; William Patton of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; James Fealey of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters and Secretary Frank Burch of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union. Secretary-Treasurer Vernon Fletcher of the Philadelphia District Council presided.

Among the prominent members of the Labor movement who were in attendance were included General Representative Thomas Hickey and President Daniel J. McLaughlin of the Philadelphia District Council.

Many large, beautiful floral wreaths, bearing reverential inscriptions were placed on the grave.

Three daughters of Brother McGuire participated in the exercises. They are Miss Lillian McGuire, Miss Myrtle McGuire and Mrs. Catherine Caya.

Miami, Ariz. Local Enjoys Annual Festival

On Aug. 23rd, Local Union No. 1538, Miami, Ariz. held its annual watermelon festival which was attended by the members, their families and invited guests, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Dancing was indulged in, the music being furnished by L. D. Crandall, one of the selected contestants for the Ford troupe of old time fiddlers who will shortly tour the United States.

The outstanding feature of this enjoyable event was a decisive movement toward the organization of a Ladies' Auxiliary Union.

Education

Education becomes more and more big business. In one day's newspapers we find:

Yale is going to spend $4,000,000 on new Buildings;

Princeton gets a gift of half a million for a finance school;

John Hopkins is given $3,000,000.

America is requiring more and more education for several reasons. Growing buying power turns to education among the first things—it seeks to buy education for the young. And a social order that grows more and more complex offers fewer opportunities to the uneducated.

Parents seek, for one thing, to buy an education that it, in turn, may buy for the coming generation an immunity from manual labor and a "place in the sun." Sometimes it works; sometimes it doesn't work.

But the educational plant of the nation must grow and grow to take care of the growing demands upon it.

The Fellow We'd Like to Meet

Nobody would call him handsome—
And nobody would call him wise—
A scholar would laugh at his grammar,
His learning would win no prize!
He never makes epigrams clever—
But still you will hear folks say:
"He's the kind of fellow we'd like to meet
On a dull, cold. rainy day!"

His eyes—they are blue, and twinkle,
His laugh has a lilt of cheer,
And his wrinkled face has a homely grace
Where the kindly lines appear;
He's never done deeds majestic
To ring through the world away;
But he's just the fellow we'd like to meet
On a dull, cold, rainy day.

The clouds may be full of shadows,
But he—he will find the sun!
And life may be swept with sorrow,
And hearts may be drab and dun;
But his friendly grip will warm you,
And blest with his chumship gay,
You will find the blue where the gold shines through,
On the coldest, rainiest day!

—Exchange.

DEATH ROLL

LEWIS HENRY JOHNSON—L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Getting and Giving

Man struggles bravely year by year, his bundle to increase, and misses much of the fun and cheer, and sacrifices peace. For him there is no holiday and no surcease of care, until he's put a roll away that well might choke a bear. Throughout the day he plans and schemes to gain another scad, and business haunts his midnight dreams—which sort of thing is bad. His women beg him to desist pursuing the doubloon, for they're inclined to wot and wist he'll kill himself full soon. The learned physician shakes his head and bids him take a rest, or he will shortly be so dead he'll need no treasure chest. And still he goes his busy way on trail of groat and crown, until at last, when old and gray, he lays his weapons down. Then he has time to look around upon our human ways, and many evil things are found by his discerning gaze. Then he has time to realize that he must shortly go; the rich man, like the poor man, dies, as all deep thinkers know. And it occurs to him betimes that he may help the race by drawing forth his hoarded dimes from their abiding place. And so he gives a million bones some microbe to suppress, that fills this world with grief and groans, and woe and weariness. He finds that people have the itch, or some severe disease, that makes them paw and buck and pitch, and rub against the trees. And so he gives a million scads to isolate the germ that tortures all these itching lads and makes them writhe and squirm. The more he gives the he'll find what money can achieve; and when he leaves this world behind, we all lament and grieve.

—Walt Mason.

The Hammer

The hammer is the universal emblem of mechanics—those skilled in uniting and binding together of materials. With the hammer are alike forged the sword of contention and the plowshare of peaceful agriculture. Its workmanship ornaments the trappings of war, and nails the olive-branch of peace above the gate. In ancient warfare it stood pre-eminent, apart from the instruments it wrought and formed. The old battering ram of the Greeks was nothing but the rude conception of a huge hammer. In heathen mythology it was always the symbol of might and strength. It was the sole weapon of the dreaded God of thunder, Thor, the mighty rival of Odin. His hammer was fashioned by cunning dwarfs, and possessed the wonderful property of returning to his hand after being hurled.

In the hammer lies the wealth of a nation. By it are forged the ponderous engines that almost shake the world, and the tiny needle which unites alike the costly silks and satins of a queen, and the rough homespun of a laborer.

The hammer, too, is no partisan. It is an instrument of the savage and the civilized. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry and labor. Its handle is extended, inviting all to grasp, and with its unyielding head, by the help of the strong arm, forges happiness and prosperity. It is, in fact, a domestic deity presiding over the aspiration of wealth and ambition. Not a stick is pointed, not a house is built, not a ship floats or a carriage rolls, or a wheel spins or an engine thunders; not a press speaks or a bugle peels, a spade delves or a banner floats—without having endured the blows of the hammer. So it instructs and teaches us that great ends and large results can only be accomplished by good, hard, vigorous blows. That if we would attain usefulness, and reach the full perefection of what we are capable of becoming, we must not shrink back from the hardships, buffetings, and hard knocks of life, but early learn to cultivate the power of patient endurance.

Homes For The Aged

According to a report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics—Homes for the aged, maintained by fraternal orders and other charitable agencies, now shelter nearly 69,000 persons in the United States at an annual cost of $26,000,000.

A survey covering 1,037 institutions showed that their total capacity was 80,000 inmates. The most attractive sites were in the country, or in suburbs of cities, where conditions were healthful.

Genuine philanthropy today means the payment of such wages as will render philanthropy unnecessary.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From A Resident of Our Home

The following communication was received by Secretary Castelli of Local Union No. 385, New York, N. Y., and forwarded to us for publication in our Journal.

* * *

Dear Sir and Brother:

I arrived here at the Home all O. K. and find everything very nice. I am well and feeling fine. We have good meals and nice clean rooms and beds, it is certainly a nice Home—we have every comfort an old man would want. I hope that all the old men in the Local who are entitled to come here will do so and begin a new life. There are quite a number here from all parts of the country and they are all fine men.

I am well contented and have made lots of good friends.

I send my kind regards to all the Brothers and hope they will write me. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Fred Wohlfort.

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.

The Pension Is But Justice

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If the old fellows had not stood on the firing line in the years past there would be no Union now, and there would be no 8, 10 or 12 dollars scales for any of the boys, old, young or middle aged. Let's remember that when we consider the matter of the Pension.

The young fellows are stepping into conditions established and wages gained by the battles of the old fellows in years past. Make no mistake about that.

If a man now sixty-five years old had saved a portion of his wages all through his best years, the sum would not now be sufficient to secure his old age, because a man of that age has worked many years for three or four dollars a day. Let the young fellows working for wages of $8 to $12 per day keep that in mind.

How much is the average carpenter, young or old, able to save out of the present high wages? And remember that employment is about as steady now as it has been in the past with the exception of boom times.

A Pension for any carpenter of the required age and other eligibility is a matter of simple justice, nothing more. The price of one show a month, one package of cigarettes, a couple of ice-cream sodas, from each member, will provide the funds. To withhold the necessary funds is a cheap trick.

I am not personally interested, as it will be quite a few years before I am eligible anyway, but I am perfectly willing to pay any assessment required for this purpose. The money I pay to the union is by long ways the best investment I make. I wish I could get half the returns from my other expenditures.

W. B. Daly,

L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Labor Displacement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Regarding the article on machinery in modern industry by President Green of American Federation of Labor, may I ask what is being done by Organized Labor to replace the displaced in the various trades?

Being a carpenter, I am naturally interested in the men of my own craft who are thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery into the trade. By this I mean, the constantly increasing number of machines that are being used for the performance of present work, that was once done by the trained mechanic. To wit: Mortising machines for locking doors; where

one man, can do in one day, more work than five men used to do. The power hand saw, used for all kinds of rough cutting on the job; where one man can do more cutting of wood in one day than ten men ordinarily would do. The use of electric hand machines that will enable one man to drill and bore more holes in wood in one day, than ten men used to do. The power floor surfacing machine that surfaces more floor in a day with one or two men than a dozen would ordinarily do with the old hand scraping method.

Of course we all admit that we are living in a machine age, where the evolution of the trade is one of the inevitable consequences of science and modern life. Also we admit, it lessens the manual labor of the mechanic to have machines do the laborious work that was once done by hand power. Also, we agree, that the employer has a legitimate right to employ labor saving machines to speed up production. So do we admit it makes for more leisure for the workers. But, after conceding all these beneficial results from the induction of machinery into the trade, are we not confronted with the perplexing problem of employment for the vast number of mechanics who are consequently thrown out of work?

Here, again I ask the question: What is Organized Labor doing for this vast army of unemployed? Will the mere writing of lengthy and philosophical articles in a labor magazine solve the problem? Are the men to be left to their own resources in this vast ocean of modern complications of industrial chaos? Can men be expected to do the best ultimate thing for the organization, if they are to use individual means to expedite immediate results for their own immediate and individual benefits? Can our officers promulgate a policy of procedure for the army of unemployed to follow?

It is fine for President Green to vaguely suggest Federal aid and control of this measure and problem, but, what has been our experience with governmental solutions of unemployment? I feel we are all in agreement that past experiences lead us to the conclusion, it is better for us to work out our own economic salvation, instead of trying to make a socialistic paternalistic institution out of our government.

It does seem to many of us, that we should be given a fighting chance to make a living at our trade, inasmuch as we have devoted the best years of our life to the development of a working knowledge of the craft. Some of the younger men can successfully compete with modern methods and make a fairly decent living at the trade, but, where does the older men fit? In this displacement. that is taking place, is it not a question of the survival of the fittest where the more active and physically fit are given the preference over the less able? Can the fortunate be censored for their more fortunate lot? Is not the urge and will to live just as strong in the younger man as it is in the older? Yet, how can we, as a group of workers, pledged together for the mutual protection and benefits of all, view with complacency this displacement of the older men?

It is a pathetic tragedy that is being enacted daily in the industrial world. Right in our own craft we see the great army of willing, yet, forced, men, seeking in vain, a chance to earn an honest living at their respective trades. Is such a condition a reasonable reward for honest service? Is it the humane thing to do to cast men on the junk heap when they are no longer able to compete with the machine that is operated by a more vigorous person?

It is useless to philosophize in terms of idealism or abstractions, where pleasing platitudes and meaningless generalities merely express a sort of Utopia, existant, in the imagination only. Neither is it wise to be continuously sounding a pessimistic note in the great industrial movement, for such things only tend to lower the morale of the workers and heighten the confidence of the employer in any plan of exploitation he may be harboring.

The readers of this article may ask: What is your solution? In answer to such a question, let me say, it is difficult, and, not always expedient for the ordinary layman to express too freely opinions on trade matters. I will, however say, that a closer contact between worker, official and employer, would go a long way toward a remedy. Without malicious intent, let me say further, that a gulf between the union worker and the union officer seems to exist and is widening and deepening as the years

go by. There is also a note of depression among the workers as regards the union conditions of the present as compared with the past. Old members of the organization are constantly bemoaning the apparent lack of interest the officers show toward the workers and their conditions. It is generally conceded in this district that a breaking down of conditions is incident to the introduction and usage of the machine. The pace of machine progress is too fast for the official minds in this section.

Whether this is true in all cases or not, is debatable, and to attempt to discuss it in our Journal is akin to treason against the Brotherhood. Nevertheless, facts are facts, and, to discuss them openly in our official Journal is, in my mind, better than discussing them on the curbstone and in secret conspiring places. When they are brought into the open, a fair and impartial discussion of them can be conducted, but the other way is unfair to those criticised. Franknes may be my weakness, but, it also tends towards strengthening the weakness of existing conditions.

If we are to defeat the communist and the anarchist in the Labor Movement, it is by restoring confidence among the members of the respective bona fide American Federation of Labor Unions. No member of the American Labor Movement, deliberately desires affiliation with any foreign radical movement. They abhor it for various reasons. First, it is counter to their patriotic idealism, and, second, it is contrary to their moral convictions, and third, it is a generally conceded opinion that to repose in the radical element, our economic destiny would be the grossest folly. Not only from a financial and economic viewpoint, but from an American and sympathetic standpoint as well. It is one of my proudest boasts that our Brotherhood here in the East, is manned by American citizens. No candidate can aspire to any office unless he is a citizen. This I think is typical of the entire movement. In so being, we have a much greater appeal to the employers and the public in general, in all our relationship with them.

Despite these things, however, there is a deep current of unrest manifesting itself among the unemployed. This condition is forced upon them by virtue of their economic condition. Idealism and fidelity to a cause, does not feed an empty stomach nor stay the demands of an exacting landlord. Members of the Brotherhood are not by wilful choice anxious to follow Will-O'-the-Wisps in pursuit of a living, but, when they meet with utter failure in the existing order, they are forced by circumstances, at times, to lend a willing ear to the source of promise, that offers them relief. It is a well recognized fact that discontented minds are fertile fields for propaganda.

So, when I read President Green's lengthy article on the problem of unemployment and machine displacement, I was somewhat disappointed that he did not submit some definite plan or remedy. He is in a position to devote considerable time to a deliberation and solution of this question, and, naturally, we who help pay him expect constructive, wholesome and practical advice from him.

In the meantime, however, let us not lose heart, nor yield to the siren calls of foreign emancipators, who offer elysian propositions to those who hearken to their mythical tales of international control of the world's industrial problems. Let no man rush to the outstretched arms of foreign intriguers who seek to entice them away from trusted and tried American labor unions that has, thus far, raised the workers from the low level of serfs, to the high level of affluence and opportunity. Let us not forget, that unemployment under our own American Labor Movement, would not be remedied under any foreign labor movement.

Therefore, it behooves us all, lay and official, to restore confidence and morale among our workers. Let us not assume an air of arrogance and superiority, akin to autocracy, alienating the mutuality of the worker and officer, with a weakening resultant to the opposition of foreign influence. Let us not kill the goose that lays the golden egg, lest in doing so, we find our organization weakened and our good jobs threatened by lack of support by the rank and file who are struggling under adverse conditions to keep body and soul together.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

Shallow minds don't dig deep.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

By. H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XIX

In the two previous lessons we treated joints for lengthening beams in heavy timber framing. As we go on with this work, at the proper place, we will have more to say about joints, such as bearing joints, joints for posts and braces and other joints, such as also belong to this class of work. In the meantime we will take up heavy timber framing at its very crudest point. At first we thought of dealing with this subject rather briefly, and only on advanced problems. But a work of this kind would hardly be complete if we did not commence at the beginning; and in order to do that it is necessary for us to take up round timber construction, which properly belongs to heavy timber framing.

One of our earliest experiences in carpentry, was that of watching carpenters build a hay shed. No doubt, many of our readers can remember the old-fashioned hay sheds, which still are in use in rural districts, to a greater or a lesser extent. Moreover, it is not an uncommon thing for carpenters to be called upon to erect such sheds. The hay barn, though, in these days, is gradually taking the place of the hay shed. It was not so many years ago when we helped erect two rather large hay barns. The construction of such barns is much on the order of the construction of hay sheds, the only difference is, the barns have their sides closed, either with corrugated metal or with boards, which necessitates the placing of nailing girts between posts, while the hay sheds are open structures with roofs supported by posts.

The elevation of the posts, plate and braces of one side of a hay shed is shown by Fig. 111. The posts are usually, but not necessarily so, telephone posts. The barces are also made of round timbers, while the plate, as we are showing it, is made of sawed heavy timbers spliced together by means of scarf joints. Although round timbers have been used for plates, in some instances, such plates are less satisfactory than the sawed ones; and perhaps a little more expensive, by reason of the extra work required in spotting for the bearings of rafters, posts and braces. The spotting of the posts for the brace bearings is shown somewhat enlarged to the left of post number 3. How to frame the posts so as to get the tops to line perfectly is shown between A and B. A line stretched from the stake shown at A to the stake shown at B, perfectly level, is the first operation. In the illustration the line represents a point just 14 feet below the top of the plate. Now, assuming the holes are dug and the bottom of the holes tamped, we will transfer the distance between the line and the bottom of the hole, which is 5 feet, 3 inches, to the butt-end of post number 1, while it is still on the trestles. This done, we will measure off 14 feet, less the thickness of the plate, from the 5-foot-3-inches point, and that will give us the point where the top of the post is to be cut off. Post number 2 is framed in the same way, excepting, as will be seen by referring to the illustration, that the first measurement to be laid off, is 5 feet, 10 inches, instead of 5 feet, 3 inches. In the same manner lay off posts number 3 and number 4.

Fig. 112 shows how the layout shown in Fig. 111 has been worked over to meet the requirements of a hay barn. The girt-bearing spots are shown at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. To the left of number 3 is shown an enlarged spot. Four girts that have been placed are shown at a, b, c and d. The ends of the end girts are shown at the right and at the left. The two perpendicular lines at the extreme right represent the end boards nailed to the girts. The dotted line shown at the extreme left indicates the inside of the boards when nailed in place. Fig. 113 is an enlarged drawing of two spots of a corner post. The dotted lines between A and B, represent chalk lines, which should be struck

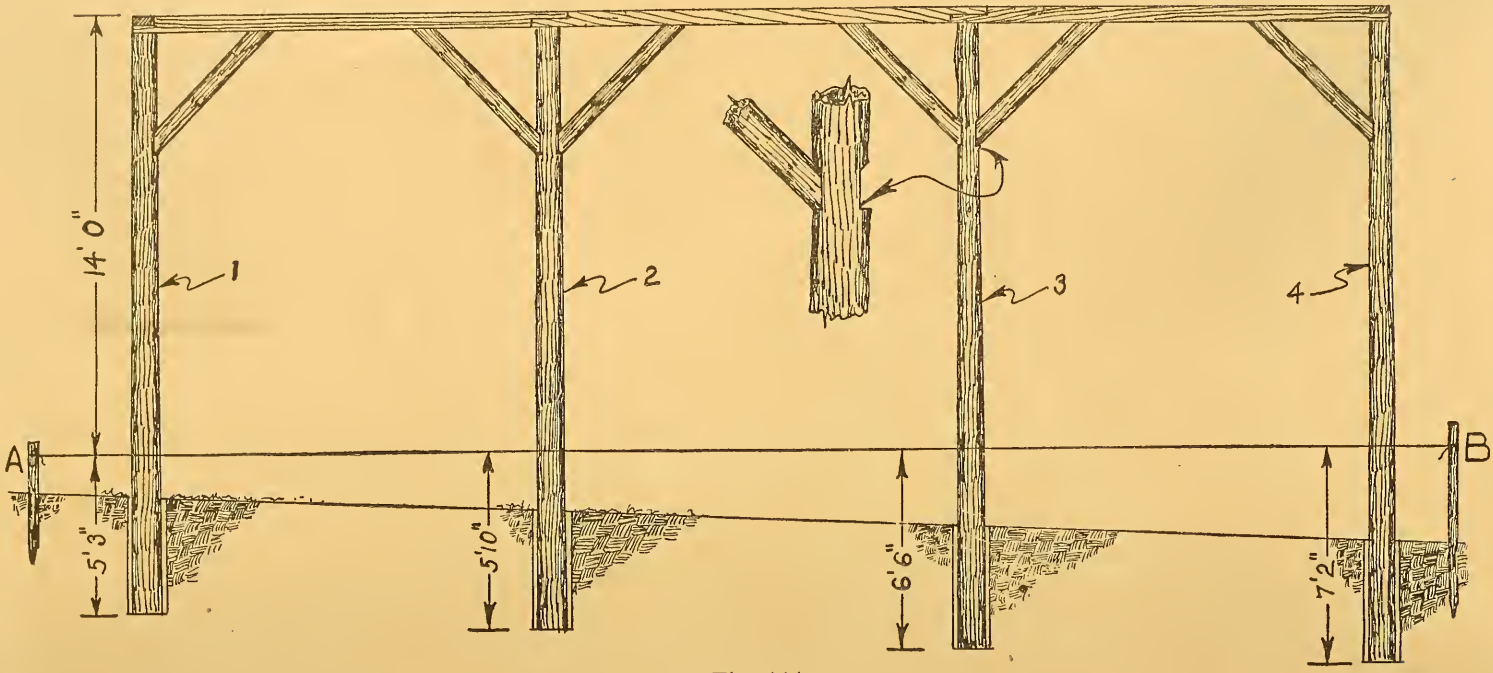


Fig. 111

from one end of the post to the other; and the post should be plumbed by them. The outline of a square shown, indicates how the two spots should be at right angle to each other. Fig. 114, shows, A, a perspective view of a girt; and B, a side view of a girt-bearing, while C shows an end view. These round-timber girts, as the drawings show, have the side onto which the boards are nailed, straightened, either by sawing a slab off, or by hewing a nailing face onto them.

We find, on continuing our glossary under the letter B, that the first word following the word, bench, is:

Bevel. The slant of a cut roof framing. The slant of anything.

Bevel Square. A tool used for marking bevels; and can be adjusted to almost any angle.

Billet. An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood either square or round.

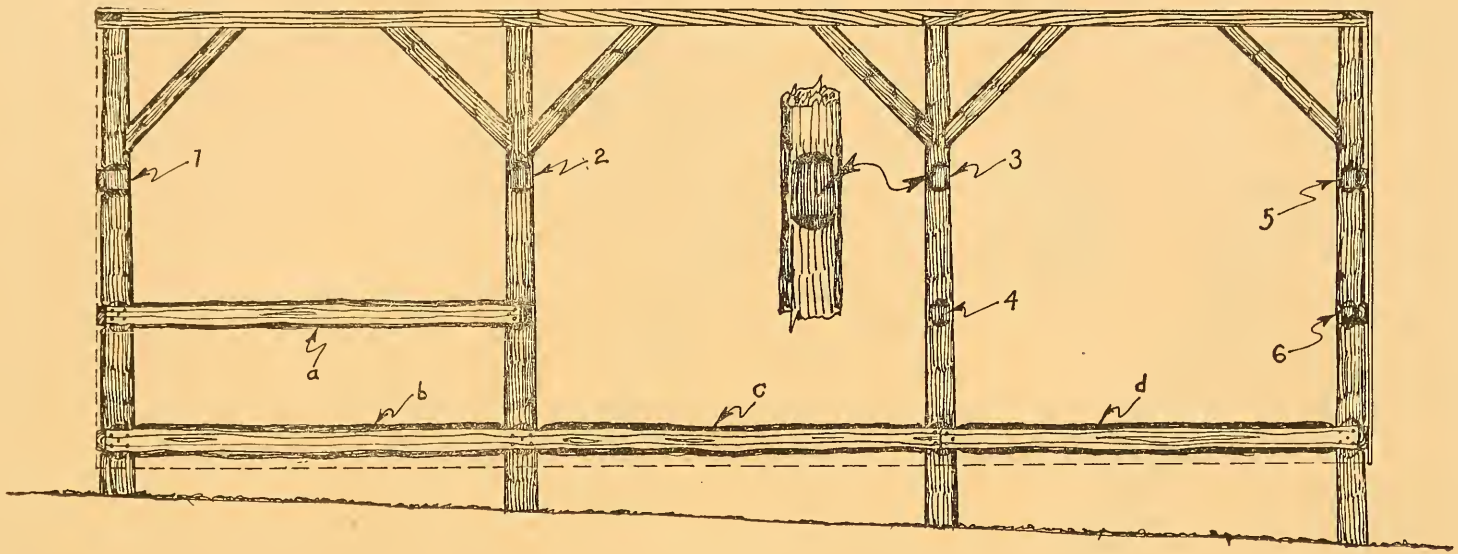


Fig. 112

Bird's Mouth. The plate cut of a rafter having a full-sized lookout. Any cut resembling a bird's mouth.

Blackboard. A black surface used for writing or drawing, etc.

Blade. The body, or the large arm, of a steel square.

Blind. A shutter for a window.

Blind Stop. A member of a window frame forming a stop for the blind. A screen stop.

Blind Nailing. Nailing so the nail heads are concealed. Sometimes called secret nailing.

Block Plane. A small plane used, especially for planing the ends of boards, etc.

Blueprints. Plans reproduced from the original, by the process of blueprinting.

Board. A piece of lumber, sawed rather thin and of considerable length.

Body. The large arm of a steel square; the blade.

Bolt. A strong pin of iron or other metal, used to hold things in place.

Bookcase. A piece of furniture with shelves for books.

Boring. The act of boring a hole with an auger.

Boring Machine. A machine used for boring, especially for mortises in heavy timber framing.

Boxing. Lumber use for boarding the sides of a building, onto which the siding is nailed.

sition that it will stiffen the framework.

An instrument used for turning an auger bit.

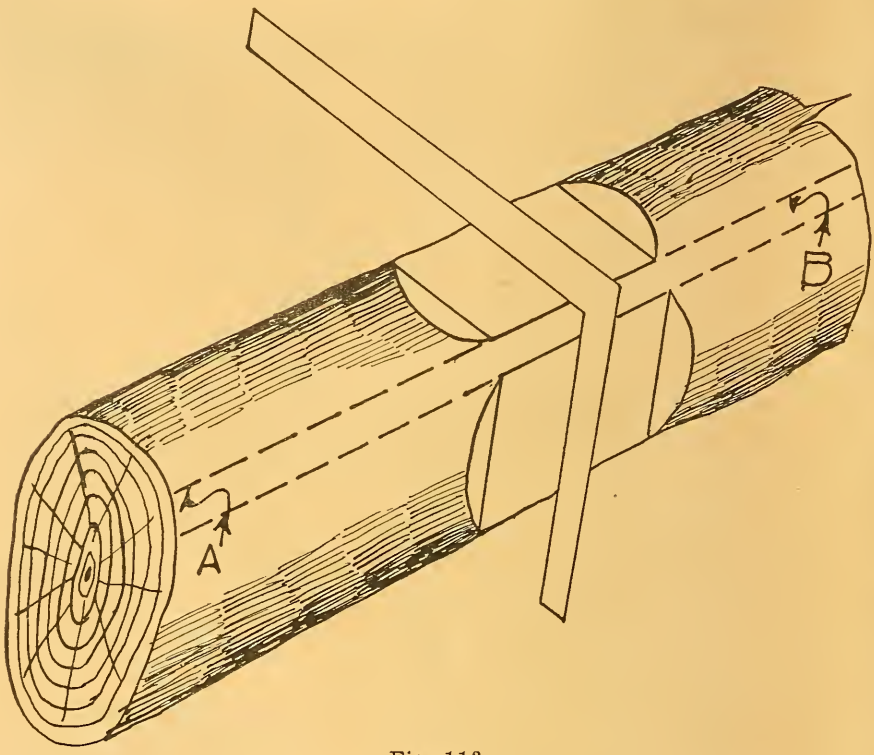


Fig. 113

Box Sill. A built-up sill, made of light timbers, or planks, resembling a box.

Brads. Very small nails.

Bracket. A support for a cornice, somewhat ornamental.

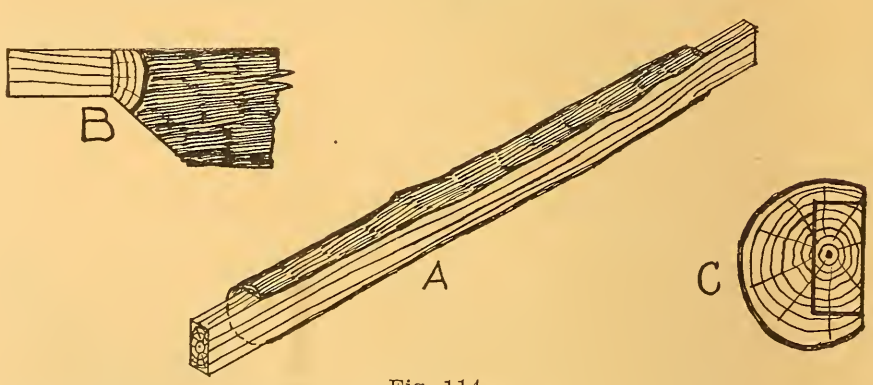


Fig. 114

Box Stringer. A closed stringer of a stairway.

Brace. A piece of material, usually of timber or steel, placed in such a po-

Bridge. The structure supporting a passageway, and the passageway, over a stream or some other impassable place.

Bridging. Small braces placed between floor joists and studding in order to stiffen them.

Broad Axe. A very large axe, used for hewing timbers

Building Paper. Paper used between the siding and boxing of a building—also between the sub-floor and the finishing floor.

Bull-nose. The first step of an open stairway, terminating with a semi-circle.

Bumper. A knob-like device fastened to the base for doors to bump against, to prevent them from injuring the wall.

Burnisher. A tool for sharpening scraper blades by rubbing the cutting edge.

Buttress. A projecting mass of masonry used for resisting the thrust of an arch.

Butts. Hinges for doors, also called butt hinges.

Butt Gauge. A gauge used for marking the depth and width of mortises for butts.

Butt Joint. A square joint of two timbers butting end to end.

Buzz Saw. A circular saw; so called from the buzzing it makes when running at full speed.

Here our Glossary under the letter B, ends.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth.)

CHAPTER II

The mechanical part of roof framing is simple and any rough carpenter can handle the job very successfully once the material is accurately measured off and properly marked for the various cuts.

It is true there still are carpenters who are framing roofs by the "cut and try method" i. e., trying to guess the length of a rafter and the angles at which they should be cut, and if the members do not fit they cut and try again.

It is evident that the tremendous waste of time and material cannot be tolerated these days and the man who is unable to handle the work in the best, easiest and quickest way is liable to find himself constantly looking for a job.

Which then is the best, easiest and quickest way to frame a roof?

Before answering this question we will consider the construction of a roof.

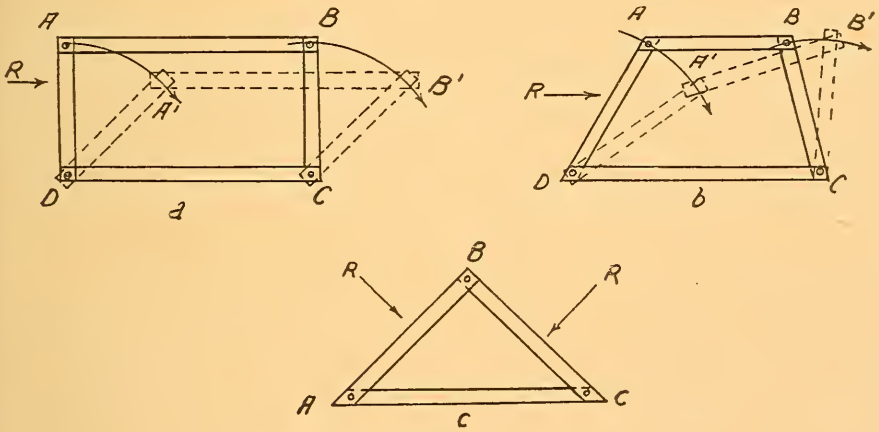


Fig. 3

All framed structures, partly or in whole are composed of triangles. Whether it be a roof frame, a bridge truss or a simple brace it may be regarded as a triangle or a combination of triangles. The reason the shape of a triangle was adopted as a unit is on account of its superior strength. Fig. 4.

To illustrate this we will examine the shapes shown in Fig. 3, two of which have four sides and the third one is a

triangle. These figures may be constructed of wooden slats of any convenient length held together by one nail at each corner.

Now to test the comparative strength of these figures let us apply a force in the direction shown by the arrow and see what happens. By applying the pressure to side "AD" this side will change its position by moving around the pivot point "D," point "A" will assume position "A." While all four sides still remain connected the figure will continue to change its shape as long as the force is being applied. It is collapsing. It is a weak shape and has no value as far as the stability and strength of the structure are concerned.

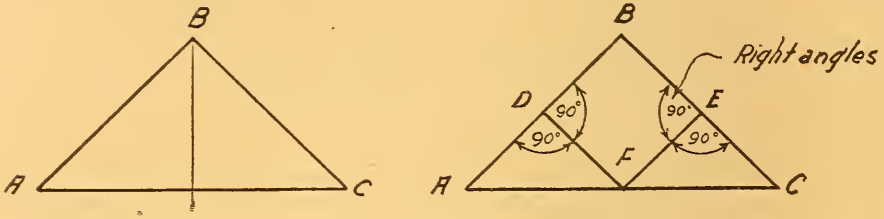


Fig. 4

We will conduct the same experiment with triangle c. The pressure applied to side "AB" or to any other side will not distort the shape of the figure. None of its sides will move about the points at which they are connected. The figure will continue to maintain its shape, provided the material is strong enough to resist the force which is trying to distort it. It is evident therefore that the triangle is the only geometrical figure that can not change its shape without changing the length of one or more of its sides.

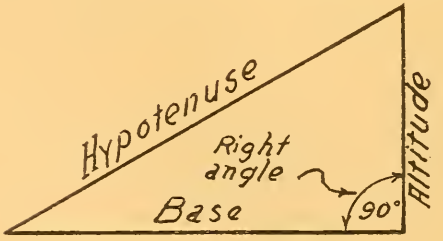


Fig. 5

While speaking of triangle it will be well to review the elementary principles governing the construction of these geometrical figures. No doubt all of our readers are familiar with the subject but it will materially assist you in mastering the subject if a few fundamental features will be reviewed in your mind.

A triangle as the name implies is a figure having three sides. Three sides naturally form three angles. A triangle having one right angle is called a right triangle.

Of the two sides forming the right angle the horizontal is called the base and the vertival the altitude of the triangle. The side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse. Fig. 5.

A roof frame may be regarded as a combination of triangles. Thus in the roof truss shown at the left in Fig. 4 while the roof consists only of two rafters "AB" and "BC" and plate "AC" the triangle "ABC" may and may not be a right triangle. But by introducing a center line through joint "B" the roof frame may be divided in two right angled triangles. The roof frame at the right having two additional members besides the rafters is composed of a series of right angled triangles.

The whole subject of roof framing is based on the principle of right triangles as will be explained in the subsequent lessons.

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 9

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To list the runs of the rafters from the lay-out, Unit number 1, drawing, and the length by using data tables.

(Note) After the fundamental principles of framing a roof are understood,

it is unnecessary to step off the steel square to determine the lengths. For standard pitchs, the lengths can be taken from data tables and the square and fence used only for marking plumb and level cuts.

II—Runs And Lengths Of Rafters Used In Framing An Unequal Pitch Roof

II—Trade Terms:

Review previous units.

III—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required.

1—Review previous units.

2—¾" No. 18 brads.

Number of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	2 pair	1′ 3″	1′ 9¼″	Jack Rafters
2	2 pair	2′ 6″	3′ 6⅜″	Jack Rafters
3	2 pair	3′ 9″	5′ 3⅝″	Jack Rafters
4	2 pair	5′ 0″	7′ 0⅞″	Jack Rafters
5	2 pair	6′ 3″	9′10⅛″	Jack Rafters
6	2 pair	7′ 6″	10′ 7¼″	Jack Rafters
7	2 pair	8′ 9″	12′ 4½″	Jack Rafters
8	2 pair	10′ 0″	14′ 1¾″	Jack Rafters
9	4	10′ 0″	14′ 1¾″	Common Rafters
10	2 pair	3′ 2″	3′ 8⅞″	Jack Rafters
11	2 pair	6′ 4″	7′ 5⅝″	Jack Rafters
12	2 pair	9′ 6″	11′ 2⅜″	Jack Rafters
13	2 pair	12′ 8″	14′11¼″	Jack Rafters
14	2	16′ 0″	18′10⅜″	Jack Rafters
A	2 pair	18′11″	21′ 5″	Hip Rafters
B	1	6′ 0″	6′ 0″	Ridge

III—References:

1—Full Length Roof Framer.—Reichers.

(Note) Rafters on short common side (½ pitch) will be found on page 66. Rafters on short common side (pitch 7½" to the foot) will be found on page 48.

These runs and lengths are all given on the center lines without any deductions. Make proper deductions where the various members of the roof intersect each other. For convenience the measurements are listed as in practice full size. If the model is framed to the same scale as the lay-out, read the above measurements as inches.

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 10.

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To assemble the various rafters in their respective places and securely fasten them.

(Note) The facia line and plancher level of all rafters should line up on all four sides, the top edge of all rafters should be in line and the rafters should fit only over the center line on which the various runs were measured.

1" No. 16 brads.

1½" No. 14 brads.

IV—Operations:

1—Mark off on the plate, unit number 2, the exact position of each rafter.

2—Mark the location of hip rafters A. The distance (7) drawing, will give the point where the outside edge of the hip crosses the plate.

3—Set up the main rafters first, hips A and ridge B. Securely fasten the hips to the plate and ridge.

4—Set up common rafters number 9.

5—Set up common rafters number 14.

6—Set up jack rafters number 10, 11, 12 and 13.

7—Set up jack rafters number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

V—Safety:

1—Mindful of fellow workmen and the public in the prevention of falling materials and tools.

2—Take enough time to build safe ladders and scaffolding.

3—Have the upper end of ladders fastened.

4—Horses should be the same height and have a good solid floor to rest upon.

5—Horse play or scuffing should never be permitted on or about a building.

6—Use of ropes for hoisting—good ropes, hitches, knots, splices, etc.

7—Use of signals.

8—First aid treatment of fractures, etc.

VI—Questions:

1—What is meant by accidental loading?

2—What is meant by a roof carrying its own weight?

3—What is meant by stepping?

4—How should the main supporting rafters of a roof be designed so as to to give the most even distribution of the weights and strains likely to come upon it?

5—What is the formula for determining the rise in inches per foot run?

6—What size stock is generally used for common rafters.

7—What size stock is generally used for hip rafters?

8—What size stock is generally used for ridges?

VII—Key To The Questions:

1—Chapter IV, page 60.

2—Chapter IV, page 60.

3—Page 26, paragraph 3.

4—Page 60, paragraph 2.

5—Page 138.

6—They vary according to the size of the building from 2" x 4" studs to 2" x 10" timbers. For ordinary dwelling 2" x 6" to 2" x 8" rafters are used.

7—The main rafters are generally thicker than the common rafters and the width should be about the length of the plumb cut on the common rafters.

8—1" x 6".

VIII—References:

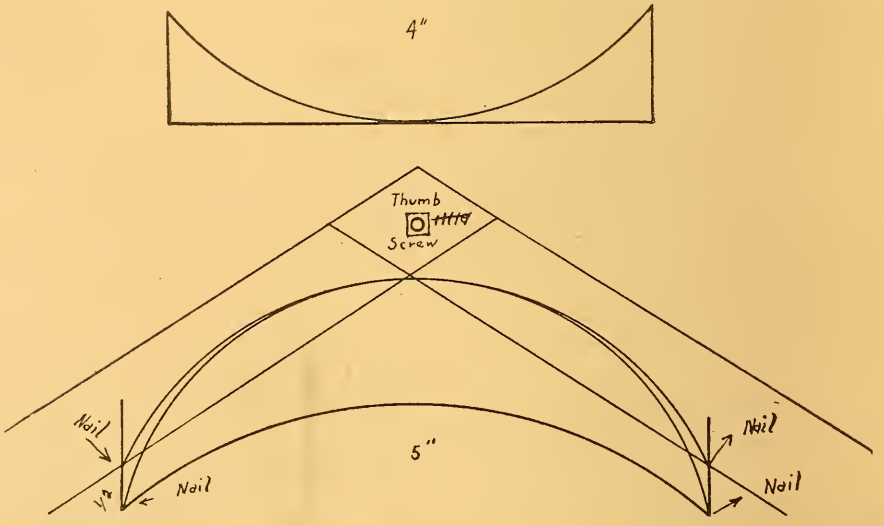
1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing—R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Note) The above page numbers refer to this reference.

The End.

How To Draw A Segment

The accompanying illustration shows a simple method of obtaining a segment or chord any width and height desired by making a compass as shown.



We are not all mathematicians and consequently do not understand algebra and geometry.

It is not necessary to know figures to form this segment. Just try it and see.

John H. Wassum,
L. U. No. 101. Slatington, Pa.

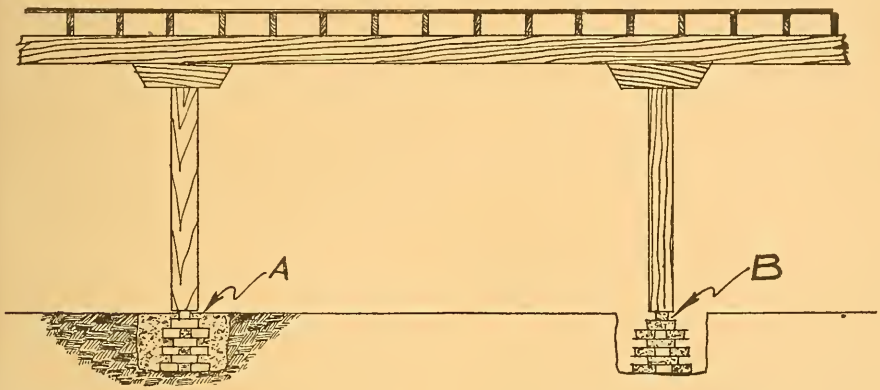
Without Delay

(By H. H. Siegele)

A short time ago we were called upon to take the spring out of floor joists by means of placing a girder under them half-way between bearings, similar to what we are showing by the drawing. The basement was damp, and had no cement floor in it. The job was simple, but because the footings had not been poured, it looked as if we would be delayed on account of having to wait until the concrete for the footings could be poured and have time to set. Such a delay would have meant difficulties in more ways than one, so we solved the problem by placing bricks into the excavations for the footings, in the manner shown at B. When this was done we poured the concrete around the bricks, giving us the results shown at A. Then we proceeded to frame the girder, the blocks over the posts, and the posts. After the joists had been raised to a line by means of jack-screws, we placed the girder and the posts in the manner shown by the illustration.

By manipulating this little job in this way, we not only saved time and avoided difficulties, but we were able to clear the place entirely; taking away the material and tools necessary to do the job, immediately after the work was done. When the owner came to inspect the work, he made it a point to see us, paying us compliments along with the check he gave us for the work.

There is no better advertisement, even for a carpenter than satisfied customers; besides, the pay-check never gives such satisfaction as it does when it is accompanied with compliments.



Just A Toe-Hold

If you're slipping all the time,
On a roof that's hard to climb;
Get a toe-hold.
With a toe-hold you can stand
Anywhere with tools in hand,
As a leader in the land,—
With a toe-hold.
Should some, then, upon you frown;
Try to run you out of town,
Keep the toe-hold.
There is none so great or small,
That can ever make you fall,
If you stick to, all in all,
Just a toe-hold.
If you have a one-track mind;
Lagging, oh, so far behind—
Get a toe-hold.
If the way seems tough and hard,
Listen to this Union bard;
Get, and keep, a paid-up CARD,—
That's the toe-hold!

These verses we selected from a poem that was written a number of years ago.

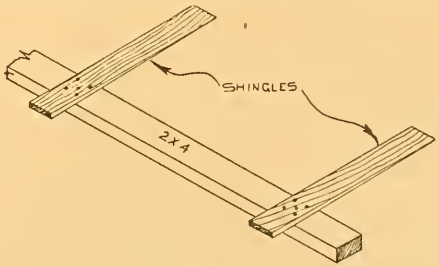


Fig. 1

While "a toe-hold," so far as the poem is concerned, is used figuratively; never-

theless, the moral it carries with it is based on the toe-hold that is used by carpenters and roofers for the purpose of keeping them from slipping.

Fig. 1 shows two shingles nailed to a 2x4, with the points pointing upward. This shows the position of the toe-hold

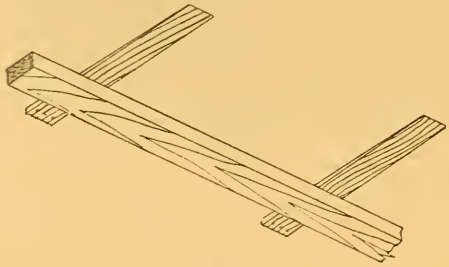


Fig. 2

when the tie-shingles are fastened onto the 2x4. For convenience, we have placed the tie-shingles closer together than they usually are in actual practice. In order to bring the toe-hold into position, it is turned over so the points of the shingles point downward, as shown by Fig. 2. An end-view of the lay-out, is shown by Fig. 3. This view gives the relative position of the toe-hold to the shingles that are already fastened on.

This toe-hold is not new—no doubts, most of my readers have used it before. It cannot be said that this is the best toe-hold, but it is probably the most

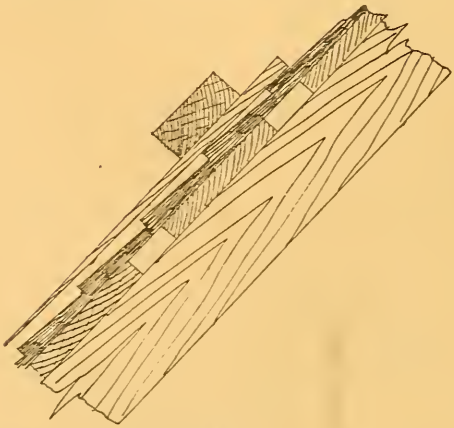


Fig. 3

frequently used. The principal objection to it is that on fastening it, the nails puncture the roof, thus causing slight leaks at every fastening. This leakage, though, can be prevented, if on removing the toe-hold, the shingle directly under the one to which the tie-shingle was nailed, is driven up about a quarter of an inch or more.

Something might be said relative to nailing the tie-shingles, either to the 2x4 or to the roof. Many roofs are rather flat; almost flat enough to work over them without toe-holds. For such roofs the toe-holds do not need as much nailing as those used on rather steep roofs. There is no need in driving a useless amount of nails into the tie-shingles—enough is enough. On the other hand, the nailing should always be done so as to allow for a dependable margin of safety.

Regarding Brother Gregory's Saw Filing Method

In regard to Brother Gergory's saw filing methods published in the August issue of our Journal, I wish to say that acording to his explanation he files his saws backwards.

Are there any mechanics who sharpen their tools with the cut? I say: No. Why even the barber, when honing his razor, goes against the cut but when he strops his razor, he goes with the cut.

Brother Gregory also shows how to get a sharp edge on a thin piece of steel. I would file same against the edge to prevent a wire edge.

H. Riechman,
L. U. No. 264. Milwaukee, Wis.

New Trade Marked Hack Saw Blade

A new hack saw blade of high quality and distinctive appearance has just been put on the market by the Simonds Saw and Steel Co. of Fitchburg, Mass. The new blade with registered trade mark colored red end and bearing the name—"Red Streak" promises to raise the standard of hack saw quality.

The Carpenter has been informed that the development of the new blade has been under the direction of the company's engineers at its plant in Fitchburg for over a year. Research starting at the foundation—the steel—has been made and a highly wear resisting metal has been developed at Simonds own steel mill in Lockport, N. Y. Experiments conducted over a long

period have established a tooth shape which has been adopted because of its ability to stand up under severe metal cutting conditions, eliminating the difficulty of the teeth shelling when cutting hard metal. There is no change in the general shape of the blade, but a special method of heat-treating brings out more completely the steel quality, edge-holding teeth, and ability to withstand to a greater degree the shock resulting from difficult metal cutting.

The Red Streak blades are made for hand and power machine use, and are distinctively marked with a red end, a feature which identifies the Simonds blade, and makes it possible to select one at a glance. These blades are attractively packed in easily recognized boxes.

Advancing in the same way as the hard and all-hard machine power blades is the Simonds Red Streak high speed steel saw, distinctively marked with a red back edge, an especially desirable hack saw blade for production metal cutting.

Give Me Florida

Give me Florida's breezes,
Give me Florida's sun—
Give me her sky where the moon rides high
When the toil of the day is done!
Give me her clouds at sunset,
Shot with crimson and gray!
Glories sent when the hours are spent
And dusk holds tryst with day!
Give me Florida's storm-clouds,
Piled 'gainst a darkening sky!
Give me the crash and the lightning's flash,
And the wind-god rushing by!
Give me Florida's darkness
When birds and blossoms nod!
Give me the flush of her dawn's first blush,
When the soul can talk with God!
Give me Florida's music—
Delicate, clear and fine!
The cardinal's tune and the eerie croon
Of the wind in the moss-hung pine!
Give me Florida's courage—
She doesn't know how to quit!
Give me the pace that wins the race—
Give me Florida's grit!

—Jean Fraser MacDonald.

When you say you are going to do something say it in the tone you are going to do it and do it in the same tone.

* * *

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HOW TO LAY THE NEW JOHNS-MANVILLE DUTCH LAP METHOD SHINGLES

THIS article completes a detailed explanation of the laying of the new J-M No. 40 Dutch Lap Rigid Asbestos Shingle for roofing and siding jobs. In appearance, a roof of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles looks like one laid with American Method Shingles, yet its cost is practically as low as the Hexagonal Method. With the J-M Dutch Lap Shingle the effect of the American Method is gained with a lesser number of shingles. In fact the number of shingles required to lay a roof by the J-M Dutch Lap Method is practically the same number as is used with the Hexagonal Method.

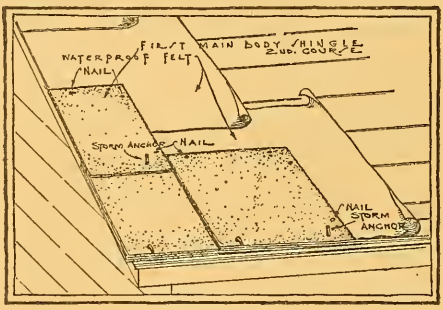

Figure 5

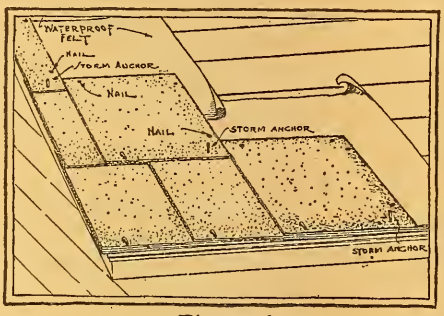

Figure 6

The application of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles is easy, quick and inexpensive —as simple and as easy as Hexagonals. Every carpenter should be familiar with the application of this new type shingle as it will mean additional business and more profits.

* * * * *

In the last issue we described the pieces involved in the application of this type shingle, the method of applying the eaves starters; and the application of the first course of shingles.

The second course shall be started with a shingle which has been cut to two-thirds its original width and with a new hole punched adjoining the head. See Figure 5. Insert a storm anchor and fasten, then proceed in the same manner as described for the first course.

This and succeeding shingles shall be applied to overlap the shingles of the preceding course, three inches.

The third course shall be started with a one-third shingle, see Figure 6, overlaid with a full width shingle, the fourth course with a two-thirds width shingle and so on, alternating. The last shingles applied in each course shall be cut as may be necessary to overhang one inch.

At ridges, hips and corners, the shingles shall be cut to abutt the furring strips previously applied. The shingles shall be neatly cut to fit all adjoining vertical surfaces, openings, etc.

Flashings shall be installed in a manner similar to that employed with other types of shingles.

Ridges and hips shall be finished with Ridge and Hip Shingles or Ridge Roll in the same manner as with other types of Asbestos Shingles.

The Dutch Lap Method Shingle. An adaptation of the economy of the Hexagonal Shingles to give the roof lines of the American Method Shingles.

Siding—Dutch Lap Method

When Dutch Lap Shingles are used for siding, the same general details used for roofing are to be followed. On new jobs cover the sheathing with Johns-Manville Asbestos Felt—15 pounds or heavier—nailing it down through strips of lath where necessary. For residing, shingles are laid directly over the old siding.

The shingles are laid either from right to left or left to right depending on the shadow lines and the appearance desired.

Figure 7 shows the construction details at the water table and the use of corner strip for inside and outside corners.

The pleasing appearance of these shingles can be seen in the photographic reproduction of part of the roof shown on the opposite page. You can see by this picture how well Johns-Manville Dutch Lap Shingles compares in appearance with the American Method. Home owners who do not like the Hexagonal type of shingle, and who cannot afford the American Method Shingle will welcome this new type of shingle. Speculative builders as well, will like the J-M Dutch Lap because it provides a roof of good appearance and quality, at a low cost. Every carpenter should familiarize himself with the application of this new and entirely different shingle. It will mean more work and more profit for every carpenter.

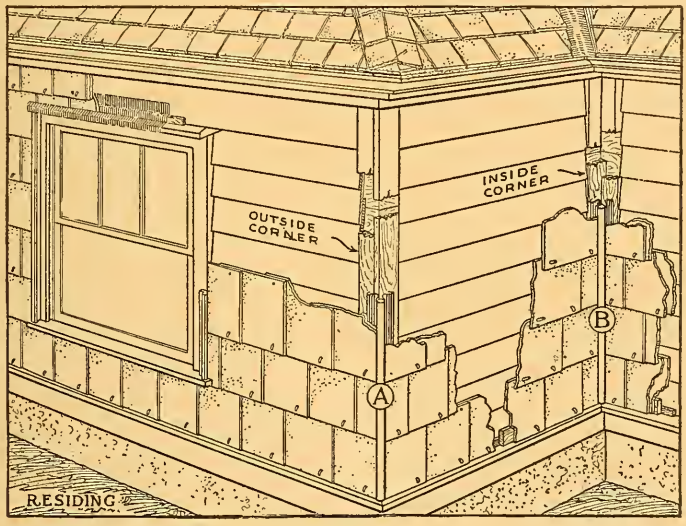

Figure 7

The New Johns-Manville No. 40 Dutch Lap Shingle Will Bring Additional Work and Profit to Every Carpenter

The Johns-Manville Dutch Lap Rigid Asbestos Shingle is destined to become one of the most popular patterns ever made because it fulfills a demand for a roof closely resembling American Method Shingles in appearance at a cost practically the same as that of J-M Hexagonal Rigid Asbestos Shingles.

* * * * *

The new Johns-Manville Carpenter's Hand Book is now ready. This book has been especially written for the carpenter and describes in detail with diagrams the simple application of Johns-Manville American, Hexagonal and Dutch Lap Method Rigid Asbestos Shingles for roofing and siding jobs. You should have your copy of this handy book. A copy will be sent to you on request. Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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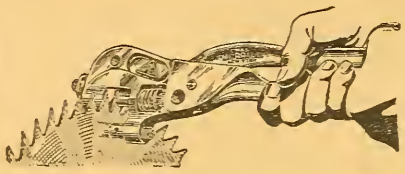

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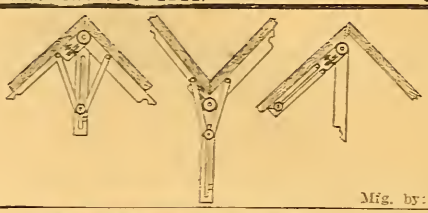

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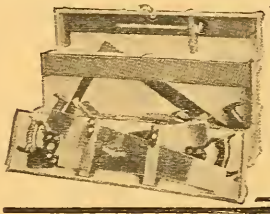

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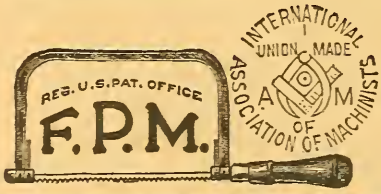

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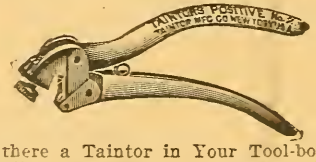

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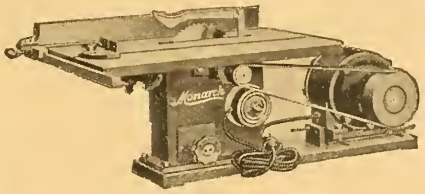

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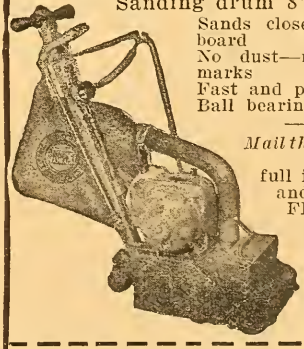

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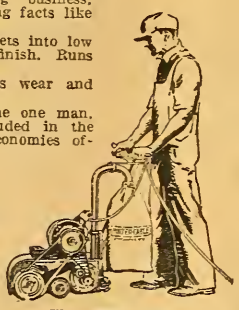

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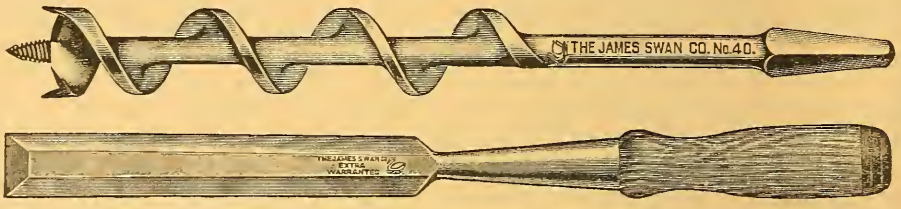

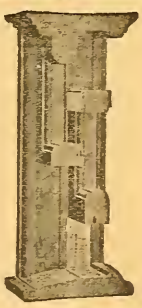

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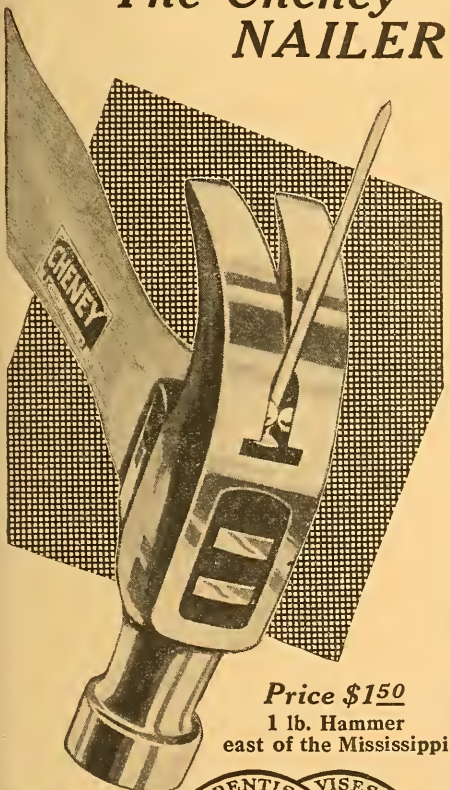

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File Your Own Saws

Make $2 to $4 an hour extra money in your spare time while starting, and keep your own saws in perfect condition. The Foley Filer is simple and easy to operate—no eye strain. Automatically evens all teeth as it files, so that every tooth cuts.

Get Started Now

No dull seasons or lay-offs for saw filers with a Foley. Get started in your own cash business now—free plan helps you get started.

This Plan FREE

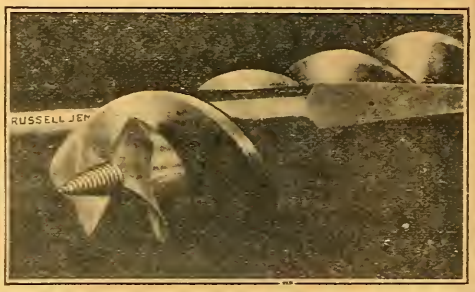
Foley Manufacturing Co.,
482 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St. N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Tell me how your *free plan* will help me start my own *cash business* in my spare time.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....



A Personal Matter!

You may install row after row of finest machinery — use the best of material — follow designs that are modern to the minute — and still have only a fair product if every man in the plant doesn't make his firm's success a *personal matter*. It is this extra "personal element" which maintains the high quality of Russell Jennings Auger Bits . . . . always known by the full name stamped on the round.

The Russell Jennings Mfg., Co.
Chester, Connecticut

Russell Jennings

AUGER BITS

FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR~

AT HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES

PLASTIC WOOD

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

Handles Like Putty
Hardens Into Wood

Addison-Leslie Co.
612 Bolivar St., Canton, Mass.

1lb. $1.00

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BOYLES BAYONNE

Ready To Lay

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

The ideal covering for roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, and all flat roofs.

WATERPROOF
WEATHERPROOF
DURABLE
FLEXIBLE
LAYS FLAT—STAYS FLAT

Requires no white lead bedding.

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BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK
1317-1319 Pine St.
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GABELOUVRE ATTIC VENTILATOR

STOPS EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF ROOFS.

Admits 80% Air Circulation but Keeps Out Weather.

Can be made air tight during winter months if desired.

Guaranteed for life of building.

Perfect for barns, garages, poultry houses, etc. Can be opened or closed instantly.

Details mailed on request.

VENTILOUVRE CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

This Winter

Will there be dull seasons—Lay-offs and short pay checks OR—

Will you, like Mr. Thomas, have all the work you can do—a steady Income and—BE YOUR OWN BOSS?

Note: Mr. Thomas, a floor finishng contractor, using AMERICAN Sanders, has an income well over the $6000 mark.

The AMERICAN HIGH PRODUCTION Floor Sander

With American Business Building Plans has paved the way to steady income and Business of their Own for hundreds. THEY CAN FOR YOU ALSO.

You too should have an Income of $6000 a year or more. Write now for full information—Use the Coupon.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 So. St. Clair St., Dept. I, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Without obligating me, I want to know all about the American High Production sander and how to build up an independent Business of my Own.

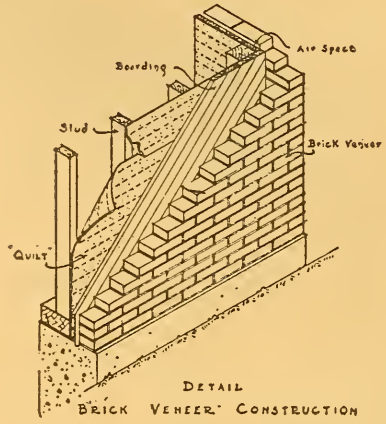
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

This Free Book

Will Make Friends for You



DETAIL
BRICK VENEER CONSTRUCTION

This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

Cabot's Quilt

Send the coupon below for our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot Incorporated
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Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

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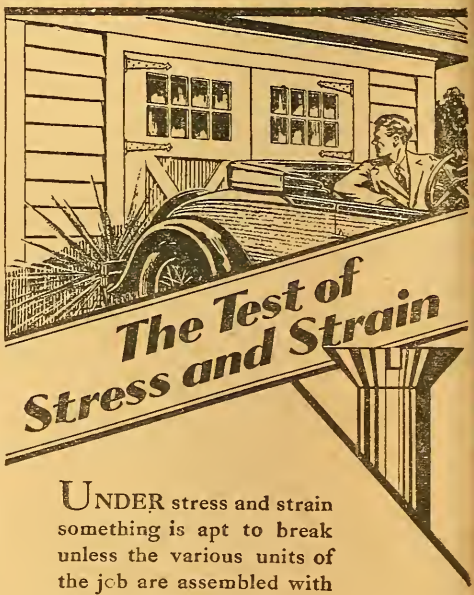

The Test of Stress and Strain

UNDER stress and strain something is apt to break unless the various units of the job are assembled with good screws.

For almost a century the American Screw Company has been making good screws—screws that have stood the test of stress and strain in all types of assembly work.

Try American Screws on your next job. You will notice that the points are sharper, the heads harder and the threads truer.

Send for our booklet "Wood Screws" telling many interesting facts about our products.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1838

MACHINE SCREWS WOOD SCREWS
TIRE BOLTS STOVE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
"Put It Together With Screws"

Armed and Ready --Because He Carries Good Tools

To a man in the building trades there is no need to emphasize the importance of dependable tools.

Given good quality tools, the carpenter is ready for almost any job which may come to his hand during the working day.

Given a Nicholson or Black Diamond File, he knows that he holds in his hand a carefully edged, perfectly balanced, painstakingly tested tool.

At hardware and mill supply dealers' in shapes and sizes for every demand.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK

Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

BLACK DIAMOND TRADE MARK

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.

Send for this Sample Package

The Strongest Glue Known

Easy to Use—

Simply stir it in cold water.

No Heating—

Mix it cold and use it cold on cold lumber. Eliminates the old fashioned messy glue-pot.

Unparalleled Strength—

A Casco glued joint is stronger than the wood itself. Tests 3800 lbs. per square inch on hard maple.

Waterproof—

Moisture or atmospheric changes do not affect Casco.

Economical—

One pound makes 1½ quarts of high-powered liquid glue—and it spreads further.

Results—

Always uniform and unfailing.

Your sample package will prove that Casco is the most practical, durable, convenient and inexpensive glue you have ever used.

Fill out completely the coupon below and a generous trial package will be promptly forwarded postage prepaid.

THE CASEIN MANUFACTURING CO.
OF AMERICA, Inc.
15 Park Row, New York

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER

The Casein Mfg. Co., 15 Park Row, New York

Enclosed find 25c (stamps only) to cover postage and handling cost for which send me your trial package of Casco Glue.

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Street _____

City _____ State _____

Hardware Dealer's Name (Please include)

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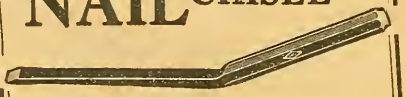
MAYHEW

NAIL CHISEL



Here's a GOOD nail chisel that cuts clean and quick—a floor ripper you can depend on.

Specially designed for the carpenter, plumber, builder and others who want to speed up their work.

Hand forged special analysis tool steel of Mayhew quality, famous for 73 years.

Two sizes:—No. 880 with a 6 in. blade and overall length of 12 inches. 70c each. No. 881 has a 9½" blade and is 15 inches overall. $1.00 each.

Ask Your Hardware Dealer

MAYHEW STEEL PRODUCTS INC.
Shelburne Falls, Mass.

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER

NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

Write for circular.

Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.

THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

ALUMINUM

General Purpose (90 lb.) Floor Sander

Latest Model—Just Out!

Built for GREAT SPEED and HIGHEST QUALITY of work.

No vibrations—no dust—no chains—no belts.
Roller sands even with wall on either side of machine.
9" long roller 1¾ HP AC&DC motor.

Write for price

WAYVELL CHAPPELL & CO.
38 Jackson St., Dept. W, Waukegan, Ill.

No. 1E Aluminum Level.

24"—$6.65
26"—$7.00
28"—$7.35
30"—$7.70
POST PAID

Here's Your EMPIRE LEVEL

The famous Level with the patented EMPIRE interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. Compare this wonderful level with any other and appreciate its real quality. It's the level for you.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE

Free

If you send us your order mention this magazine and we will send you a genuine Empire Vial case free.

Give home owners the tile effects they want

You can meet the demand for tile-like walls with Sheetrock Tile Board. It does not buckle or warp. Finishes that compare favorably with the best ceramic tile are easily obtained.

The tile-pattern is square. Impressions are deep and hold their form indefinitely. The ivory-colored surface has a toughness and density similar to that of New Improved Sheetrock. It can be either enameled or lacquered.

Sheetrock Tile Board saws and nails like lumber. It is used extensively in kitchens, dinettes, bathrooms and other places where tile-effects are desired. Fixtures are easily fitted into it without injury to the design.

Ask your lumber or building material dealer for a sample.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4M
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
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SHEETROCK

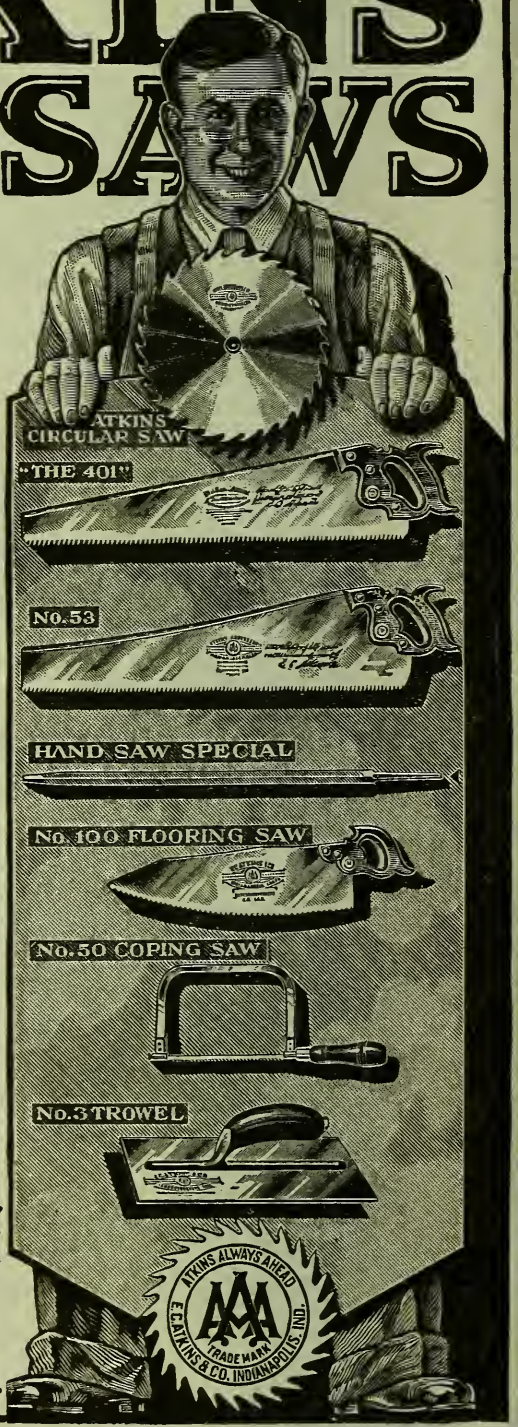
(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

TILE BOARD

Made only by the United States Gypsum Company

U.S.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



Mr. Happy Man *Says:*

"EVERY CARPENTER SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF SAW SENSE"

Atkins originated the scientific handle for high grade saws—The Improved Perfection Handle. All others are imitations.

To assure yourself of obtaining the right saw with the Improved Perfection Handle ask your hardware merchant for,

ATKINS No. 53 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 400 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 401 Straight Back
ATKINS No. 65 Straight Back

These saws are made in regular width, also in popular light weight ship point.

Other Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with Old Style Handles can be obtained by asking for Nos. 50, 51, 52, 64, or 72.

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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Memphis
Chicago
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
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The Carpenter

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLIX No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1929

ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR five years the Research Division of the United States Gypsum Company has conducted an intensive and independent study of insulation. In close observation of the technical work of the industry, the universities, and the government, it has manufactured insulation from every promising base in the vegetable and mineral fields. These exhaustive tests have proved that in insulative values, tensile strength, resistance to wind infiltration, as well as in appearance, endurance and economy, the strong fibres of the spruce and similar trees provide the best insulating board that science and industry have produced.

In 1914 the Insulite Company, International Falls, Minnesota, originated this now standard form of fibre board insulation. For fifteen years it has manufactured and distributed throughout the world this superior product. Its associated corporations include rail and water transport, Hydro electric power plants, lumber mills, newsprint paper mills, and standing timber under Backus Brooks' ownership of a value in excess of $100,000,000. Its timber holdings in United States and Canada, which provide the foundation for this group industry, cover an area of 50,000 square miles.

An affiliation of the Insulite Company with the United States Gypsum Company has been effected. Hereafter, Insulite products will be sold and distributed by both the Insulite Company and the United States Gypsum Company.

Plans looking to the construction of additional factories in the east and southeast, the central, the southwest, and the Pacific Coast territories are under consideration. As these efforts to further develop an improved service and economy mature, further announcement will be made.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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"UNBREAKABLE" GIFTS are Appreciated

You who are using the Estwing Unbreakable tools KNOW that they are the BEST GIFTS to your friends and boys. Others will be glad to know that they are Guaranteed for life.

Head and Handle are forged in one piece of tool steel.

Perfectly balanced.

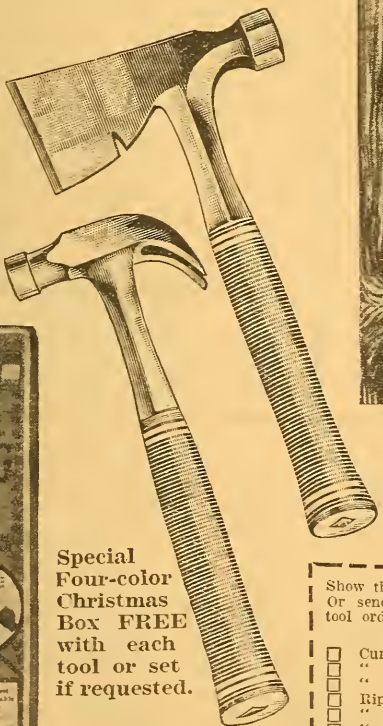
Less tiring to use.

Comfortable leather washer grip will not slip in any weather.

Beautifully finished.

Life Long Friends
Leather Grip
Unbreakable Axe & Knife to Match
Boys and Men want this set of Scout-Axe and Knife for Camping or Hunting
Keen Lasting Edge Finest Finish
Both in Leather Belt Sheaths

***For* Man or Family**



Special Four-color Christmas Box FREE with each tool or set if requested.

Estwing Mfg. Co.
Rockford, Ill.

"Just back from the North Canadian woods, where I put my Estwing Axe and Knife through the most severe tests. Now I would not part with them for many times their price. Inclosed find my order for a quantity of these tools, which I am presenting to friends of mine who are also sportsmen.

F. A. Ford
549 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, Ill.

Show this to your dealer. he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
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☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2	2.25
☐ Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pien Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

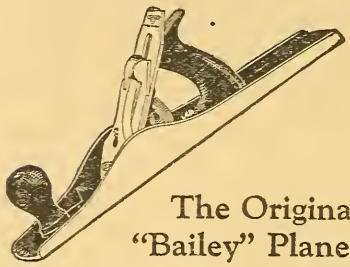
Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

The choice of craftsmen the world over

Here are a few of the Stanley Tools upon which carpenters have depended for good work for over 75 years.

Send for catalog No. 34 describing the full line.

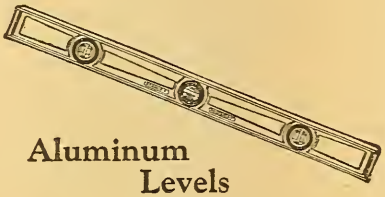
THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.



The Original "Bailey" Planes

An old friend of all good craftsmen

Ten sizes from 5½″ to 24″ long.



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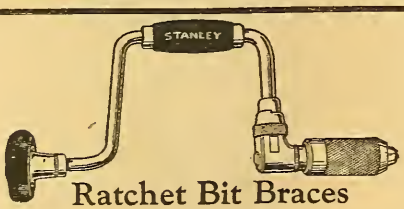
Reenforced Truss construction. Very light in weight. Adjustable glasses. Six proved glasses — (2 double plumbs, 1 double level.) Four lengths: 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches.

One Hundred Plus Nail Hammer

"The hammer with the perfect balance"

16 oz. head. Selected hickory handle. Distinctive shape permits reaching across a 2 x 4 studding.



Ratchet Bit Braces

No. 903

Ball bearing head. Universal jaws. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Nickel plated. Five sizes: 6″, 8″, 10″, 12″ and 14″ sweeps.

"Zig Zag" Rules

Made in six lengths from 2 feet to 8 feet. Fine durable finish, Brass plated Joints, Tips and Strike Plates. Graduated in 16ths of inches on both sides.

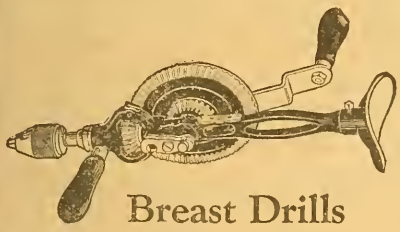
"Everlasting" Chisels

No. 40

Head, shank and blade are forged from one piece of tool steel. Hickory handle will not become battered because of steel head. Twelve sizes ⅛″ to 2″ blades.

STANLEY

STANLEY TOOLS



Breast Drills

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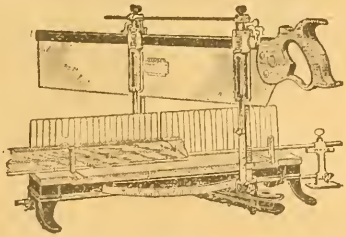
One piece malleable iron frame. Black hardwood handles. Adjustable breast plate. Double speed. Three jaw chuck. For use on either wood or metal.



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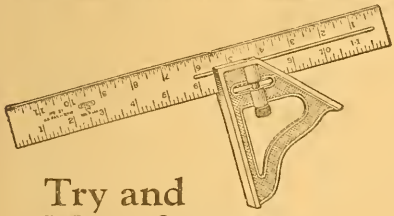
No. 358

Sturdy - Rigid - Accurate

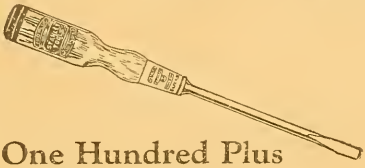
Seven sizes carrying Back Saws from 20″ x 4″ to 30″ x 6″.



Try and Mitre Squares

No. 21

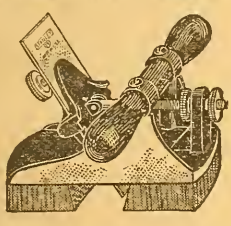
Edges of blades are machined and square, inside and out. Iron handle. Nickel Plated. Graduated in 8ths, 16ths, and 32nds of inches. Three sizes: 6, 9 and 12 inch blades.



One Hundred Plus Screw Driver

"The strongest wood-handled Screw Driver on the market."

Blade is forged from one piece of high grade steel and oil tempered its entire length. Hickory handle capped with leather will withstand pounding. Insulated handle.



Double Handle Scraper Planes

No. 12¾

Rosewood handles. Rosewood bottom. Bottom is extra high to give the blade greater spring. Cutters adjustable endwise and for angle. Plane is 6¼″ long.

Ripping Bars

Goose Neck

Drop forged from high grade hexagon tool steel. Will not easily bend nor break. Body baked japan, Ends bright red.

Five sizes: 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 inches.

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STANLEY TOOLS

A FRANTIC CALL MEN WHO CAN BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs Paying Up To $12,000 a Year

See how easy it is now for any man to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for practical men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained carpenters are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the scale wage.

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NO longer is it necessary for ambitious carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print-method" with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY As A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into jobs paying up to $12,000 a year, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans—from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superin-

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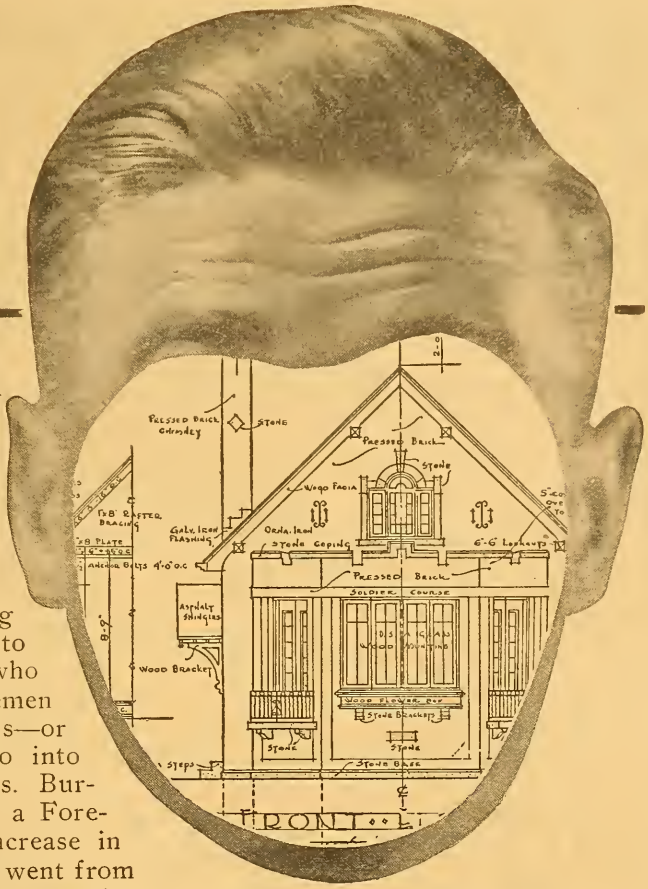

tendent or contractor has to know.

A BIG PAY JOB OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to practical earnest men who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from a laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

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Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The coupon brings all facts Free.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. P-102, Chicago, Tech Bldg.
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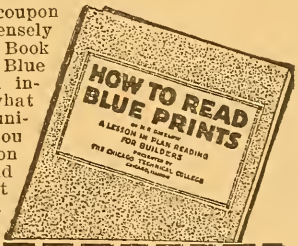
Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.



Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. P-102, 118 E. 26th Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Send me, without obligation, your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full details of the course and the opportunities in the building field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

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Tell the contractor you like to work with this BETTER LUMBER

Unless the contractor is working on the job he may not know how fine 4-Square Lumber is to work with. Good craftsmanship deserves good lumber. Tell him about 4-Square.

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4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

Carpenters—Here's Your OPPORTUNITY to Have a Business of Your Own

OUR FREE PLAN will help you get started in a fine paying cash business of your own. There's big money in saw filing—every man wants his saws to cut fast and clean, and you can file them better than by hand on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Quick and easy to operate, too.

No Canvassing

You don't have to canvass to get business. Other carpenters, contractors, saw mills, factories, schools, woodworking plants and many other businesses will bring you their saws to be Foley-filed. F. W. Gray writes "Am pleased with the Foley and am turning out fine work. Without soliciting, I am getting more and more work all the time."

Keep Your Saws In Perfect Cutting Condition—Do Saw Filing for Others, Too

Just the thing to make money this winter! You won't have to worry about off seasons and dull times if you're filing saws with a Foley. Hundreds of carpenters who started in their spare time are making **Big Money** and own a **permanent business** now.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅜" to 4½" wide and circular cross-cut saws 3" to 24" diameter, and brings all teeth to a uniform height and spacing *at the same operation.* So simple even a 14 year-old boy can operate.

John Dubrosky, of Cleveland, Ohio, says "Foley Saw Filer paid for itself. I do a great deal of work for business concerns here and always get repeat business. Your machine is very simple to operate—I had no trouble at all." And when old timers like Geo. G. Hahn, of Embdin, No. Dak. say "Sure does a good job; files the saws better than new. I never would file saws the old way again. I get more work since I have my Foley," the Foley-Filer must be doing fine work.

Special Offer

Send us one of your saws to be Foley-filed. We'll do it FREE just to show you what a Fine job the Foley does.

Foley Manufacturing Co.

Successors of Foley Saw Tool Co.
483 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Start In Spare Time

Let us show you how easy it is for you to start in your spare time and work up a full time business that will pay you ***big money.*** You can keep your own saws in the best condition and do work for others, too. ***Mail coupon today!***

This Plan FREE

Foley Manufacturing Co.,
483 Foley Bldg., Main St., N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me ***free plan*** showing how I can have my own business and ***make big money*** with the Foley.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

Let me tell you something

Use Starrett Tools

"The fellow who knows his stuff in this game looks in his little red book* every time he needs a fine tool or a tape. Then he asks his tool dealer for a Starrett number so and so. He gets the right tool at the right price — no ifs, ands, or buts about it."

*If you haven't a copy of Starrett Catalog No. 24"E"ask us to mail you one. It contains full information, illustrations and prices of over 2500 Starrett Tools.

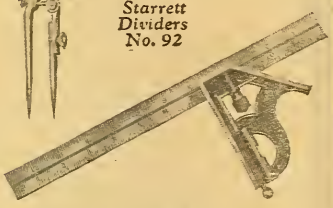
THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes — Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

3227

Starrett Aluminum Line Level No. 108

Starrett Stainless Steel Tape No. 530

Starrett Dividers No. 92



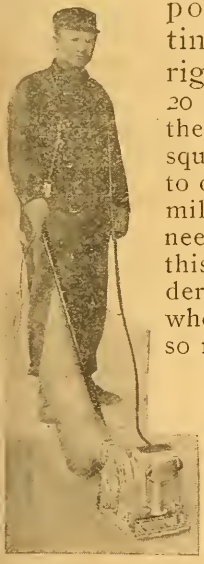
Starrett Combination Square No. 94

Starrett Iron Level No. 132

GET GOING!

EVERY carpenters knows that if floor sanding hadn't changed from the days of the big heavy sanders, you couldn't earn the big pay men are making in Clarke Florkraftsmanship today.

Take the matter of sanding varnish off of old floors. That pays 7 to 15 cents a foot. Without using any messy neutralizer or varnish remover, the powerful, fast-cutting Clarke goes right through 2 or 20 coats of varnish at the rate of 300 to 1000 square feet a day. $21 to over $100 a day, and millions of homes are needing and waiting for this work. You can understand why other men who go into this make so much money.



The inbuilt vacuum takes up all the dust, and the machine is built like a battleship—lasts a lifetime.

No wonder you can make real money sanding floors with the Clarke. It is guaranteed to do 900 to 2200 square feet of new floor in eight hours. The pay is 3 to 5 cents a foot. No transportation problem—carry the Clarke to work on a street car if want to. No special power line—in fact *none* of the problems of sanding with the heavy, old-fashioned machines.

Get the facts that have helped many men to financial independence. Write or send the coupon for the full story. DO IT NOW.

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.,
Dept. C-311, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
Originators and, for over 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

The new Clarke is now ready. 12½% increased performance. New Drum construction with Felt Pad which neither steam, water, moisture nor atmospheric condition can disturb.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-311, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Without obligation please send the full facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

.....

ASK DAD IF HE REMEMBERS THIS ONE

STRANGER—"What does the above picture represent?"

MECHANIC—"These men are testing the strength of the famous ORR PANTALOON OVERALLS, manufactured by SWEET ORR & CO., which is guaranteed by them to be so strongly sewed that three times six men could not pull them apart."

STRANGER—"This is wonderful! What other merit has the garment?"

MECHANIC—"Well, I have been wearing this Overall for many years, and it is the only one I have ever seen which always fits perfectly about the hips and gives plenty of seat room, so that no binding is felt by the wearer, no matter what position he may assume. You will notice, also, that these Overalls are double sewed all through, both on the outside and on the inside leg seams, and this is a point to be particularly noticed. Thus, you will see, it is impossible for these Overalls to rip and the manufacturers can well guarantee them, which they do, Never to Rip."

STRANGER—"What further?"

MECHANIC—"Observe the buttons. You may be sure your wife will never be called upon to sew them on again. Also Sweet, Orr & Co. never use any seconds in their goods, but always the first quality, so that a thousand pair or a hundred thousand always run exactly like one pair."

STRANGER—"I suppose there are imitation goods in the market?"

MECHANIC—"You may be sure of that, so you must always look for the button and see that SWEET, ORR & CO., is stamped upon it."

STRANGER—"Are there any other kinds of goods manufactured by this firm?"

MECHANIC—"I should say so; why, they make the best cottonade pants, jean pants, wool and corduroy pants, and working shirts ever offered to the workingman. There is no fifteen-dollar pair of pants better finished than the cottonade and jean pants manufactured by this firm and retailed by reliable dealers in every state in the country."

To our friends: *Styles may change, but Sweet-Orr quality remains. Nearly sixty years have passed but you are just as sure of Sweet-Orr quality today as your Dad was years ago.*

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

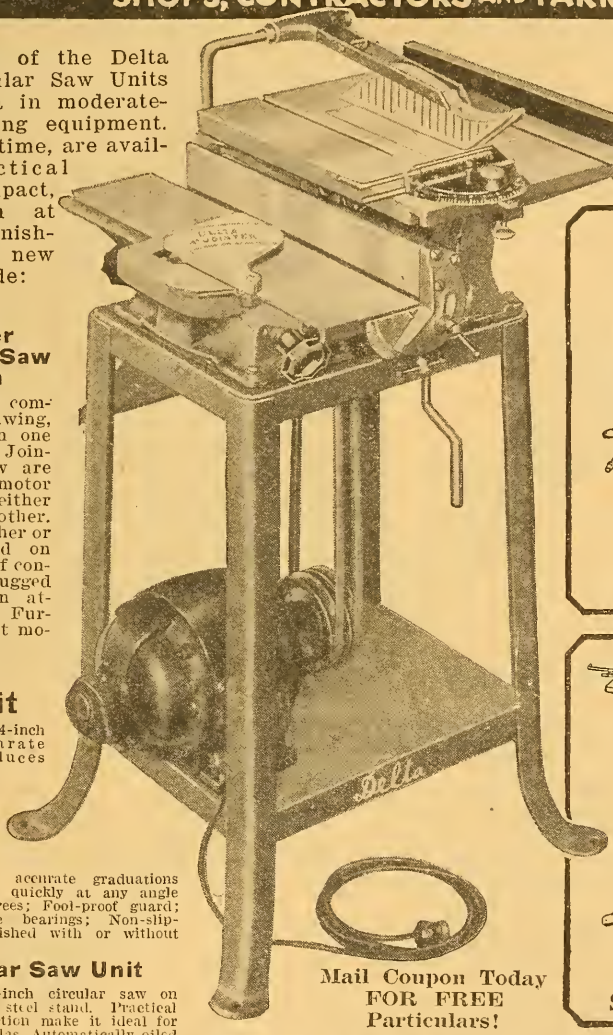
"First to adopt the Union Label"

Delta Woodworking Units
for HOME CRAFTSMEN, FACTORIES, SHOPS, CONTRACTORS AND FARMERS

The introduction of the Delta Jointer and Circular Saw Units marks a new era in moderate-priced woodworking equipment. Now, for the first time, are available sturdy, practical machines in compact, convenient form at price levels astonishingly low. The new Delta Units include:

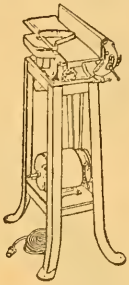
Combination 4-Inch Jointer 8-Inch Circular Saw Motor Driven

A convenient, efficient combination. Permits sawing, sizing, and smooth in one quick operation. Both Jointer and Circular Saw are run from the same motor with separate belts. Neither Unit interferes with other. Can be operated together or separately. Mounted on sturdy welded stand of convenient height. A rugged portable outfit at an attractive low price. Furnished with or without motor as desired.

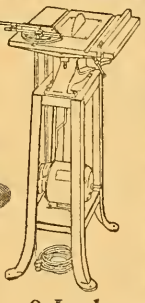


4-Inch Jointer Unit

Consists of new Delta 4-inch Jointer mounted on separate welded steel stand. Produces smoothly finished work in surprisingly short time. Built to give years of satisfactory dependable service on production work. Incorporates numerous exclusive features such as Self-Aligning Fence with accurate graduations permitting fence to be set quickly at any angle from 0 degrees to 45 degrees; Fool-proof guard; Automatically-oiled bronze bearings; Non-slipping V-belt. drive. Furnished with or without motor.



4-Inch Jointer Unit



8-Inch Circular Saw Unit

8-Inch Circular Saw Unit

Consists of new Delta 8-inch circular saw on gracefully designed welded steel stand. Practical design and sturdy construction make it ideal for steady production work. Has Automatically-oiled bronze bearings; Patented tilting table; practical Miter-gage and Rip gage; Raising and Lowering Crank Screw permitting micrometer-like adjustment; V-belt drive, Furnished with or without motor.

Mail Coupon Today FOR FREE Particulars!

10-DAY TRIAL EASY TERMS

For complete details and full description of the new 1930 Delta line, send coupon for FREE illustrated literature. It describes numerous items of interest to those who work with wood. You will learn also how you can try any Delta equipment for 10 days under actual working conditions at our risk. Your choice of three convenient payment plans.

Delta Specialty Co.
1661-67 Holton Street
Milwaukee, Wis., Dept. W-119

Delta Specialty Co., Dept. W-119
Division of "Delta Manufacturing Co."
1661-67 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me without obligation, FREE illustrated literature showing new 1930 Delta line. Also full details of your 10 day trial offer and easy terms.

Name _____

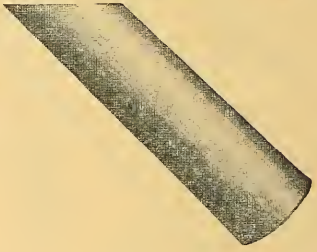
Address _____

_____

_____

Here's why good carpenters prefer Maydoles

1. A remarkable hang that has never been equalled,—recognized instantly by users of good tools.
2. Heads press-forged from high grade tool steel withstand years of the hardest service.
3. Each end of the head tempered separately and carefully and fitted for the work it is to do.
4. Claws will grip the smallest brad or largest nail without slipping.
5. Crown on the face and sides just enough to prevent marring work.
6. Handles carefully shaped from clear, second growth hickory air dried for years.
7. Wedges driven in so that they do not cross cut the grain or weaken the fibre. Handle is locked firmly in the eye. Once a Maydole is made tight, its stays tight.



Once you've tried a Maydole, you'll never be satisfied with any other. Your dealer carries a complete stock. Ask him to show you the style and weight you like. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

3385

Amazing Strips of Lifetime Bronze

Save Home Owners $30 to $60 a Year!

NO More Big Fuel Bills! No More Cold, Draughty Rooms! No More Dust, Soot, and Smoke! Amazing New Invention Is Creating Thousands of Big Money Opportunities for Live-Wire Representatives. Red-D-Ply, New Kind of Metal Weatherstrip That Anyone Can Apply to Any Door or Window in a Few Minutes Does the Trick. Keeps Cold Draughts Out, Heat In! Guaranteed to Save Its Trifling Cost in Two Winters! Snap Up This New Money-Maker Now!

"Our coal bills cut in half!" "Saved $50 in a single winter!" "Not a luxury—a real investment." *Folks have hitherto thought of metal weatherstripping as expensive, and difficult to install.* Imagine their delight when you show them Red-D-Ply! Each package contains material *to completely weatherproof any door or window in half an hour, with no experience and no tools but a tack hammer and scissors!* Slides into position without removing sashes or doors. Completely closes chinks and cracks where cold draughts sneak in to steal heating dollars, besides causing endless discomfort and sickness. Red-D-Ply also keeps out rain, dust, and soot. Makes windows slide easier and banishes rattles! Does away with storm windows and doors. Is it any wonder Red-D-Ply offers such amazing profits to representatives?

A Double-Barreled Money Maker for Agents Up to $400 and $600 a Month The Year 'Round!

Just Count Windows and Doors

A single block, even in small towns, may yield you as much as $200 or $300 in quick commissions! Just count the outside doors and windows in any home, figure up the fuel savings Red-D-Ply will give, and your sale is already half made! For Red-D-Ply is GUARANTEED to save its cost in two winters—and ordinarily does it in one! The cost averages about the price of an auto tire. And the saving goes on year after year—for no matter how windows and doors swell or shrink Red-D-Ply AUTOMATICALLY adjusts itself to suit.

Repeat Business—Installation Profits

The repeat business is simply enormous! Even if you don't sell a complete installation on the first call make a test installation of one room or so—then come back for order after order, and make the same or greater profit every time! Make extra money through installations!

Territories Going Fast—Act at Once!

Red-D-Ply offers such surprising profits in a new non-competitive field that hundreds are dropping everything to take over territory. Exceptionally generous proposition, with ready-cut selling plan absolute proof against failure. It insures repeat business. New buildings alone furnish a wonderful field—112,754 new homes built this year need Red-D-Ply. We furnish everything to start a permanent, profitable business. This is only half the story. Will you risk a 2c stamp to hear the rest, if it may mean $5000—$7500 in a year to you? Then mail the coupon for full particulars and a FREE SAMPLE of Red-D-Ply. No obligations. Get the facts and judge for yourself if this is not the proposition you have waited for all your life.

Red-D-Ply Mfg. Co.
Dept. S-110 1531 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Red-D-Ply

Trade Mark Registered

The Universal Weatherstripping—Anyone an Afford it . . . Sell it . . . Install It

GET FREE SAMPLE
Mail Coupon

Red-D-Mfg. Co., Dept. S-110
1531 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

I want to make $5000 in a year or more. Send Free Sample of Red-D-Ply and full details of your proposition to Representatives. I am not obligated by this request.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Here's opportunity for you. *Make real money laying Eternits!*

WHO buys Eternit Asbestos Shingles? Home owners, for new homes or for reroofing; builders and contractors. Who should lay them? Carpenters!

Does it take experience? It does not. Is it easy work? It is. Do you get instructions? You do, and we send them to you.

When can you do this easy and profitable work? In your spare time, and in slack periods. But many carpenters find it such a paying job that they devote *all* their time to it.

Is there a real demand for Eternits? There is. Eternits have rich, *permanent* colors. Eternits are durable, tough, hard. Eternits are economical. Eternits are fire-proof. And Eternits are nationally advertised. All these things are making Eternits one of the most popular of present-day roofings.

Mail the coupon in today. It brings complete information, about Eternits, and full instruction sheets. And ask your Eternit dealer about this business. *Eternit, Inc.,* Riverview Drive, St. Louis. Also Philadelphia, New Orleans, Houston, Jacksonville. *Makers of Eternit Big-7 Corrugated Asbestos Sheets, and Eternit Asbestos Flat Sheets.*

ETERNIT, INC., Dept. A
9215 Riverview Drive, St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me full particulars about Eternit Asbestos Shingles.

Name_____

Address_____

Lumber Dealer's Name_____

Eternit

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CARPENTER, EVERY ETERNIT SHINGLE IS TRADE-MARKED; EVERY ETERNIT ROOF IS REGISTERED

A thing to remember

No Screw-driver is a "Yankee" Ratchet unless Marked with the Name

YOU get a workable tool, when you buy a ratchet screw-driver with the name "Yankee".

The "Yankee" Ratchet is smooth and easy . . . never turns screw out on backward movement!

The tool stands up to hard service. Ratchet and pawls cannot bend or break, wear, or get out of order.

Blades are forged of special steel, tempered for their purpose. Every blade, of every "Yankee" Screw-driver, is individually tested at factory before delivery to dealer for you.

Quality and durability same as in your "Yankee" Spiral Driver.

No. 10.—Eight blade lengths, 2″ to 12″. Priced from 65c up. Same in No. 11.

No. 15.—Thumb-turn starts wobbly screws. Blade 3-16″ diameter. Six lengths, 2″ to 8″. 70c up.

"YANKEE" No. 10

Right and left ratchet adjustments; and rigid. Ratchet Shifter moves lengthwise, in direction of blade.

"YANKEE" No. 11

Same as No. 10, except Ratchet Shifter moves tool.

"YANKEE" No. 15

Right and left ratchet; and rigid. Thumb-turn (see illustration) for starting tiny screws.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Save Time . . . Save Labor

Mail Coupon and get this free tool book.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

I will be interested in seeing action pitcures showing easier and quicker way to do work: Send me "Yankee" Tool Book, illustrating new Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, new Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Adjustable-Tension Push Drills, Ratchet Breast and Hand Drills, Removable-base Vises, Etc.

Name _____

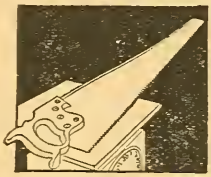
Address _____ (c)

SEVEN LIGHTWEIGHT SAWS® IN THE NEW DISSTON LINE

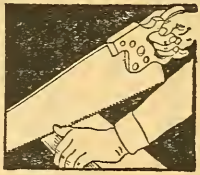
. . . and Eight Regular Pattern (Standard Width) Saws

GREAT improvements have been made in hand saws. DISSTON has made them!

You will realize how much these improvements mean to you, as soon as you go to a hardware store and take a new Disston Hand Saw in your hand.



Lighter blades, thin yet stiff, which cut faster, run smoother, and save your strength at every stroke. Made lighter by Disston true-taper grinding, which removes all unnecessary weight without making the saw limber. You get a thinner blade, with better clearance, better balance—a blade stiff and sturdy, with tough temper, perfect tension and the "hang" and "feel" that only Disston can put into a hand saw.



You get new beauty in a hand saw: a higher polish, a finer finish. Handles of new design, with larger hand-holes and with the new Disston weatherproof finish.

Choose your next saw from the seven new Disston Lightweight (ship) patterns or the eight new Disston Regular (standard width) patterns.

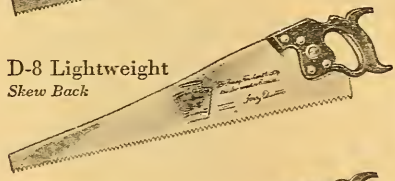
D-15 Lightweight
Straight Back

D-12 Lightweight
Straight Back

D-23 Lightweight
Straight Back

D-20 Lightweight
Skew Back

D-16 Lightweight
Straight Back



D-8 Lightweight
Skew Back

D-7 Lightweight
Straight Back

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLIX—No. 11. | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1929 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

MEN 35 TO 60 BEST WORKERS

IN the July issue of the Ladies' Home Journal Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, says he would prefer to have all his employes between 35 and 60 years of age, for then:

We should have a stable and experienced force. We would not care how much over 60 the men were, so long as they could do their work.

"Under no circumstances would we have a working house made up of only young men.

"It is absolutely necessary, in order to get the work through, to have a solid framework of older and more experienced men who know exactly what they are doing.

"It is not to be expected that a man of 70 will have as much endurance as one of 25. It is not at all necessary that he should have, for by the time a man has reached 70 he ought to have something a great deal more valuable than physical strength.

"The records of the employment department show that the work which calls for endurance is best served as a rule by men who are 40 and over. Younger men seem to tire of jobs of this kind rather quickly and want to be transferred to lighter work.

"Having lived a number of years, is a great advantage to anyone if those years have brought a background of experience. It is usual to associate age with years only because so many men and women somewhere along in what is called middle age stop trying. They let themselves be old."

According to the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Michigan older men employed as factory workers in the State, experience fewer compensable injuries than younger men.

Workers whose ages range from 20 to 24 years have an injury frequency 39 percent greater than persons whose ages are 45 to 64 years, and 22 percent greater than those between the ages of 25 to 44 years.

Dr. Wm. F. King, Director of the State health Department of Indiana, says:

"The idea that man should retire at 45 or anywhere near it, is absurd. Men do not retire nowadays; they are let off or let out. If they are of genuine service, age never makes a difference.

"Facing the facts you will find that old men really are directing things right here in youth-loving and youth-worshiping America. Look at Rockefeller at 90. He still is the Standard Oil Company.

"Germany offers an outstanding example of the valuable contribution that may come from the aged in President Paul Von Hindenburg. An outstanding general of the old regime he has learned republicanism in his old age and became the nation's best loved leader in peace.

Among our own statesmen we have Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the supreme court. When he has something to say, every one listens with respect.

Lauds Holmes

"The opinions of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the same court ring with the courage and determination, and you might say, forwardness, of youth, and yet he is the oldest member on the bench.

"You see, it isn't years that make men old. They can be a great help if they are looked upon as just so much capitalized experience to be expended in more intense living."

A DREAM REALIZED

(By Somerville Booth Edwards)

HOW many of us dream dreams and build castles in the air! How eagerly we look forward to a realization of these dreams! How few of us experience the realization!

It is human nature to want something to which to look forward. When we are children it is Christmas and Santa Claus and getting "big." When we are still young, it is getting established in life, a business, a home, a family, and many necessities and luxuries that go with these. When we are about as established as we will ever be, and life is one continued round of working and planning, pleasant and varied though

this may be, we still look forward, dreaming of the day when we shall have time for things,—time to think of the things our duties are crowding out, time to read the books we haven't had time to read, time to play and enjoy life generally in a materialized air castle. Here, some day we will dream and talk about the things we have thought and done and wanted to do, with people who have had similar hopes and ideals.

This instinctive habit of looking forward is common to all,—the street laborer, the ice man, the mechanic, the carpenter, the farmer, the business man, the professional man, the rich man, the poor man, the educated man, the ignorant man. There is always this instinctive hope that "springs eternal in the human breast," urging us forward, keeping us buoyed for the present by looking to the future, a goal of happiness, a banner to lead us on. Few there are who reach it and know it.

How wonderful it is then that one great organization has seen to it that its members have this goal as an easily attainable fact in their lives. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have built a handsome Home just out of Lakeland, Fla., on Lake Gibson. For years the Brotherhood prepared for this. The nickels, dimes and dollars have poured in from the members. We can imagine them working, sweating,—always in their minds and hearts looking forward, and always the small amount a week gladly paid to make their looking forward more realistic, more probable of attainment.

When, a few years ago, the General Executive Board of this nation-wide organization began looking around for a place to build a Home, the entire amount necessary was in hand. Naturally, they wanted a mild climate, a beautiful location, not too far removed from the great eastern and mid-western centers of Organized Labor. Naturally they chose Florida and the site on Lake Gibson. They bought close to two thousand acres including virgin woodland of oak and pine, thriving orange, grapefruit, and tangerine groves, fertile garden lands, all sloping gently toward beautiful Lake Gibson. And there on the shores of the lake an air castle has materialized in the National Home for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Here, when they have reached old age, the members of the Brotherhood may come to spend their years in quiet, with peaceful entertainment of any variety, and congenial company. They may stroll in the woods and commune with nature and her folk. They may sit on the banks of the lake and idly watch the ducks, swans, fish, turtles, and alligators. They may take a boat and go rowing or fishing, or cast from the shore for trout and black bass. They may play croquet, roll on the lawn, or play golf on a beautiful eighteen hole golf course. They may sit on the comfortable benches, scattered at inviting places over the many acres, and smoke, talk, dream, or nap as they will.

A wide driveway, winding around through woodland, grove and golf course, has shown us all this, and brought us to the front entrance of the main building. This is a magnificent structure of stucco and tile, as nearly fireproof as it is possible for a building to be. No money has been spared to make this the most wonderful thing of its kind in the world. It is built of materials, both inside and out, that will wear through the ages and look as well as they do today.

We enter the spacious porch where comfortable chairs invite luxurious idling over pipe and newspaper on damp days. Inside the palatial Home, we find a wonderful lobby, about 60 by 100 feet in dimensions. This is tastefully and luxuriously furnished with lounging chairs, sofas, checkerboard tables, choice books, harmonious draperies, rugs, and lighting effects, and a huge fireplace to give the Home cheer on a cool night. To the left of this, we go through a hall between doors to numerous bed rooms, to an attractive, sunny, reading and writing room. Here the home newspapers, current magazines, and comfortable reading and writing facilities invite the retired carpenters and joiners.

On the other side of the lobby is the dining room, a large many windowed room, furnished with sturdy, attractive walnut furniture. Its seating capacity is about eight hundred. There are arrangements for perfect cafeteria service. Adjoining the dining room, is the banquet room, beautiful in all its appointments.

Back of the dining room, is the joy of joys to the homekeeper, a perfectly planned and equipped kitchen. Electrical appliances of all kinds, refrigerator, mixers, potato peeler, steamers, bakers, broilers, dishwasher, freezer,—everything is supplied. We hope some carpenter's wife may sometime have the pleasure of supervising this perfect kitchen.

We return through the dining room, to the other end of the lounge, and go through a wide passageway at the back, where a newly stuffed twelve foot alligator is displayed, back to the auditorium. On each side of the entrance to the auditorium there are suitably arranged rooms, the one on the left being used as a committee room, and the right containing the nucleus of a library.

The auditorium is beautiful and well planned, seating about 1,000 people. There is ample stage room, and a pipe organ whose inspiring tones reach us through openings along the four walls of the auditorium. Here, picture shows, plays, meetings, various entertainments, musical and otherwise, and church services are held, when the checker playing, fishing, walking, bowling, golfing, pipe dreaming have wearied the happy inmates.

Then to the bed rooms, where after all they will find the perfect end of each perfect day on a clean comfortable bed in an attractive, well furnished, well ventilated room. Each room accommodates two of the guests. There are separate beds, and separate clothes closets for each occupant, and a bath for each two rooms.

But this is not all. The Home is not just a palace, the palace indeed it is,—the "Dream Palace of the Carpenters and Joiners." It is also a young city, sufficient unto itself in many ways. Back of the imposing building that is the Home proper, are several smaller buildings. These in style and structure accord with the main building, and consist of a steam laundry, a hospital, a repair shop, the light and water plant and water tower. This last is a beautiful, cylindrical structure, rising like an ancient watch tower, and giving a medieval note to this modern picture.

We congratulate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on their ability to dream dreams and see visions. We congratulate them still more on their greater ability to carry them to a successful realization. These men are the sons of honest, patriotic labor. Their hands are rough, sinewy, perhaps, unshapely and horny, from work with auger, square, hammer, saw, chisel and plane. They have built the homes of the nation,—the havens that send us out daily, rested, refreshed, and ready to meet the trials of life. Now, they have built themselves a Home. The whole nation rejoices with them. We think that God, himself, in heaven must smile with pleasure as He sees these faithful followers of the trade so honored, so spiritually glorified by his divine Son, now materially glorified by this bit of heaven on earth for the carpenter, in this 1929th year of our Lord, the Carpenter's Son.

CHILD LABOR

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor)

A FEW years ago the American Federation of Labor, in response to the universal sentiment joined with other groups of people who were sympathetic and prevailed upon congress to adopt a proposed child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving Congress power to pass a federal child labor act.

We were encouraged because of the ready response of Congress to this universal demand. There was no mistaking the public sentiment. It was visible. It could be felt. It was manifest hither and yon and everywhere. We thought our task was practically over when we prevailed upon that great legislative body, the Congress of the United States, to pass the amendment and we began to take what we thought were the last steps in carrying out this great constructive program of child labor legislation. To our surprise opposition began to manifest itself here and there. To our astonishment we found groups of people banding together for the purpose of defeating this legislation. The textile manufacturers, those who profit most by the exploita-

tion of our child life by the employment of children, organized fictitious publicity organizations that assumed to speak for groups of people, but when examined it was found there was no organization created but a simple self-assumption of authority to speak. Publicity was carried on. A great campaign was inaugurated. Much money was spent. The people were made to believe that their children were going to be prevented from washing the dishes in the home, or the boy from carrying a pail of water. The most absurd things were advanced, and the people accepted it. Never were the reactionaries in control of our industrial, economic and community life so bold in the history of our nation as they were in leading this opposition against this humane legislation.

They influenced men who had pledged their word to support this legislation when it came before the different states for ratification, to violate their solemn promises. They misled the people. The people were deceived. A campaign of deception and misrepresentation was carried on in such an effective way that the only great force that stood for the children, the American Federation of Labor, was unable to stem the tide.

Has America reached the point when its industrial prosperity depends upon the exploitation of our children? Are children in North Carolina as worthy of protection as the children in Ohio? If the children in North Carolina are exploited and the children of Ohio are protected by state legislation, I ask in all fairness, should you sit down, close your eyes to the exploitation of the children in a sister state? Are we a nation or not? Does each community live to itself and to itself alone? Are the children in America, the children of America or are they the children of each community? I hold that the humblest child in the remotest section of our nation is deserving of the same protection as any other child anywhere in America.

This measure is not yet defeated. Thrice armed is he whose cause is just and this is a just cause. Not only are we thrice armed, but we are fourscore armed with the justice on our side.

The American Federation of Labor is the one outstanding force that is leading this fight. It has set itself to the task. It will not shirk. It has obligated itself to carry on the fight. It will not pause. It will not stop. The American Federation of Labor is committed to this policy, and so far as I can speak for it the fight will be carried on no matter what happens until we win.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER AND WOODWORK

THE proper seasoning of timber is one of the very best means of securing it against decay, from whatever cause it may originate. The seasoning, however, to be effectual must be thorough and complete. In late years the modes of seasoning timber have changed. In olden times it was allowed to dry in the air a long period of time. The carpenter or builder of the present day who would feel any delight in the progress of his art cannot feel insensible to the advantage of giving durability to his materials; and yet be uninterested in any inquiry into the probable extent of their duration; for while his productions are worthy of imitation, the remembrance of them will be preserved by the engraver's art as long as there shall be men capable of paying a just tribute to the memory of departed merit. The French army in 1799, under the great Napoleon, destroyed the celebrated bridge across the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, but the fame of Grundenmann, the carpenter, will long continue; and the form of that excellent structure of the art will only cease to be remembered when carpentry itself no longer exists. We have introduced our subject in this way for the purpose of citing some of the most remarkable incidents on record in history.

We have taken the pains to condense a number of the most remarkable of these, as showing our readers how long timbers have been preserved in an almost perfect state. Examples are not wanting in the history of Mexico, where timbers have been found in a perfect state after being cut over three hundred years. But our examples are obtained mostly from ancient history, and exist in the old world. The piles of the

bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, across the Danube, is a striking instance of the durability of timber in a wet state. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch. But the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it has been driven more than sixteen centuries.

The piles under the piers of the London bridge have been driven over six hundred years, and from observations made by Dancis, 1746, it did not appear that they had materially decayed; and they are today sufficiently sound to support the massive superstructure. These piles are chiefly of elm.

In digging away the foundation of the Savoy Palace, London, some sixty years ago, which was built nearly seven hundred years before, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness, as also was the planking which covered the pile heads. Some of the beech, however, after being exposed to the air a few weeks, though under cover, had a coating of fungus spread over it.

On opening one of the tombs of Thebes, some sixty years ago, there were discovered two statues of wood, a little larger than life, and in good preservation; the only decayed parts being the sockets to receive the eyes. The wood of these statues is most probable the oldest in existence that bears traces of human labor. We believe they are in the British Museum today.

A continued range or curb of timber was discovered in pulling down a part of Trowbridge Castle, in Kent, which was built over seven hundred years ago. This curb was built in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and was, no doubt, to prevent the settlement likely to happen in such heavy piles of buildings, and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture, as well as an instance of the durability of timber.

In digging for the foundation of the present house at Ditton Park, near Windsor, the timbers of a draw bridge were discovered about ten feet below the surface of the ground; these timbers were sound, but had become black. Hackenwell says that Sir John de Molines obtained liberty to fortify the "Manor House of Ditton" in 1396, and it is probable the drawbridge was built soon after that time; accordingly the timbers have been there about four hundred years.

The durability of the framed timbers of buildings is also very considerable. The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, of Rome, was framed in 816, and they were sound and in good condition in 1814, a space of nearly one thousand years. These trusses are of fir.

The timber work of the external domes of the church of St. Marks, at Venice, is more than eight hundred years old, and is still in a good state.

The timber roof of Crosby Hall, in London, was erected over three hundred years ago, and the roof of Westminster Hall, which is supposed to be of chestnut, is now over three hundred and fifty years old.

The rich carvings in oak, which ornament the ceiling of the King's room, in Stirling Castle, are many of them still in good preservation. It is nearly three hundred and fifty years since they were executed, and they remained in their original situation until a part of the roof gave way, in 1777 when the whole was removed, and afterwards were disbursed among the collectors of curious relics of the old times.

In some of the old mansions which yet remain, and in ancient cathedrals and churches, there is nothing like dry rot found.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

UNDER this caption the Indianapolis News of May 11, 1929 says:

"Last year when a political controversy as to the number of unemployed in this country moved Senator Wagner, of New York, to demand official figures from the department of labor, the statement which he received was that there were 1,874,050 fewer factory jobs in the United States in 1928 than in 1925. Much confusion was caused by failure to analyze this statement. It did not mean that 1,874,050 men and women were out of jobs, but that that number of factory jobs had been wiped out. It was a reflection of increased use

of automatic machinery. The people who once held these jobs found other employment. Since the statement was published there has been much speculation about the trend of industrial employment in this country.

"Now the committee on recent economic changes has published a report by L. P. Alford, vice-president of the American Engineering Council, which shows that in the last ten years the output of the American factory employe has increased 53.5 percent which means that with the aid of automatic machinery the need for factory workers is rapidly declining. In the twenty years prior to 1919 the increase was only 4.7 percent. With the increase there has been a total gain in production and a decrease in the unit cost of production. The figures are verified in everyday experience by considering the low cost of automobiles as compared with ten years ago, taking into consideration the lowered value of the dollar's purchasing power.

"There is, of course, no occasion for alarm in the situation. But it does involve a notable shift in the economic status of a considerable proportion of the country's population. The purchasing power of wage-earners has increased considerably in the same period, which accounts in part for the vastly improved condition of the factory worker's living. His purchasing power gain has stimulated several lines of manufacture, trade and service which have in turn absorbed many factory workers whose jobs were wiped out by automatic machinery. The only danger in the situation is that the figures will be considered without regard for the whole situation. There is abundant opportunity for misinterpretation, suggesting that all factory employment statements of a pessimistic nature should be questioned until supporting facts are produced."

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary)

THE American Federation of Labor is a federation of gigantic unions of wage workers in various callings whose membership extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to and including Canada. The Federation cannot negotiate wage agreements or even suggest that a strike be called. These powers are retained by national and international affiliates who would rightfully resent interference with autonomy over their internal affairs that has been guaranteed them by the Federation.

The Federation has no system of compulsion to enforce decisions. As voluntary action is our philosophy we depend upon the enlightened self interest and patriotic impulse of our members to accept these decisions and work for their realization.

We naturally strive for harmony in our unions, but we believe too much harmony is less desirable than clashing opinions which stimulate thought.

Our unions encourage this independent spirit, so necessary in a democratic country. Men come out of the factory, mill or mine, smarting under injustice and in the union they find sympathy, comradeship and advice. They have not the culture of the scholastic. They are plain spoken and direct. They are often as rough as the raw material they shape. In the union they learn expression and self control. They acquire the power of self discipline and in time can discuss economics and relating subjects with the employer and his skilled counsel.

The union is a school room. It is a kindergarten wherein American citizenship is developed and polished.

Since its organization, nearly half a century ago, the American Federation of Labor originated every legislative reform that has been written into our statutes.

By its agitation it has popularized the unpopular and has changed the Nation's viewpoints on many issues. Let me cite one instance:

More than a quarter of a century ago the Federation called attention to the value of high wages and a resultant consuming power and prosperity. We were opposed by economists, financiers, employers and students of large affairs who insisted that cheap wages lowered production costs and was a benefit to all the people. Today there is not one re-

sponsible man in this country who accepts the low wage theory.

Compulsory education, free text books, the Austrailian ballot, the Initiative and Referendum, workmen's compensation, sanitary work shops, the shorter workday, opposition to child labor and other issues now accepted or being considered by the people, were all first proposed by the American Federation of Labor. No other institution can match that record. We proudly declare that our trade unions are the outposts of American progress.

We have no illusions on the dawn of peace between men. We hope for a better day and strive to reach mutual understandings, but we realize that life is a struggle; that our inner selves can only be developed by combat, and that ease and comfort destroy the moral fibre of a people.

The sharpness of this struggle, we believe, can be lessened if men understand the folly and waste of social upheavels; as they appreciate one another's viewpoints; as they accept the national value of a better manhood and womanhood and a childhood, happy and schooled.

FAMOUS LANDMARKS DECAYING

ONE by one the famous landmarks are yielding to the destructive forces of nature. The latest of these to be threatened with collapse is the world-renowned monument of Hercules in Wilhelmshoehe, Germany. This monument was erected in 1714. It is octagonal in shape, of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 feet in height. The whole is surmounted by a collossal statue of Hercules, made of copper, thirty-three feet high.

It was thought that the use of copper would preserve the statue from the elements for a great many centuries. But an examination shows, in various parts of the structure, unmistakable evidences of decay. Because of its bulk and weight, immediate steps must be taken for the preservation of the monument, else it will become a menace.

The famous Golden Gate of Damascus, which has stood for many more centuries, is now similarly threatened with destruction due to the elements. And St. Paul's Cathedral in London, is also in danger of collapse, according to experts who recently examined the foundations. A strange subsidence is taking place. Architects and scientists have been working for years to strengthen the supports of the beautiful edifice, but still it continues to sag. It is said that the immense weight of the dome of St. Paul's which weighs from 60,000 tons, is too much for the eight piers upon which it rests, every one of which has shifted and cracked.

In Egypt efforts are being made by the Government to save the Temple of Isis at Philae from total disintegration in the waters of the Nile. Every year since the completion of the great Assouan dam in 1902, the Temple has been immersed for regular periods, according to irrigation needs. The Temple of Isis on the Isle of Philae is regarded as one of the most beautiful specimens of antiquity left in the world, and no expense is to be spared to save it. There are other problems due to the Assouan dam. Anxiety is felt for the safety of the Temple of Dendur, built by the Roman Emperor Augustus, which is also immersed for certain periods of the year.

In Rome the authorities were recently troubled by evidence that the famous golden dome of St. Peter's was cracking. This golden dome has been termed "The Jewel of the Eternal City." Immediate steps were taken to repair the cracks, and it is not thought that they indicate any immediate danger to the historic edifice.

Then there is the Eiffel Tower, erected for the Paris Exposition in 1889, in the Champ de Mars. It was then, as it is today, the highest structure in the world, taller by 429 feet than the Washington Monument and 580 feet taller than the spire of St. Paul's about which the English authorities have recently experienced so much anxiety.

Engineers examining the tower recently say it is doomed. The highest structure in the world must be torn down within the next few years or it will fall down. And so the ravages of time and the elements make inroads on what was thought and considered to be everlasting.

HUGE UNITED STATES WEALTH EMPHASIZES NEED FOR FAIR WAGES

(By N. C. W. C., Department of Social Action)

EACH American wage worker produces on the average a half more than he turned out nine years ago, according to a report presented to the Committee on Recent Economic Changes. The percentage increase is given as 53.5 and it is contrasted with the gain in production per wage earner of 4.7 percent in the preceding twenty years.

Combined they show that the wage earners are producing nearly three-fifths more than thirty years ago and that nearly all of this gain has come in the last ten years. The gain has come largely through the use of better machinery, better power and better management.

Here appear the elements of the new industrial revolution in the United States. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, declares that the yearly output of the American worker is $5,200 and of the European worker $1,500.

Under such conditions there is certainty that except for rare instances there is no excuse for poverty in the United States. The problem becomes one of distributing income justly and equitably.

An incident in the stock exchange mania shows it further. Pressure on banks to withdraw credit from speculators by charging very high interest rates revealed that a large part of the money speculators were using was coming directly from the stored-up surplus of industrial and trading corporations.

Yet large numbers of the American working people, both men and women, at work for industrial and trading corporations are not making a living wage. They are being thrown out of work instantly when orders slacken. They are considered too old to work at an early age.

As individuals in age of combine and as producers in an age when trading and finance hold the upper hand they are so weak that they cannot get their due. They cannot make a fair bargain.

Hence the importance to them that they all belong to strong labor unions which will let them bargain in a mass. And hence, too, because of the difficulty they meet of organizing strongly, that good laws be passed to protect them.

The strikes in North Carolina and Tennessee are signs of the struggle to organize. The campaign for old age pension laws is a sign of the struggle for legislation to protect them. The aim in both cases is to make secure a living throughout all of life for the wage workers and their families.

NATIONAL HEALTH

THE findings of such agencies as life insurance companies, social service foundations and the American Red Cross supply us with information on National Health that is astounding.

Because of sickness, residents of the United States lose annually, it is estimated conservatively, $2,000,000,000 in wages. Because of the absence of managers and employes from their regular tasks, or their presence with temporarily disease-impaired mental and physical resources, industries lose yearly at least $1,500,000,000. The premature death of persons from maladies regarded as preventable represents a financial value in lives that statisticians place at $6,000,000,000 for each twelve months. Add the expenses directly connected with illness, such as hospitalization and medical aid, and the grand total mounts to $15,000,000,000 annually.

It is an interesting commentary on conditions to note that, while Congress has appropriated about $54,000,000 in the last five years to reduce and conquer disease among plants and animals, not quite $4,000,000 has been made available for inquiring into preventable human afflictions. The annual national income has been placed as high as $90,000,000,000. Surely there is no method better for safe-guarding that production, increasing it, and making the sum of maximum constructive use than by intelligent effort to eliminate sickness.

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, introduced in the last session of Congress and obtained passage in the Senate of a bill to establish a national health institute. This was just a few days before final adjournment, which prevented consideration of the project by the House. The program is intended for further consideration, however, during the life of the new senate and house. It would create no new government department, but would widen the scope and operations of the present federal public health bureau, notably as to research. Experts in every division of science would be organized for inquiry into all natural laws bearing on health. Fellowships would be established and the government would be empowered to accept gifts, offered unconditionally, to forward the work. Scattered endeavors would be made to supplement each other much more than is the case at present, if the legislation proved to be as practicable as expected.

Nothing that would approximate a duplication of the activity of semi-public organizations and research groups is proposed, it is asserted, and the Ransdell movement has had the support of the National Research Council, the Chemical Foundation, the American Medical Association and similar agencies. The elimination of all maladies is beyond human prophecy. The curtailment of much illness is an achievement that should not be overly difficult. The study that is being given methods is an encouraging sign, an evidence of sound social statesmanship.

AMERICAN WAGES AND EUROPEAN WAGES

A STATEMENT given out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor covering wages in various occupations in various countries of Europe and in the United States draws some rather interesting contrasts.

The statement also shows the relation of wages to cost of living in the United States over a period of years. The statement in full is as follows:

The following figures taken from the latest available publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics illustrate the differences in wages in the United States and various foreign countries:

The daily wage of bricklayers reported for Austria is $1.39; Belgium, $1.32; France, $1.57; Germany, $1.84, and the nited States, $12.56.

Carpenters—Belgium, $1.36; Czechoslovakia, $1.12; England, $2.96; Germany, $1.86; Italy, $1.82 and the United States, $10.16.

Laborers in the Building Trades—Austria, $1.12; Belgium, $0.91; Germany, $1.47; Italy, $0.80; Norway, $1.88; Sweden, $3.09, and the United States, $4.00.

Coal Miners—Great Britain, $2.02 to $2.65, and the United States, $6.26 to $9.65.

Farm Hands—France, $1.05; Germany, $0.56; Great Britain, $1.27; Norway, $1.28, and the United States, $2.36.

Rolling Mill Heaters—Germany, $1.81 to $4.57; Great Britain, $4.36; and the United States, $7.60.

Rolling Mill Common Laborers—Germany, $1.40 to $2.07; Great Britain, $1.61 to $1.64, and the United States, $3.28.

Monthly Wages of Able Seamen—France, $17; Germany, $22; Great Britain, $44; Italy, $20; United States, private vessels, $60; and the United States Shipping Board vessels, $62.

Wages were at their peak in the United States in 1920. A combination of all wage data available, exclusive of agriculture, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in 1920 wages per hour were 134 percent higher than they were in 1913. The depression of 1921 brought the average down, and it dropped still lower in 1922, but in 1922 wages were still more than twice as high as in 1913.

Since 1922 there has been a steady increase in wages per hour, until in 1926 wages were 129 percent higher than in the pre-war year, 1913. Similar summarization for 1927 is not yet available.

While wages were high in 1920, so was the cost of living. In 1920 cost of living was 109 percent higher than in 1913, but because of the higher wages the worker was still 12.2 percent

better off in his living than he was in 1913. In other words, his hourly wages would buy 12.2 percent more of the necessities of life than in 1913.

Cost of living dropped in 1921 and in 1922, and rose comparatively little up to 1926. In 1926, with wages per hour 129 percent higher than in 1913, cost of living was only 75 percent higher than in 1913. Thus in 1926 for his hour of work the worker could buy 30.7 percent more than he could in the pre-war year, 1913.

Between 1926 and 1927 cost of living dropped about one and one-half per-cent.

In general, the labor union member fared even better than the average worker. The building, printing, stone and other organized trades working on time rates did not suffer a wage cut in 1920 and 1921, but did in 1922 when the wages dropped from more than twice the rate of 1913 to a trifle under twice the rate of 1913. From 1922 union wage rates steadily increased up to 1926 and again in 1927. In 1926 wages per hour of these organized workers were 150 per-cent higher than in 1913, and by 1927 they were 160 percent higher. Cost of living in 1927 was 72.7 percent higher than in 1913. Thus the organized worker had a 43 percent higher real income in 1926 than in 1913 and a 50 percent higher real income in 1927 than in 1913.

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUILDING BUSINESS

(By H. R. Bigelow)

LAST month I discussed, in a general way, the qualifications of the builder, and I pointed out various factors pertaining to the trade as viewed from the business side. Here we will look into the possiblities of securing business.

It is well to establish firmly in your own mind the fact that you have a decidedly tangible thing to sell, service. You must have absolute confidence in the fact that this service is of value to your community. Not until you have this confidence—not until you are sold on the value of this service you have to offer—will you be able to convince others of this fact.

Looking For New Business

The first and most important step in any business transaction is to find the prospective buyer; then comes the task of making that prospect an actual customer. You will find it necessary to utilize every plan you can think of for getting in touch with those you are likely to do business with. You must be constantly on the lookout for people who may be possible customers.

It will be a good policy for you to form the habit of gathering every thread of information and data about people in your community as it relates to your business. Any hint of information that implies a change in the living conditions of anyone, or of the community, contains possible opportunity for more business in building. You'll find examples of this of almost daily occurrence.

A practical example of how changes in the conditions or habits of people can result in building construction along new lines is well illustrated in the newer business district developing in Chicago. For years the heart of Chicago's business district has been concentrated within the so-called "loop." Several attempts have been made to ease the pressure of this concentration by expansion to the south and to the west of the "loop," but with little success.

Some one, was quick to notice that the northeast corner of the "loop" abutted on the river, the other side of which was encumbered with old buildings which had tended to discourage property development. And for several miles along Michigan Boulevard the same lack of development prevailed. In other words, here was a stretch of boulevard frontage, starting at the river mouth, that was not encumbered with industrial buildings, and presenting an opportunity for development along business or industrial construction as desired. A ready-made outlet for Chicago's rapidly expanding business section.

New Developments

One morning a steam shovel was heard snorting in the district and

Wrigley building was soon to be erected in this new section, and was quickly followed by bank buildings, skyscrapers and other new structures. Within a brief two years, property values advanced millions of dollars, and North Michigan Avenue has become as well known as State Street, La Salle Street and others. And those shrewd men in the building industry, who were first to note this trend, were the ones to reap the larger rewards, the big contracts.

Just such changes or developments, and countless others of the kind that mean business for the wide awake builder, are as a rule matters of public knowledge. But it is available for practical use only to those who practice the habit of securing every possible bit of information about localities and about people in the community—analyzing it in its relation to building.

It would simply amaze you were you to visit one of the public utility concerns in any of the large cities and observe their maps of the city. That it is possible to anticipate building expansion, and the direction it will follow outward from a community, is well evidenced in what these larger gas, electric and telephone companies do right along. You would see shaded areas representing gas conduits or electric conduits in sections where there was little, if any, building construction going on. Yet investigation and indications have proven to the executives of these companies that buildings will be going up in those localities in the very near future! These facts were gleaned from every possible source.

Another of the important sources of information open to you is your daily newspaper, both the editorial or news columns, and the real estate section. Even the classified advertising section turns up a surprising amount of news that a deft mind can turn to good account. The items that you find of interest should be clipped out and arranged on individual cards so they can be followed up in proper season—or, a summary of the information should be jotted down in a memorandum book for the purpose. If you read that a certain piece of vacant property has changed hands, find the buyer. The chances are he plans to build. If the continued overcrowded, congested condition of some local store receives frequent mention, seek out the owner, for he'll soon be ready to talk building expansion. If some established manufacturing business takes over a building for manufacturing purposes, drop in—it is possible a certain amount of reconstruction will be necessary. When you hear a factory has outgrown its facilities, or that a successful organization is planning a new bond issue, it's time to investigate.

Tehnical Knowledge Invaluable

A good plan is to make use of your knowledge of building construction, to give practical advice on the type of building suited for the purpose, materials best adapted to its use, size, and other factors. And when specific plans are under discussion, you have a decided advantage, for about fifty percent of the information needed in carrying on the work of building a large residence or factory is obtained from the specifications and plans. These specifications are written in a technical language, using terms which are familiar to all experienced or trained technical men.

By questioning every bit of information, and analyzing the day's news for whatever it may mean to you in possible business, you will have uncovered one of the most fertile sources open to you. Make particular reference here to the builder who confines himself to work in his immediate community, and to such undertakings as homes, apartments, stores, public garages, small theatres, churches, hotels, etc. Others will have recourse to trade publications, and others which maintain "Building Projects" and "Bids Asked" columns covering the country, and to business magazines as well as clipping bureaus.

Use Your Acquaintances

An excellent source of profitable information is your circle of acquaintances. Better still, an intimate knowledge of the social standing and activities of the families in your community will give you a never-ending source of help in locating possible business. Make it a point to take active part in local clubs and associations, as well as in all plans for community development. Capitalize your business acquaintances. Make inquiries among those you meet. Let them know what business you are in. Impress yourself upon them by courtesy and friendly interest in the things they are most interested in.

Then again in your social contacts you will learn, far in advance, of any event that might lead to business, such as new homes to be erected in advance of weddings. In your association with others you hear of businesses that have outgrown present facilities and you are able to present suggestions for improvement before anyone else has had an opportunity to even learn of the work that is needed. Your business acquaintances pick up stray bits of conversation, or definite information, that will often put you on the track of big contracts. This is the experience of practically every builder.

Brown was called to the office of a manufacturer to discuss a certain business problem. In a later meeting with the sales manager of the concern they discussed the fact that all the departments were somewhat crowded. "Yes, that is true," replied the manufacturer. "In fact, we are now working a double shift, and are using another building not far away in which to make up our smaller orders. We have outgrown the building and have already been discussing a new building that is modern in every respect. However, it will mean discarding certain equipment here, which we are loath to do."—It is an example of tips from unexpected sources.

Here it might be well to mention the matter of remodeling as a source of business. Fashions in designs change from one generation to another; tastes vary, and present day owners of residences no longer enthuse over the scrollwork of a score of years ago, or over the size of rooms then so popular. Any residence older than twenty-five years is worth investigating to this end. The two essential things to be brought about are larger spaces with more light and air and the introduction of labor saving elements or factors.

Frequently, this means tearing out old partitions, changing openings, eliminating much of the elaborate grille work; adding such modern conveniences as built-in kitchen cabinets, refrigerators, buffet, china closets, window seats and other conveniences now looked upon as essentials. Nor should we overlook the possibilities in the basement, including such additions as modern wash room, built-in tubs, etc. Naturally, all such recommendations must be based on an intelligent investigation of the property itself, and the needs and tastes of the owner.

Of course you may find that all the ideas suggested by you are not accepted, but even so, they serve as a point of contact, a definite idea upon which to base a sales presentation. You have opportunity to discuss the matter, not simply as an expenditure, but as an investment that enhances the value of the property; makes it sell more readily if on the market, and creates a home that is a matter of pride to the owner.

Here is a field of opportunity that offers success to any man willing to invest the effort required—intelligent study and preparation and the courage to say "I will."

Each year this country's homes become more efficient and attractive; almost daily one reads of new industrial structures that stand as a challenge to all that Europe can ever hope to attain. The erection of these homes, these office buildings, these gigantic railway terminals; the construction of whole city blocks, of complete towns of industrial projects calls for concentrated effective thought; it demands organized knowledge of both the technical nature of the building and the practical. Do you possess them?.

WEALTH OUTSTRIPS WAGE GAINS

SECRETARY of Labor James J. Davis in his annual report publishes a series of index numbers showing wages rates for every year from 1840 to 1926, inclusive. Agricultural wages are not included, and there is no attempt to make detailed comparisons of wages with living costs.

Taking the year 1913 as 100, wages in 1840 stand at 33, and in 1926 at 229. That is to say, a worker in 1840 got only one-third the money wages that were paid to a worker in 1913, and only one-seventh of the wages paid in 1926. It is a pretty fair climb.

On the other hand, in 1840, America's richest man, John Jacob Astor, was worth perhaps $2,000,000 though it

seems doubtful. In 1926 Henry Ford was worth at least $1,000,000,000.

In other words, while wages increased seven-fold, bloated wealth increased seven times seven-fold; while the crop of millionaires has been multiplied by thousands.

Coming back to wages, 1844 was the lowest point in the 86 years covered by the report. Then wages stood at the index number of 32. They did not reach 40 until 1857, and immediately dropped back—1857 was a panic year.

They touched 40 again in 1861 and began a steady rise that carried them to 69 in 1872 and 1873. Then they fell off again, and by 1879 were down to 59.

A slow, hard climb began again. It took 17 years to get wages back to where they were before the panic of 1873 broke them. They reached 69 in 1870. The panic of 1893 hammered them down a little; but labor was better organized by this time and offered a stiffer resistance to wage cutting.

In 1903, wages reached 80; in 1909 they were 90; in 1913, they reached 100.

Labor was terribly hit the first years of the war. In 1916, with living costs almost doubled, wages were only 111—that is, 11 percent higher than in 1913.

In 1918, with living costs a good deal more than doubled, wages stood at 162. The lie that labor profiteered during the war is one of the most vicious ever told, but it is also one of the easiest to nail.

In 1920, wages reached their high point, 234. "Deflation" put them down to 208, but then the climb began again and by 1926, had reached 229. Meanwhile, living costs had decreased to some extent.

EDUCATE AS WELL AS ORGANIZE

(By Jno. P. Frey, Secretary, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor)

ONE of the trade-union mottoes from the earliest days has been "agitate, organize, educate."

Too frequently sufficient attention is not given to the educational feature, and yet education is the foundation upon which trade unionism depends, and the necessary education is not completed until the trade unionist takes a personal pride in the fact that he is a member of Organized Labor. This trade union education cannot be carried on altogether at the meetings. Much of it, and some of the most valuable parts, can only be imparted through man to man talks with those who are prospective members, or those who have already joined the ranks.

Trade unionism of the head may mean but little more than the multiplication table or a list of rules. Trade unionism of the heart is all-important factor. If it were not for the pride which so many trade unionists have in their membership; if it were not for the loyalty they feel toward trade union principles, a trade union movement would be impossible.

Intelligent agitation, energetic efforts to organize are necessary at all times, but education is the keystone. The opportunities to carry on this education are always open wherever there are non-union men under the jurisdiction of a Local Union, as well as with the younger members. The welfare of every Local depends more largely than some men understand upon the degree of trade union education effort which is continually carried on by the loyal members.

When a man joins a union he is benefiting workers. Every member should be made to realize that to carry a union card is a privilege to be proud of. To accomplish this every member must be taught the principles upon which trade unionism is founded.

Kindly Words

The kindly words, that rise within the heart
And thrill it with their sympathetic tone
But die ere spoken, fail to play their part
And claim a merit that is not their own.
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

At the age of 72 years, Martin Higgins, former president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, passed away at Ossippe, N. H., recently.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

WELL Friends, here I am again. As the shades of night caught us at the rustic well on our last trip, let us wander on by the well this time. As we leave the well and climb a slight hill we are struck by the wild beauty of a high live oak hummock. Some of the trees spread over a space of two hundred feet. Around the edges are hickory, mulberry and the yellow haw trees, the haw trees had a heavy crop on them this year, and say, Boys, they have a real delicious taste, something like a half ripe sweet apple with a slight sour twang. There are quite a number of wild plum trees scattered through this hummock. When the plum trees are in bloom they look like a bunch of snow suspended on a stake, but the fruit of the tree is not good to eat, it is very bitter, and I am told that it was one of the many foods that helped to keep the Razor-back hogs alive during the summer when this country was an open range.

As we arrive at the southwest edge of the hummock we learn what becomes of the swill from the kitchen, here we find a bunch of pigs that I was told had a total weight of one hundred and twenty-five pounds for the whole bunch when the boss bought them. They are now about eight months old and a safe guess at their weight would be fourteen hundred pounds. Boy! they sure have grown since I first discovered them. It is rumored around that the Boss is going to have an old fashioned hog killing during the Christmas Holidays, and is going to have all the good old time homemade things that go with it, such as, hoghead cheese, souse, backbone and rice, good old southern cracklin, corn bread. Boys it makes my mouth water to think of the good things in store for us.

Leaving the hogs and going north through the edge of the hummock we come to the garden. The garden is laid out in uniform plots. The first plot we come to is an acre of garden peas, the balance is in quarter acre plots and as we go along through the garden the second plot is rutabagas, the rest, white Bermuda onions, red onions, yellow crook neck squash, white squash, long white radish, blunt end red radish, spinach, white dutch turnips, giant red turnips, giant icicle mustard, smooth salad mustard, red globe tomatoes, red beets and lastly, carrots. It is surely wonderful how quickly things grow in this country. The soil where the garden is located is a loose, dark loam and takes very little fertilizer.

Leaving the garden, we find we are back to the edge of Lake Jessie Mae and take the path over to the spillway; before crossing the bridge at the spillway we see a set of rustic stairs and a winding trail down a winding stream, let us pause here a moment and look again at Lake Jessie Mae, the lake is fed by a stream of cold water from springs over in the groves about two miles from here. As the stream passes the rustic well the sides have been curbed with rock, the bottom of the stream is natural rock and there is a natural waterfall just below the well. Below the spillway the sides of the stream are curbed with rock to another waterfall about fifty feet from the spillway. At average season a stream about five feet wide and fifteen inches deep of clear, cold water is flowing steadily through the lake.

Well, let us go on down the winding path, halfway to Lake Gibson, we come to a spot on the left that has been left in a natural wild forest. The stately trees lifting their heads high above the underbush, which is so thick that a man cannot go through it, it is so full of wild grape vines, cat-claw briars and bamboo vine. There are about five acres left in the natural state as a haven for opossum, raccoons and wildcats. I have not been able to see anything but a big opossum yet, but the other night I think the coons and wildcats had a battle royal from the racket they kept up. They had a gallery of big-eyed owls who demanded every few minutes a decision by crying "Who" "Who" "Who." At the lake shore we find

a rustic bridge crossing the stream, after crossing we find we are back on the north lawn, just north of the water tower. Near the tower is the location of the baseball diamond. Brother Frank H. Boehm is the leader of the ball team and you should see how they whale the ball toward the lake. Some of the Brothers wanted Brother Billie Hoskins of Syracuse, N. Y. for umpire, but it was decided he was too young,being eighty-two years old. It was finally decided that Brother Lawrence Whitaker of Indianapolis, Ind., should be official umpire, he being eighty-five years old.

Many of the readers have asked me who the boys are so I conceived the idea that it would be nice if my Buddies would give you a sort of a short autobiography of themselves. With the help of the Boss, I am going to give you the information you want, by getting the boys to tell you as much as they want to about themselves. In this way I will soon catch up and then I can report the new arrivals as they get here.

* * * * *

W. J. WILLIAMS was born in Lumpkins, County, Ga., in 1852. He was first employed by Captain Mercer, a German carpenter, who taught him the trade. From 1866 Brother Williams took part in the various early trade union movements in the south. In 1881, he attended a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, and there met P. J. McGuire and discussed the necessity of organizing the carpenters in the south. In 1883, he met P. J. McGuire at Atlanta and helped to organize a Local Union. The initiation fee was 50c, nobody paid any dues, consequently the charter had to be surrendered. Two or three more efforts were made with the same result. In 1895, he organized Local Union No. 439. Fourteen of them all together, and they were unable to get any new members over a period of four years. The Local sent him to Cleveland, Ohio, as a delegate, each member contributed an equal share of the traveling expenses, seeking the aid of organizers in the south. The per capita tax was only 20c per member per month and the convention did not authorize the employment of organizers on account of the low wages of that day. On his way back he stopped off at Washington and asked for help from the late Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., who fulfilled his promise to help organize Atlanta. At the New York Convention Brother Williams was elected to the General Executive Board but the organization was still poor and could not afford any organizers in the south. While serving on the G. E. B. he was instrumental in getting organizers in the south for the first time. During his period in office there was considerable increase in the membership and Brother Duffy was complimented by the Board on this at the conventions. At Scranton, Pa., he was instrumental in bringing the next Convention to Atlanta, Ga., and at the time of election of delegates to the Atlanta Convention he was building a home and consequently could not be a candidate. He has filled every office in the Local Union as well as being Business Agent for a considerable time, also was Secretary of the State Council of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

* * *

R. SOUTHWELL, a member of Local Union No. 27 of Toronto, Ont.. Canada. Born in Pembroke, Wales, in 1851. Is a charter member of Local Union No. 27 of Toronto, and incidentally the only charter member of that Local Union now living, having been a member in good standing for forty-seven years. His first official work for the Local was as Delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, serving on three committees—namely, organization, municipal and legislative. Assisted in organizing different branches of the first Building Trades Council in Toronto and served as its President. In 1890, was a delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, at which time he was elected as the first Business Agent for Toronto. Was elected as a delegate to the General Convention of the Brotherhood held at Niagara Falls in 1906, where he was appointed by General President Huber as a member of the Tabulating Committee. Transferred his membership in 1914 to Parry Sound where he served as President of the Local. In 1917 was elected as a delegate to the Ontario Provincial Council Convention. In 1918 transferred his membership from Parry Sound to Sudbury where he held membership for about one year,

after which he transferred to Windsor, transferring from Windsor back to Local Union No. 27 in Toronto. Completed activeness in affairs of the Brotherhood by serving as a delegate from Local Union No. 27 in 1922 to the Brotherhood Council of Carpenters at Belleville. Entered the Home at Lakeland on March 14, 1929, and states he cannot find adequate words to express his opinion and appreciation of the Home and wishes to advise that all Brothers eligible for admission thereto, to take advantage of their wonderful opportunity.

* * *

A. TRACY, born in Caledonia County, Vermont, and a charter member of Local Union No. 184 of Salt Lake City, Utah, which was organized in 1897. Was President of said Local Union during the first year of its inception, and also served as its Financial Secretary for a period of two years, as well as a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor many years. Transferred to Santa Monica, Calif., Local in 1908. Transferred to Local Union No. 426 at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1909. Transferred to Local Union No. 1043 at Hanford, Calif., in 1910. Served as President of Local Union No. 1043 for two years. Also as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor as well as Delegate of the State Department of the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles in 1913. Transferred back to Local Union No. 184 at Salt Lake City, Utah, in July, 1916. " I arrived at the Home in Lakeland, Florida, on the 13th day of March, 1929, where I, like all who come to the Home, found it better than we had expected. It is all that the name 'Home' implies, and the provisions made for us (the guests) are all, if not more, than one could expect. The food is indeed plentiful at every meal. All our needs are supplied; in fact, we receive more than we had expected. It is a Haven of Rest where we may live in peace until we are called to go on that journey to the undiscovered country from which no traveler returns. All are well cared for, the sick especially, and in the event they pass out of this life they receive a Christian burial in the Home Cemetery. If we are not satisfied there must be something wrong with us. We are sorry to lose our first Superintendent, Brother James Gauld and his family, but it was for his good so we said good-bye with best wishes for his success in his new office. We, however, bespeak for Brother Weyler the same loyal support and confidence that we gave to Brother Gauld and trust that the Home may continue operation on the same high level that has been maintained up to the present time, and which may be expected of it in the future."

* * *

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

12. To the Brother in Local 47, St. Louis: In answer to your inquiry, first let me congratulate you on having some money stowed away for your future needs. To date no provisions have been made for good wives in the Home. I don't know of any arrangement being made for any Brother who would be able to pay his way, most of us here have no other place to go and no money. In talking to people in Lakeland they say old folks can live very cheap in the town.

* * *

13. To the Brother at Borwood, Tex.: I must thank you for your kindness as expressed in your letter. Your idea of starting a Sunshine Club is a good one and you will hear from me on that matter on a later date.

* * *

14. To my Niagara Falls friend: My answer in a general way is the same as to the St. Louis Brother. I am kept quite busy at present but in the near future I will get some young fellow for you to write to.

* * *

15. To the Brother in Hamilton Ontario: I hardly think it would be in order for you to expect to come here for the winter. I figure you will have to make a choice between the Home and the Pension.

* * *

16. To the Brother in Chelsea, Mass.: All reasonable provisions are made for Jews as well as Gentiles. There is a synagogue in Lakeland. I have met the Rabbi and found him to be a fine type of gentleman.

* * *

17. To the Brother in Denver, Colo.: Yes, we get furloughs. Brother Jensen went to Chicago, Garlash to New York, and Brother Stamper went to Texas.

* * *

Boys, just think, I am a retired Carpenter receiving attention that plenty of money could not better. What more does a man want.

Ex-General Executive Board Member William A. Cole Passes Away

While attending the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Ontario, Canada we learned of the death of our beloved friend and co-worker, Brother William A. Cole.

After a long and useful life of service to humanity, he passed away Thursday, October 3rd, the anniversary of his seventy-seventh birthday.

He was a charter member of Local 483 of San Francisco when that Local Union was chartered on June 30, 1900. In 1909 he transferred to Local 1640 of San Francisco, and in that year became a member of the General Executive Board and represented the Sixth District for a period of nineteen years. Since 1915 he had held membership in Local Union 22 of San Francisco.

During the past few years his health made it impossible for him to travel from the West Coast to the General Office without great inconvenience and the General Executive Board regretfully accepted his resignation to become effective May 1, 1928. Since that date and up to the time of his death he acted in the capacity of a representative of the General Office.

We have no hesitancy whatever in saying that in his death the labor movement has suffered an irreparable loss, and while he may be sorely missed he will never be forgotten by those with whom he labored for the betterment of the cause he loved so well.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1929

Trade Unionism Gaining

GAINS by Organized Labor can not be marked by either paid-up membership or paid-up per capita tax.

The test is whether a trade union consciousness today is stronger than it was at any other period in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

There may have been times when there was more emotion and agitation, but at no time was a knowledge of trade union philosophy and tactics more widely known and understood.

Those without our ranks now accept trade unionists as labor's spokesmen.

Our stand on high wages and short hours and other issues is accepted.

The so-called "open" shop, the company "union," welfare plans, employes' stock ownership and other forms of paternalism are better understood. Defenders of these theories are wavering.

Production, today, is featured by fact-finding. Employers demand facts in connection with output and distribution. Seeking facts is a part of our industrial life, and this demand affects the lives of workers who are urged to shun the unions.

Workers realize the source of power is public opinion, rather than be engulfed in office-seeking.

Trade unionism marches on, despite critics, foes and saviors. Our membership is growing and our influence is felt.

The Child's Right

IN A survey recently made in Philadelphia it is shown that eleven thousand children live in dark homes or narrow alleys. The report states that:

"As the city allows this kind of housing, it is the children's right to have a decent place to play in. There are thousands of children who have not the great right of childhood, a decent place in which to play."

Parents free from poverty do not realize that there are some families who can not give their children what should be the birthright of every child —enough air, sunshine and running room for health. In the thickly congested districts of the city this is impossible unless public provision is made for breathing spots where the air and sun can enter and where space is provided for the little ones to run about and play. A generation ago children had their backyards. The backyards are gone in the larger cities and are used as building lots for garages. In this age of steel and stone the blue of the sky and the green of vegetation is shut out from the lives of thousands of city children. This is particularly true in the older portions of the city where congestion is greater and where the very poor have their homes. In those districts there is a crying need for more playgrounds, more open spaces where children may play in safety. As cities expand and grow, care should be taken

that ample space be reserved for the needs of children. This was neglected when our cities were building in past years but the need was not then so apparent as it now is.

Not only will the health of children be conserved by providing open places for play where they may see the blue sky and the green grass and trees but it will help to make them better children. They will grow into better men and women and be better citizens. It were more economic to spend public moneys on playgrounds than to be compelled in later years to build detention homes and reformatories.

The Housewife and Sugar

THE housewife will soon be paying an increased price for sugar. The increased rate for sugar in the tariff act now in incubation will eat into the grocery budget of this housewife. She will naturally be curious to know why her government has added this expense.

She will be told, perhaps, that it is for the purpose of protecting a great American industry which cannot prosper unless privileged to draw a little heavier on her grocery budget, and that she is really paying more to the end that American workingmen in the industry may not have to compete with the "pauper labor" of other nations.

She will then be curious to know something about the industry and its necessities, and it will only increase her confusion to learn that last year this industry made 45 percent on its investment.

Finding that fact too deep for her, she may ask about the protection of the American workingman and how the "American standard of living" is maintained by the sugar tariff. Here she will possibly become more confused than ever.

She will find that the greater portion of these workers are not men at all, but Mexican women and children who can be had for less money than most men would require. Not even American workers!

She will find working in the sugar beet fields great numbers of children, some as young as six years, and many more no older than seven and eight.

It will reconcile her, perhaps, to the governmental picking of her pocket to find that, thanks to tariff taxes, these children work from ten to fourteen hours a day.

Also, that these "American workingmen" who happen to be women, and Mexicans, are sought for the job by labor agencies.

Having possessed herself of this information, the housewife, compelled to pay more for sugar, will rejoice in the privilege. It will make it possible for the "great American industry" to make more than 45 percent on its investment, and possibly increase the number of shacks for the workers, the number of "dog-houses" for the babies, and open up a career of usefulness for more six and eight year old children and Mexican women.—Editorial from The New York World.

Workers' Ideals

THE yearning of working men and women for the enjoyment of a more abundant life makes a universal appeal to the noblest sentiments of mankind.

Work security, high wages and the enjoyment of leisure are conditions for which every worker strives. The realization of these ideals is essential to national prosperity and community happiness. We have come to understand that the workers must receive high wages if a steady flow of manufactured articles is to be maintained between the points of production and use. Correlated with this is leisure which gives opportunity for the enjoyment of all things which industry produces.

Labor is dealing with the problems of unemployment, old-age security and social justice legislation. We wish to create an economic condition which will provide an opportunity for all people to work, to be employed and to earn a wage sufficient to maintain themselves and their families in decency and comfort. Labor seeks to enlarge the opportunity for education and for cultural and spiritual advancement. We want to protect the children from industrial exploitation and we want to provide facilities for the care of the sick and injured among wage earners. The American Federation of Labor stands pledged to the realization of these ideals and to a solution of these economic problems. During the past year it has made great progress and has met with much success in its work.—Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.

Official Information

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200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling carpenters stay away from Boston, Mass., as a large number of our members are walking the streets looking for work and there are no prospects for the winter. So give Boston and vicinity a wide berth, advises Chas. P. Roblee, Secretary, Carpenters' District Council.

* * *

We are in receipt of the following communciation from the Carpenters' District Council at Cincinnati, Ohio:

"Again we are appealing to all Local Unions and District Councils, informing them of the much advertised work that is supposed to be under way in this city. The Union Depot is not under construction at this time and in all probability for some time to come. Many carpenters are coming to this city expecting to go to work on this project, only to find the job not started.

"Work in this city is very slow, with approximately 50 percent of our members out of work and no immediate relief in view. Traveling members will find as much work where they are, as they will here, regardless of how little there is where they are.

'We advise carpenters to stay away from Cincinnati and vicinity, as you will be only adding to the unemployed and making conditions worse than what they are.

Walter C. Borchers, Secretary,

* * *

Due to conditions that exist in Trenton, N. J., Recording Secretary Geo. I. Poinsett of Local Union No. 31, requests all traveling members to stay away from that district.

* * *

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Atlanta, Ga. Rec. Sec. Henry Chandler of Local Union No. 225 advises that work is very scarce and carpenters are plentiful.

* * *

Work is scarce in Franklin, Pa., and many of the members of Local Union 682 are idle, as reported by the Re-

cording Secretary. It is a good place for carpenters to avoid.

* * *

Carpenters are warned to stay away from Parkersburg, W. Va. Advertisements in newspapers stating there is an abundance of work are misleading, advises the Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 899. There is not much work and many carpenters are walking the streets.

* * *

Recording Secretary G. T. Spinks, L. U. 1337, requests all traveling members to give Tuscaloosa a wide berth. There are more members there now than work can be provided for.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to disregard advertisements stating there is an abundance of work in Columbus, Ga., advises the Secretary of Local Union 1723. More men are now available than work can be provided for.

Report of Delegate To The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Your delegate to the 45th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada submits following report:

The Convention opened Monday August 26th A. M. in the Georgian Ballroom of the Admiral Beatty, St. Johns N. B.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. Jas. A. Whitebone, President of the Trades and Labor Council of St. Johns, who introduced the speakers.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. W. H. White, Mayor of St. Johns; General H. H. McLean, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. L. P. E. Tilley, President of the Executive Council of New Brunswick; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor Canada, and Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress.

The delegates also had the opportunity of hearing Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment in the British Government, whose address was very well received. Mr. Thomas impressed the delegates with his eloquence, but they were unable to learn a great deal of the purpose of his visit to Canada, although he assured them the British Government had no desire to dump British surplus labor on the Canadian market.

On Wednesday morning John B. Haggarty of Washington, representing the American Federation of Labor and Peter Lee Durham, representing the British Trades Union Congress delivered their fraternal addresses. This was followed by an address from Wm. L. Best, Ottawa, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Resolutions submitted to the Convention totaled 118 and received a fair hearing.

There were eleven resolutions presented by the Provincial Council of Quebec and Ontario. All those resolutions will be dealt with fully in the official report of the Congress which will shortly appear in printed form.

Those Resolutions dealt with:

1. Hours of Labor and Conditions of Employment.
2. Safety and Hygiene.
3. Hiring of Labor.
4. Fair Wage Regulations.
5. Apprenticeship.
6. One day rest in seven.
7. Immigration and Importation of Labor.
8. Minimum Wage.
9. Mothers' Allowances.
10. Workmens' Compensation.
11. Family Allowances.
12. Organization.
13. Congress Convention.
14. Tariff.
15. Industrial Disputes Act.

The Officers reports, also the reports of the various excutives in the Provinces and the fraternal delegates were all adopted.

The financial reports shows a surplus of $8,463.24 for 1929.

Increase of membership of 25,591.

Membership reported in strike during the year, 25,000.

Total membership affiliated to the Congress, 126,138.

The Election of Officers resulted in the present executives being re-elected as follows:

Tom Moore, President; J. T. Foster, James Simpson, R. J. Tallon, Vice-Presidents and P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer.

There was keen competition for the offices of Vice-Presidents.

The election of Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention resulted in Jas. A. Whitebone of St. Johns, being chosen.

The Office of Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress was contested; the candidate chosen was Chas. Dickie of Montreal.

Several cities were placed in nomination for the 1930 Convention of the Congress, the contest finally resting between Hamilton, Ont. and Regina, Sask. The last ballot showed the selection to be Regina, vote being 109 in favor of that city as compared to 75 for Hamilton.

In the closing hours of the convention, President McNamara of the Firemen and Oilers, addressed the Delegates.

The convention was attended by 230 delegates and it was agreed by all those present that it was the most successful session of the Congress, especially from the point of view of the intelligent discussions, that has been held in many years.

Your delegate endeavored to advance the best interests of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and trusts his conduct on this occasion will meet your approval.

Fraternally yours

Pierre Lefevre,

Labor League Head Addresses Organized Labor At Indianapolis

John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing the Indianapolis Central Labor Union stated that "Invasion of employment by the machine is not a labor-saving proposition, but a matter of labor development."

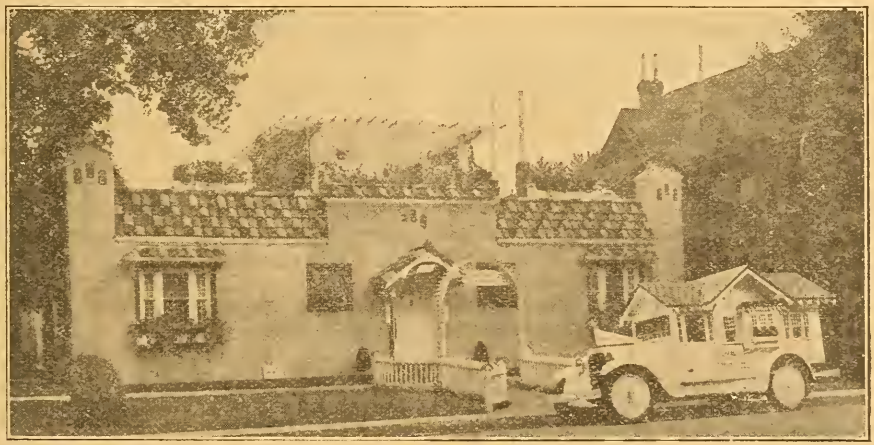
"The remedy," he declared "is a shorter working day with present wage scales maintained. Statistics prove that the shorter day and sanitary shops lengthen the span of life."

The prison labor situation was also dealt with. "Organized Labor," he said, "is not opposed to employment of convict labor direct by the state, but does object to the contract system."

"You hear a lot to the effect that the man who has been sent to prison would go insane if he had no work to do and nothing to occupy his time," he said. "How about the man who has not broken our laws and who has not been sent to prison, but who is thrown out of work because of convict labor? The convict labor problem is a state proposition; therefore convict made goods should not be shipped outside of the state in which they are made and thrown upon the open market."

Entry In Labor Day Parade of Local Union No. 55, Denver, Colo.

The accompanying photograph was submitted by L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo., display, not only of the float they entered but the picture was taken in front



While they did not win the prize they have every reason to feel proud of their of a candy factory that was built and is operated Union throughout.

Oregon State Council Meets In Annual Session

The Oregon State Council of Carpenters held its fifth annual convention at Tillamook, Oregon, August 23 and 24, 1929.

The convention was addressed by Mayor B. E. King, also by Hans Rasmussen, President of the Lions Club.

Mayor King in welcoming the delegates outlined the various points of interest in the city to be visited. The address of the President of the Lions Club was also enthusiastically received.

Brother F. H. Allen, among other things, impressed upon the convention the advisability of the membership keeping in good standing so as to be entitled to the rights, benefits and privileges of our organization, as well as urging the delegates to put forth their continued effort in promoting the use of the Label of our organization.

Vocational training received attention of the convention as well as the apprenticeship system.

Brothers F. H. Allen and David Duff were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

Secretary-Treasurer Duff's report showed the State Council finances to be in healthy condition.

The officers were installed by General Representative P. W. Dowler.

The same city, Tillamook, was chosen for the 1930 convention of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

H. L. Gallien, Business Representative of Local Union No. 1942 Winston-Salem, N. C., gives a very interesting account of their Labor Day celebration which was declared to be one of the greatest Labor Day celebrations in the history of Winston-Salem. The address of the day was delivered by President T. A. Wilson of the State Federation of Labor, after an impressive parade had formed at historic Salem Square, moving through the principal streets of the city.

President Wilson's address dealt with the conditions of labor of the present and recounted some of the advantages that had come to the workingman through the good offices of the American Federation of Labor.

He said in part:

"Labor Day is an American institution and is recognized by the Government, Federal and State, and is, therefore, observed peacefully."

He then told of the achievements of the American Federation of Labor. However, he stated that much remained for the organization to do in the South. Much that has been done by the Federation, he said, was done without the aid of Southern laboring folk, since they were unorganized. Nevertheless, he declared, the time seems imminent when the South will be well organized and the laboring class will receive the same pleasant consideration that is accorded it in other sections of the United States. In the United States, according to President Wilson, the average working week is the shortest in the world, while the highest wages paid in the world also are offered here. Nowhere else does the working man have such opportunities, he maintained.

Reviewing the many accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson stated "that that organization was the first to advocate free public schools, free textbooks, elimination of night work for women and regulation and elimination of child labor. Lastly he named the workmen's compensation as the result of the efforts of labor."

The speaker referred to the efforts that are being made by craft leaders to improve the conditions under which the laboring people serve and stated that all ages in the past had been characterized by great difficulties on the part of those who attempted to assist the workingman. He cited the task that Moses had to face in bringing the children of Israel out of bondage.

There was a note of warning in Presidents Wilson's references to "short cuts" which are being made by labor toward communism, Socialism and I. W. W. The Socialists would have a Socialistic state, the I. W. W.'s a single big union and the communists socialism and revolution, he declared. Socialism is revolution, while the American Federation of Labor is evolution, the speaker asserted. Throughout his address the speaker steered away from radicalism but made a clear analysis of the human element involved in Organized Labor.

H. L. Gallien served as general chairman of the Labor Day Committee and master of ceremonies. He was assisted by several marshals and the officials of the Central Labor Union.

Norfolk Local Celebrates 30th Anniversary

More than 300 people packed the meeting hall of the Norfolk Local Union No. 331, Carpenters and Joiners, Tuesday, August 13th, who celebrated the 30th anniversary of their Local Union.

Only two members who signed the charter are now members of the Local, namely Carl Lender and E. B. Lindsay. Due to the illness of Brother Lender, making it impossible for him to participate in the celebration, Brother Lindsay was the lone signer present.

August 12, 1899 was the date in which these pioneers saw fit to blaze the trail for the coming generation. Their work has been done well and the Carpenters and Joiners of Virginia have all profited since the day 30 years ago these far-sighted men saw the need of banding together under the banner of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for a better and brighter day for the men of their trade.

The principal speaker was George W. Crosby, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Mr. Crosby reviewed the activities of the Brotherhood since its organization. He told his audience of the splendid million dollar Home in Florida for the aged members of his organization.

Next to speak was O. E. Woodbury, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Woodbury, who is a member of the Carpenters and Joiners, stressed the importance of organization among the workers. not only for their own benefit, but also for the benefit of their community, their home and their trade. In concluding his address, the organizer said, "Trade Unions are not opposed to increased output, but they do oppose methods that fail to make the necessary changes in working conditions without adequate compensation to the workers in new achievements."

The entertainment was furnished by T. H. Barriett, known as the singing saw musician. His many numbers were well received and enjoyed. Following the speakers and entertainment, refreshments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters and Joiners. Mr. O. C. Moore was master of ceremonies.

"Reds" Seek Funds To Disrupt Unions

Communists appealed for funds to finance their Trade Union Educational League convention at Cleveland, last August.

The "reds" have abandoned their "boring from within" tactics and make no concealment of their purpose to organize dual unions. The National Miners' Union is supplying strikebreakers in Illinois and elsewhere to defeat the United Mine Workers of America. The "reds" have formed a revolutionary union of garment and fur workers in New York and their National Textile Workers' Union that has had charge of the strike in Gastonia, N. C., is "red" through and through.

Revolutionary labor unions that will be the backbone of their revolutionary political party is the purpose of the "reds." They seek financial aid from the regular trade union movement and the A. F. of L. executive council has called the unionists' attention to the folly of aiding a movement that would destroy them.

Traveling Members Attention

Carpenters are warned to stay away from Port Angeles, Wash. Rumors circulated that carpenters are needed there are greatly exaggerated, according to Secretary Anderson of Local Union No. 1303, who advises that there are more idle carpenters than jobs.

DEATH ROLL

T. E. BARNES—Local Union No. 753, Beaumont, Texas.

EDMOND M. PATON, L. U. No. 265, Hackensack, N. J.

JAMES E. SMITH—Local Union No. 1985, Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN T. WHITE—L. U. No. 33, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Our Journal

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As I look over my September issue of "The Carpenter" I cannot but take this opportunity of again congratulating you upon the amount of space devoted to craft problems and the education of the carpenter. You are indeed giving the best kind of service to your members and I feel that it is appreciated by them.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Van Gaasbeek,
Head of Department of Woodworking, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Desiring to pay the respect due our retiring Manager, Brother James M. Gauld, we are asking that you give space in your worthy Journal to the following resolutions adopted by us:
To Brother James M. Gauld;

We the guests of this beautiful Home in which you have taken such prominent part in beautifying for our welfare, we know and have seen how hard you have worked that we may enjoy the benefit of your labor, it is a token of your brotherly love to us.

You have done all that man can do, you, your dear wife and daughter have brought joy and comfort to our old hearts. No man can deny that you have not been willing to rectify any grievance that was brought before you, preference shown to none.

We know and have reason to know that you are a just, worthy and kind hearted man.

Therefore we commend you and are pleased to know that you have been appointed to a higher office, may the same guiding hand lead you on and on, this is our greatest wish and desire. We are grieved to have to part with you, we should like very much to have you with us always, but as it is for your betterment we must relinquish our claim on you for the time comes when the best of friends must part.

On March 14th, when we alighted from the train, we saw for the first time the man with the joyful smiling face to pilot us to our new Home and we are glad to say that he still greets us with that good morning smile.

May the hand of the great Redeemer guide you to greater and nobler things in justice and right to all.

We thank you for what you have done for us and are very sorry that we must part.

Our most sincere wish and respect is our fraternal love and blessings to you, your dear wife and daughter.

W. H. Gibbins,
A. Tracy,
R. Southwell,
Reuben Price,
Jacob Herman,
Committee.

Old Age Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been much interested in the discussion of the age problem and being an old timer myself, better enables me to understand what it is all about. The other day I read quite an article in some magazine,—it seems that many big concerns fix the age limit at forty, they hold a few of their older members, but draw the line at taking care of those who have given their best years to other concerns," Again I note the ever present "ad" reminders to prepare, while young, for the future, and that is our element in advertising that isn't all hooey. And the banks rub it in by pointing to the future as a warning to those who do not give them their earnings for safe keeping; and to give these visions a kick like a night mare,

they illustrate an aged gentleman all crumpled under the burden of a tool-box, or a desolate fire side in a poverty stricken home. It does seem to me that the gift to commit refined cruelty reaches its fullest development in the exhibition of us old timers as "horrible examples" of the result of having been good fellows instead of tight wads in our younger days.

As showing how generally age is regarded unfavorably by employers, a gentleman just past sixty told me he applied at a prohibition station—or something like that, in Detroit. He was asked what reason he had to think he could be of service, he replied and was then told that the service had clues to hundreds of small offenders—all of which were ignored—they were after the higher ups, and besides the applicant's age put him out of consideration. The old gentleman countered with "Age would not prevent my giving information in a court." "But it does here," snapped the desk-man. "Well," shot back the old timer as he turned toward the door, "it doesn't prevent me telling you that if you would practice catching a few of those smaller guys, you might learn how to catch some of the big ones; as matters stand now, all you get is your salary and all you give the people who pay it is a line of hot air spelled with a B——."

And so advanced age must be looked forward to as a certain living tragedy to be with us throughout years that should be as mellow and restful as a golden autumn day. We have given our best in effort. We have been generous in our patronage, that we, and others might not only live, but enjoy life. How long could many of our business and entertainment institutions endure, if we put into effect that admonition to save, Save, Save ! ! ! And when those ceased —who wants to live?

Many of us can yet do our share, but younger men need our jobs, and we have had them long enough. Our civilization has risen high in the arts and sciences—every now and then news items tell of some new endurance record, but in human efficiency in industry, our lives have slumped from sixty to forty in twenty years. And what remains for the old timers who have passed the best years of their industrial usefulness, far from the madding throng—out on the frontier, thereby adding to a nation's development. Now that their labor is done there, and those fields can support them no longer, they fall back to the industries and localities their efforts have made possible and are told to go back to those to whom they gave the best years of their life! "Man's inhumanity to man has made countless millions mourn," and the highest art of refined insolence finds expression in that order to return to the place he came from!

If Organized Labor can correct these injustices to the aged, they will have done more for real charity, justice and civilization than all the churches have done in a decade.

C. A. Doner, Webster, Wis.

Answer to Wanted—A Business Agent

Editor, "The Carpenter":

To begin with if I was a Business Agent and found that the business of our organization interferred with my pleasures, I would give up the job and pack a kit of tools again, find a job and let my troubles be someone else's. The pioneers of our Brotherhood had lots more to contend with for a lot less money, but they stuck to the task without crying, made good, and have long since passed away to the happy hunting ground. The trouble with the Business Agent who wrote that, is that he considers himself so important because his position occasionally permits him to annoy busy people: but so can a gnat, a rusty hinge, a splinter, and other minor things. All our brothers know what the job is and what it pays and how much intelligence it demands—so why bluff? If you had ambition and our organization at heart you would be courteous, obliging and patient. You'd take advantage of every possible occasion to gain new members and firms, and well wishers for yourself, and strengthen the cordial relations between the men and the boss. Think less of yourself and see that the Union Label is on all the stuff that our men handle. Good will is the chief asset in every walk of life. Wherever a man demonstrates a capacity for diplomacy and tact, no matter how menial his beginnings, there isn't a door in the organization to which he doesn't carry a master-key, not an office to which he is ineligible. It's the man

not the start that counts in the end. Exercise your smile muscles; begin to grin and win. Good nature is a time saver—soft soap saves many a strike and many a dollar. Remember, Mr. Business Agent, headquarters hears the creak in the machine and soon locates the source of the trouble. The more we analyze the essentials of success, the more consideration we pay to complaints and requests from the men in the field—they warn us where we are weak. Wage earners lose millions of dollars annually through the preventable dissatisfactions aroused by the very representatives who are paid to abort them. Make good, or let someone else. We have no room in the Brotherhood for cry babies. Roll up your sleeves and go at your job like a man.

I have good reason to write as I do for I have been job steward for a big company for the past year, employing over 150 carpenters. Business Agent thinks he has a hard job—but what about me? Ever since I have been on the job I have seen to it that nothing but fair material and union men were employed, and in many a fight I have had to uphold our union, and if it were not for the co-operation of a good Business Agent—whose name I will mention because he was always on the job when I called him, and stood by me, I would have been fired long ago. Let's have more Business Agents like Charles Hanson of Local Union 257, New York City, when it comes to being on the job when the rats try to get on.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York City.

Unemployment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If the Senate and House, had agreed on the debenture plan, which consisted of paying a producer a debenture or note equal to half the import duty of his product and this debenture to be used in payment of duties on imports, we might have had this applied to unemployment. The unemployed worker might have received a debenture equal to half the current wages of his trade, and get the remainder when he got a job. This would be relief with a prudential check.

In England they have about 1,200,000 out of work who receive a small amount every week until they get a job. As labor produces all wealth, of course those that are working have to pay the dole to those who are not working.

The London Commonweal, the organ of the Commonwealth Land Party, demands that as the land of England belongs to the people of England, no matter what transactions have placed it in the possession of present proprietors, the rent of the land, being concomitant with ownership also belongs to the people of that country, and the whole of the ground rent should be taken for public use in lieu of all other revenue. There are land owners in England possessing hundreds of thousands of acres as individuals, and if the whole of the ground rent or unimproved value were taken and the increase taken as the value or rent increased, the price would come down to zero, and the unemployed could go to work even as they do in a new country, and unemployment be abolished.

Thomas Colgate,
L. U. No. 1977. Rome, Ga.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 173

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 173, of Sedalia, Mo., has been organized since December, 1926, and has 22 members. We have had some nice social meetings with the members of the Carpenters' Union as guests. We have made quilts and sold chances. We have had dinner for conventions and have a nice bank account. We are helping one sister who lost household goods by fire. We will be glad to hear from any Auxiliary as to how they make their meetings more interesting.

Mrs. D. W. Bush,
L. A. No. 173. Sedalia, Mo.

Ladies Of Norfolk Celebrate

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 183, of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Norfolk, held their annual picnic at Ocean View on Wednesday, August 21, 1929.

In addition to a large number of the members of the Auxiliary there were also present Mr. W. W. Sykes, Business Agent for the Carpenters of Local 331, Mr. O. C. Moore, Treasurer of the Central Labor Union, Mr. Ed F. Grace, edi-

tor of the Union News, and Mr. W. W. Broughton, Secretary of the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

I am sure some of the men and ladies that did not attend will regret their absence when they read about the good things we had. There was plenty of fried chicken, with dozens of hot rolls, potato salad, tomatoes, sandwiches, pickles—well everything that goes to make a picnic a success—including ice cream and home-made cakes.

It's over, and it is sad but true, that there will not be another one until next summer, but then that is something to look forward to.

Now, if your wife does not belong to the Ladies Auxiliary, it is your duty to see that she joins. But do not wait until next summer for her to decide to join with us. Suggest to her that she join right away, and enjoy the good times and social meetings that we intend to have during the fall and winter months. We depend entirely on you for this one support, and you must not fail us.

Francis Broughton, Secretary.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 213

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 213 of Weslaco, Texas, are still holding their semi-monthly meetings at the City Hall. We have 19 members. The Local Union and Ladies Auxiliary gave a White Wing Barbeque on Labor Day and invited all crafts. A large crowd attended and the day was well enjoyed by all. The Auxiliary meets on the first and third Monday night of each month. All are invited.

Viola Nobles,
L. A. No. 213. Weslaco, Tex.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles Edward Lanier, last heard of in Kansas City in December, 1919, please communicate with his nephew James Howard McKnight, 226 Howell Street, Florence, Ala.

* * *

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles B. Miller, formerly a member of L. U. No. 62, who left Florida in December, 1927, and has not been seen or heard from since, will confer a favor upon the wife of this man by communicating with Mrs. Charles B. Miller, 2037 Vermont Street, Blue Island, Illinois, He is 51 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. tall, weighs about 165 pounds, has blue eyes, black hair streaked with gray, and a sharp scar on his chin.

* * *

The above picture is a good likeness of Brother Emil Kultalahte, a member of Local Union No. 265, Hackensack, N. J. He is over six feet in height, weighs about two hundred pounds, has blond hair and blue eyes. He has been missing since September 1, 1929, and is believed to be in Michigan. Any information of his whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Olga Kultalahte, Lakeview St., North Hackensack, N. J.

* * *

Samuel J. Mallory, a carpenter of Paulsboro, N. J., who left home August 19th last has never been seen or heard from since. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with Mrs. S. J. Mallory, 1545 Swedsboro Ave., Paulsboro, N. J., who is ill and wishes to hear from him.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

NOVA SCOTIA: Increased Wage Scales Sought.—With the present wage scales expiring, all trade unions in Halifax engaged in the building industry are seeking increases this year, effective on May 1.

SWEDEN: New Radium Hospital.—King Gustaf V of Sweden has decided that the jubilee gift of 5,000,000 kroners ($1,340,000) donated by Swedes at home and abroad as a gift to him on his seventieth birthday shall be used for the campaign against cancerous diseases. In accordance with his wish a new radium hospital will be built in Stockholm and the entire sum will be used for combatting cancerous diseases by treatment and research.

Craft Problems

How Not To Frame A Roof

(By L. Perth)

Not long ago the writer had an opportunity to watch a group of carpenters putting up a roof over a recently completed brick building.

It did not appear as though the work should have offered any difficulties to the veteran carpenters who were about to tackle the job for it was a plain rectangular building and called a common hip roof. However, judging by their actions it seemed that the men were not sure of themselves and were not certain as to how to approach the job.

The man who was in charge of the work had walked around the building climbed on top of it, examined the lumber that was to be used for the work and finally held a consultation with his men as to how to proceed with the operation.

One of the men produced a steel square. They all looked at the numerous table and graduations on both faces of the instrument, which were prepared to facilitate the solution of many problems confronting the carpenter in his daily work and expressly intended for roof framing, but no one seemed to know how to use them.

The foreman disgustedly made the remark that any good carpenter ought to be able to frame a roof without a steel square and ordered his men on top of the building and follow his instructions. What followed was very amusing, if it were not sad.

A board about six inches wide was placed on the center line of the building and on it the height of the proposed roof was marked as shown in Fig. 1. Now that the height of the roof was established all that remained to be done was to cut the rafters so that they fit snugly against each other and also against the surfaces that are to be framed, and here is where the real fun began.

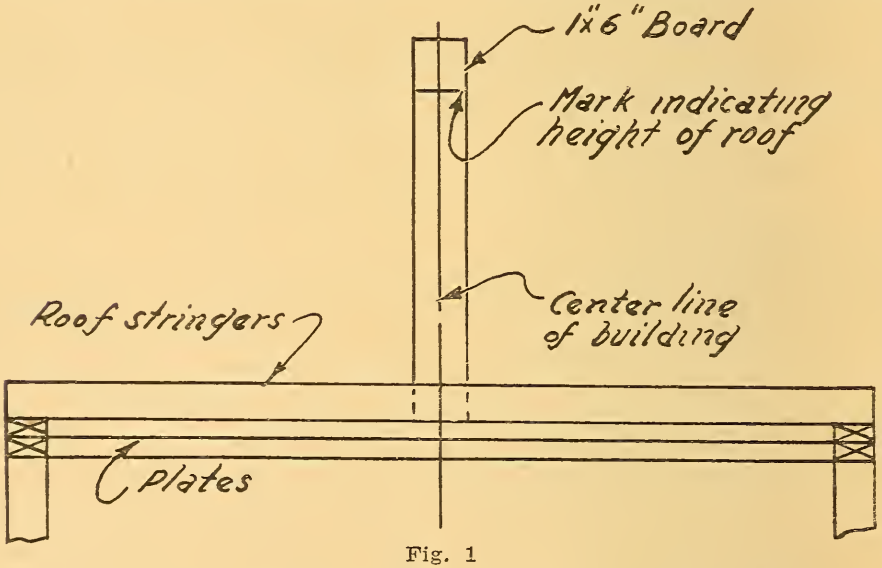


Fig. 1

A piece of 2 x 4 of considerable length was hoisted up and set against the vertical board at the level where the height of the roof was marked. The lower end of the rafter was resting on the edge of the plate as shown in Fig. 2.

While two men were holding the rafter rigid at both ends the foreman marked what he thought should be the plumb cut "A", and then proceeded to the lower end and marked the bottom cut "B". Since the roof called for a lookout—same was properly measured off from the edge of the plate and the rafter was ready to be cut.

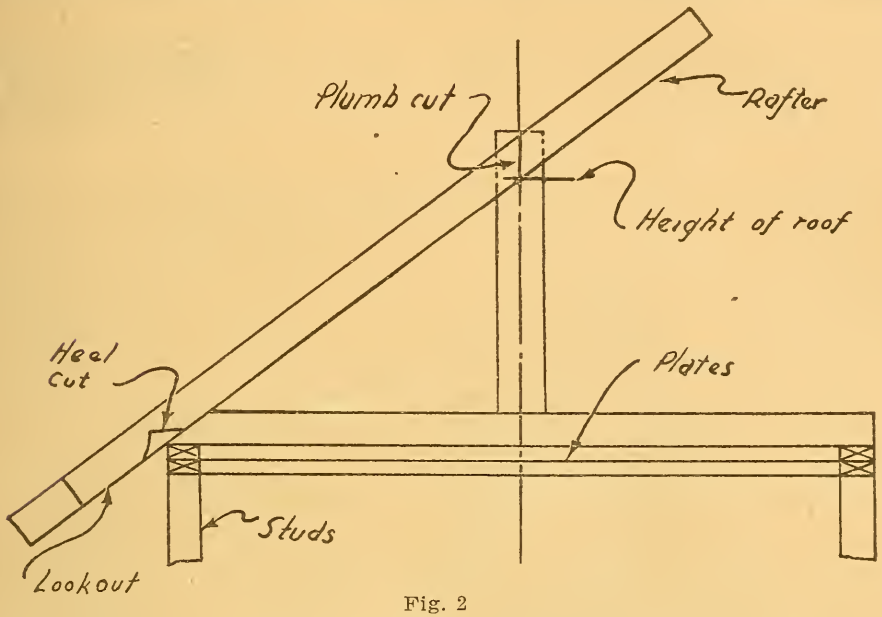


Fig. 2

"If you can cut one, you can cut them all" said the head man with a devilish twinkle in his eyes. "It's easy if you know how" he concluded and ordered the rafter to be taken down, cut as indicated and to be used as a pattern for the rest of the common rafters.

However, before a dozen pieces were cut the men were called to a halt. "Wait a minute boys, I am sure we measured them right but let's put a couple of them up and see how they look. The roof did not call for a ridge board, therefore the upper ends of the rafters were to butt against each other.

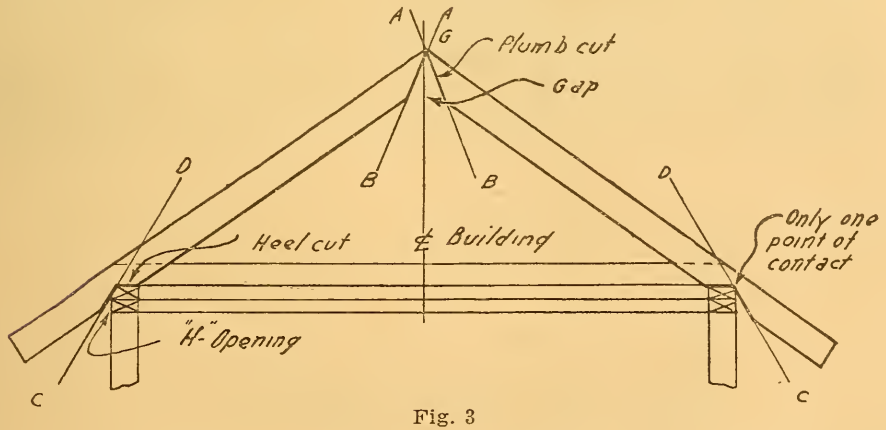


Fig. 3

When a pair of rafters were set up the foreman and his men discovered that there is a whole lot more to roof framing than they thought there was

Celotex for shea
Means

We work with you to promote this type of construction

THE Celotex Company and carpenters have one great interest in common—frame construction.

More frame construction means more steady, profitable work for carpenters. And it provides the ideal construction for the use of Celotex.

Celotex national advertisements help you by constantly recommending frame construction, promoting steady work for carpenters everywhere, and giving the best means of meeting the demand of home insulation.

Besides, they sell the idea of remodeling old rooms, lining attics, garages and sun porches with Celotex. These extra jobs keep you busy between contract work.

You know how easy Celotex is to handle—how strong and rigid a wall it makes . . . how it shuts out summer heat and winter cold. It comes to yo in boards 7-16" thick, 4' wide, from 7 to 12' long (or "double thick", measur ing 7-8"). It saws without splitting It's a fine material to work with.

Ask your local lumber dealer, o write to us, for a copy of "Year 'Roun Comfort and Fuel Saving in Every Home". It will tell you how Celotex is used in frame construction.

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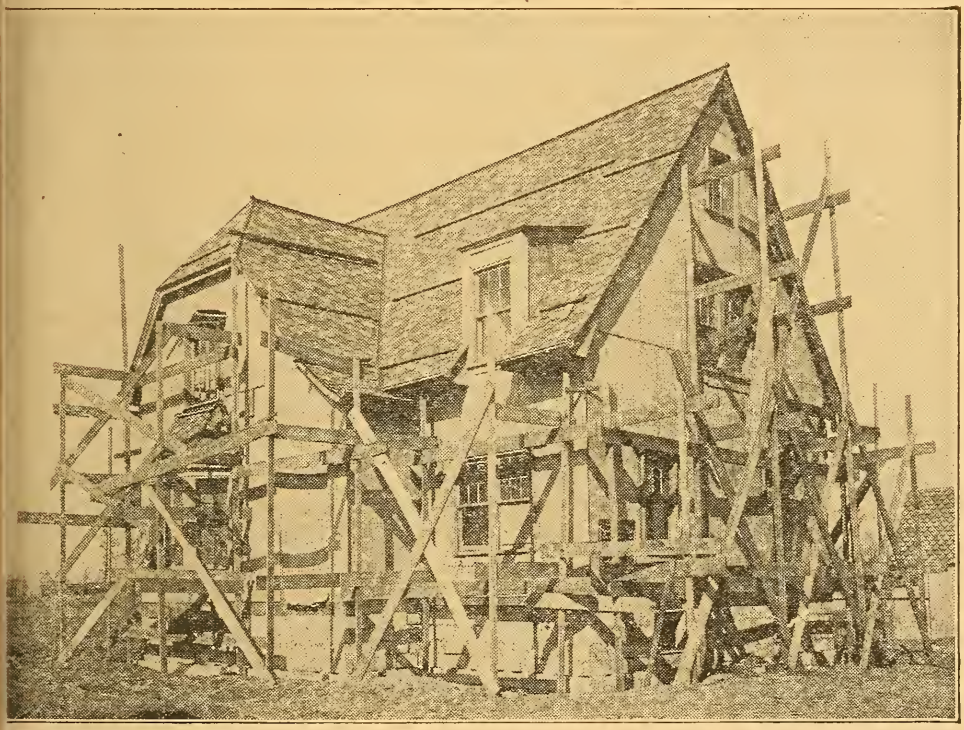
This stronger, thicker Celotex gives greater insulation . . . makes an ideal material for lining the ceilings of attics and upper rooms. The boards measure 4' wide, from 7 to 12' long and 7-8" thick.

ing
ore Frame Houses



Here is a residence in Milwaukee, built by W. E. McDermott showing how Celotex, used as sheathing, adds bracing strength to walls.

. . . . .

Celotex insulation makes frame houses comfortable winter and summer—protects them from all extremes of temperature.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

for the rafters appeared as shown in Fig. 3.

The surfaces along the lines A B and C D instead of bearing against each other formed a wide gap at the bottom tapering to the top. There was only one point of contact at G.

That much for the top cut. The lower part of the rafter was also very far from being what it should have been. While the horizontal surface of the "bird's mouth" was resting on the plate, the surface along lines CD formed an opening "H" instead of bearing against the vertical side of the plate.

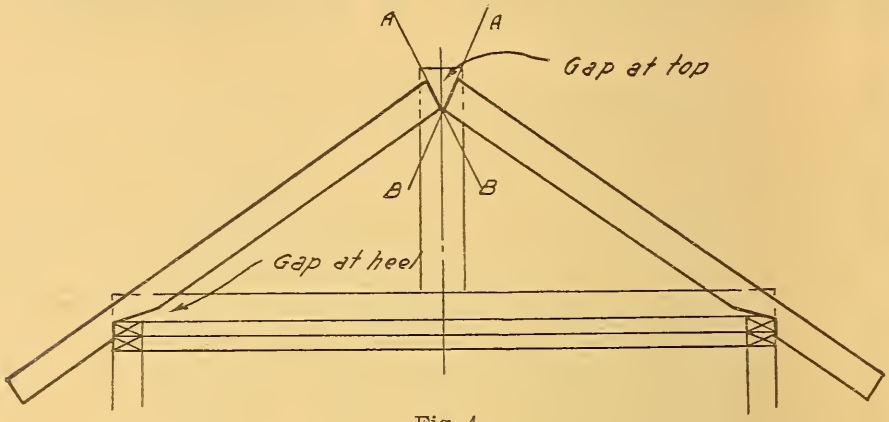


Fig. 4

The situation was rather perplexing. It was evident that the rafters cannot be framed in this manner since the gap at the top does not permit the nailing of the rafters together, and the opening at the heel weakens the roof considerbaly and a slight pressure may break the tail end off.

Someone suggested to nail the rafters at the plate in such a manner as to make surfaces CD fit the vertical, face of the plates, and that would make the top vertical faces come together. This was done but the condition was not remedied since the ridge had a gap at the top as shown in Fig. 4.

The job was becoming rather complicated but the foreman was determined to shape the rafters until they fitted. "The bottom cut" he said, "does not matter much, it is the tops of the rafters that cause the trouble. Let us cut them off until they meet.

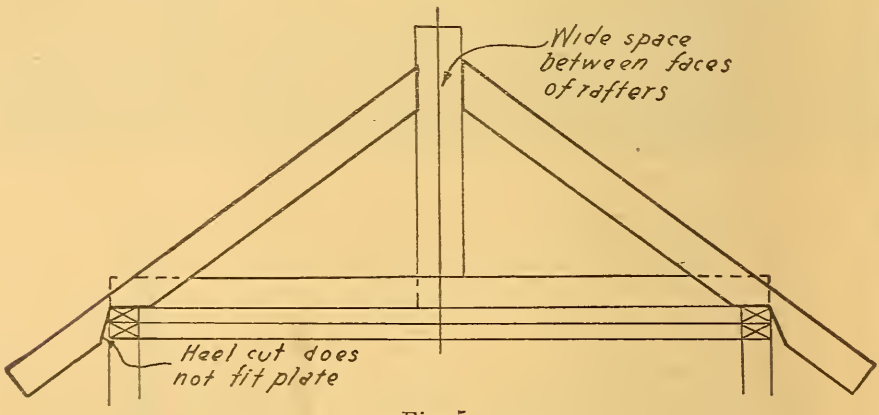


Fig. 5

A slice was taken off each rafter again and when they were put up even though the faces seemed to be plumb the rafters were much shorter and there

was a distance of over 3 inches from face to face and even if they were able to butt them the roof would be considerably lower since the rafters were made that much shorter. Fig. 5.

It was too evident that the cut material could not be used. A pile of good lumber had to be thrown away, the men had wasted their time for several hours and the job was not yet begun.

These men did not realize that they were tinkering with problems in trigonometry, that a roof is composed of triangles and that framing a roof means to know something about the solution of triangles, i. e. one must have the ability to determine the lengths of sides, the slopes and angles that determine the shape of the roof. Carpenters are not expected to be mathematicians and if they were it would not be practical to do calculations on the job.

Therefore to assist the carpenter to solve his mathematical problems on the job the steel square was perfected. This instrument whose construction is based on the principles of right triangles, contains ready to use tables that make roof framing easy.

These tables are carefully prepared by experienced mathematicians and they give you at a glance the lengths of your rafters, the plumb and seat cuts, as well as side or cheek cuts, for all common, hip and valley, and jack rafters.

It is well worth while to obtain a good steel square and study the subject up. This will not require much time, neither is it necessary to possess any special mental ability. The returns will be manifold as compared with your small investment.

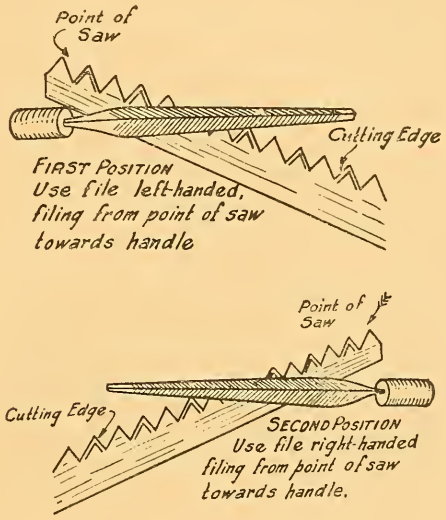
Saw Filing

In reply to Brother Gregory's article on saw filing in the August number of "The Carpenter" I do not agree with him when he says that there are but two ways of filing a saw, one is right and the other is wrong.

Now according to the methods employed by the two foremost manufacturers in the United States both methods are right.

I have filed saws for over 25 years using the method he terms filing backwards but I am not too old to still learn something about the game, and with apologies to Buick when better methods are available I'm willing to use them.

Unlike the saw filers he has questioned, I can tell him why I file so. Every one who uses a file knows it leaves a burr on the edge of the saw and by filing against cutting edge this burr is absent. The vibration is easily eliminated by using fresh keen files and


Point of Saw
Cutting Edge
FIRST POSITION
Use file left-handed, filing from point of saw towards handle
Point of Saw
Cutting Edge
SECOND POSITION
Use file right-handed filing from point of saw towards handle.

letting the saw stick up no more than ⅛ of an inch above the saw clamp. There will, however, be a burr remaining on the back of the saw tooth, this can be easily removed by passing your jack knife flatwise along the saw from handle to point of saw without injuring saw teeth in the least. If this burr is left on the teeth a lot of it stays in the first saw track in the wood and spoils the newly filed teeth.

By filing from the point of saw toward the handle and using the left hand and right hand plan as in cut one can always sit squarely in front of his saw and thus avoid getting a kink in his neck. It also affords a clear view of the saw teeth at all times.

A. J. McCulloch,
L. U. No. 1373. Flint, Mich.

Reference Data

The carpenter is called upon to perform and supervise all kinds of building construction. For his benefit and guidance, we submit the following information, obtained from many and various sources, in the hope that it will be of service to him in his daily tasks.

Some Valuable Information to the Everyday Carpenter

ROOF FRAMING

1. A simple method for getting lengths of Hips and Jacks for any pitch roof:

Draft the half of one end of building to scale with the base of the triangle equal to ½ of the building, at one end erect a perpendicular equal to the length of common rafter, then the line joining the extremities of the legs (hypothenuse) is equal to the length of the hip for that particular building.

The jacks may be found by spacing off the building so that you have the required number of jacks. There will always be one more space than jacks. Then divide the length of the common rafter by the number of spaces and this quotient will be the length of the shortest jack. Double this for the second, treble for the third and so on.

2. Other rules for finding lengths of Common Rafters.

I. For one-quarter pitch roof, multiply the width of building by the decimal .56—example: 12 feet equal WX .56 equal 6.72 feet or 6 feet 9 inches.

II. For one-third pitch roof, multiply width of building by the decimal .6 —example: 12 W X .6 equal 7.20 or 7 feet 2½ inches.

III. For one-half pitch roof, multiply the width of building by the decimal .71—example: 12 W X .71 equal 8.52 or 8 feet 6 inches.

IV. For one full pitch, multiply the width of building by the decimal 1.12 —example: 12 W X 1.12 equal 13.44 or 13 feet 5½ inches.

Another Method For Finding Lengths of Rafters

Take the number of inches the roof is to rise to the foot on the tongue and one foot on the blade, which is the rise and run of one foot, then apply the square to the timber as many times as the number of feet in half the width of building. This gives you the exact length of the rafters, also the line of the tongue gives you the plumb-cut, and the line of the blade gives you the seat.

Table for Finding the Length and Side Cuts of Jack Rafters

1. One-quarter pitch roof.

13.5 in. shorter when spaced 12 in. on center.

18 in. shorter when spaced 16 in. on center.

27 in. shorter when spaced 24 in. on center.

12 and 13.5 gives the side cuts for jacks in this pitch; the plumb-cuts and seat-cuts are the same as the common rafters for this pitch.

2. One-third pitch roof.

14.4 in. shorter when spaced 12 in. on center.

19.2 in. shorter when spaced 16 in. on center.

28.8 in. shorter when spaced 24 in. on center.

12 and 14.4 gives the side cut on jacks for this pitch.

3. One-half pitch roof.

17 in. shorter when spaced 12 in. on center.

22.6 in. shorter when spaced 16 in. on center.

34 in. shorter when spaced 24 in. on center.

12 and 17 gives the side cut on jacks for this pitch roof.

SHINGLING

To Find the Number of Shingles Required to Cover 100 Square Feet or One Square

Deduct 3 inches from length of shingle, divide the remainder by three, the result is the exposed length of shingles.

One square equals 14,400 square inches. Divide this number by the exposed surface; equals the required number of shingles.

Note—A shingle is 4 inches wide and of various lengths, as 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 inches.

Table for Estimating Shingles

Length Shingle Inches	Exposed to weather Inches	Sq. ft. by 1,000 shingles 4 in. Wide	Sq. ft. covered 6 in. Wide	Shingles for 100 sq. ft. 4 in. Wide	Shingles for 100 sq. ft. 6 in. Wide
15	4	111	167	900	600
18	5	139	208	720	480
21	6	167	250	600	400
24	7	194	291	514	343
27	8	222	333	450	300

Number Of Nails Required In Carpentry Work

To case a door, 1 lb. of nails are required.

To case a window, 1 lb. of nails are required.

To put on rafters, joists and studding, etc., 3 lb. to the 1,000 feet.

To lay a 6-inch pine floor, 15 lbs. to the 1,000 feet.

To find side of square that will inscribe in a given circle, mutiply diameter by .7071.

To find the capacity of a square tank or cistern, multiply the number of cubic feet by 7½ (or 7.48) and the result will be in gallons.

To find contents of cistern or tank, multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5⅞, the result will be in gallons.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surafce to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching.

To measure square timbers, multiply the length, width and thickness together and divide the product by 12.

Difficulties of Winter Contraction

(By Gust E. Magnuson)

Construction in winter brings on difficulties that summer construction does not have. Zero weather and freezing make it difficult for the men to work. The material used also freezes, such as concrete, mortar and plaster.

In smaller construction these difficulties can easily be overcome. Forms can be built over concrete foundations and heated. Rough boards have been used to build a shed or covering so dwelling houses can be constructed with very little expense during the winter months. When the rough work of the building is up, windows can be put in and the inside heated so plaster and paint can be applied.

Buildings of large dimensions make winter construction difficult. As the structure rises difficulties are encountered in keeping concrete and mortar above freezing. In mixing concrete if an inside space is not available the contents used in the mixture are heated before mixing. One method I've seen is the sand being heated on a large pipe of about three feet diameter. The inside of pipe being used for the fire and the sand covering the outside of pipe. The cement being heated in like manner and the water being heated in a large boiler. The space in the building where the work is going on is enclosed with canvas on all sides and heated by steam or salamanders. The brick work is protected in the same manner. The contents in mixers have been heated by using a blow torch attachment also.

How To Make Wood Acid and Chlorine Proof

Take 6 pounds of wood tar and 12 pounds of rosin and melt them together in an iron kettle, after which stir in 8 pounds of finely powdered brick dust. The damaged parts must be cleared perfectly and dried, whereupon they may be painted over with the warm preparation or filled up and drawn off, leaving the film on the outside.

To Remove Paint, Varnish, etc., from Wood

Paint, varnish etc., no matter how old and hard, may be softened in a few minutes so as to be easily scraped off by applying the following mixture:

Water glass—5 parts.

Soda Lye 40 degrees B. (27 percent) 1 part.

Ammonia water—1 part.

Mix.

Another compound for removing paint and varnish from wood or stone, without injuring the material is as follows:

Flour or wood pulp____385 parts.
Hydrochloric acid _____450 parts.
Bleaching powder _____160 parts.
Turpentine _____ 5 parts.

To Prevent Glue From Cracking

To prevent glue from cracking which frequently occurs when glued articles are exposed to the heat, a little chloride of potassium is added. This prevents the glue from becoming dry enough to crack.

Board Sizing

A cheap sizing for rough, weather beaten boards may be made by dissolving shellac in sal soda and adding some heavy body pigment. This size will stick to grease spots. Linseed oil may be added if desired. Limewater and linseed oil make a good heavy sizing but it is hard to spread. They are usually used half and half but these proportions may be varied somewhat.

Protecting Cement Against Acid

A paint to protect cement against acid is obtained by mixing pure asbestos, very finely powdered, with a thick solution of sodium silicate. The sodium silicate must be as alkaline as possible. The asbestos is first rubbed with a small quantity of the silicate until a cake is obtained and then kept in well-closed vessel. For use this cake is simply thinned with a solution of the silicate which furnishes a paint. Two or three applications of this paint will protect the walls of reservoirs, etc., against any acid solid or liquid. This mass may also be employed for making a coating of sandstone.

Renovation of Polished and Varnished Wood, Stone, etc.

This formula is composed of the following ingredients, though the proportions may be varied:

Cereal flour or wood pulp—38½ parts.
Hydrochloride acid _____45 parts.
Chloride of Lime_____16 parts.
Turpentine _____ ½ part.

After mixing the ingredients thoroughly in order to form a homogeneous paste, the object to be treated is smeared with it and allowed to stand for some time. The paste on the surface is then removed by passing over it quickly a piece of soft leather or a brush which will remove dirt, grease and other deleterious substances. By rubbing gently with a cloth or piece of leather a polished surface will be imparted to wood, and objects of metal will be rendered lustrous.

The addition of chloride of lime tends to keep the paste moist, thus allowing the ready removal of the paste without damaging the varnish or polish, while the turpentine serves as a disinfectant and renders the odor less disagreeable during the operation.

The preparation is rapid in its action and does not affect the varnished or polished surfaces of wood or marble. While energetic in its cleansing action on brass and other metal objects, it is attended with no corrosive effect.

Measuring Concrete

The most convenient unit of measurement to use in estimating concrete is the cubic yard, which contains 27 cubic feet. Where there is a large quantity of concrete it should be measured by the cubic yard and small quantities in cubic feet.

In order to get the quantity of concrete in any footings, walls, etc., it is necessary to find the thickness, width and length in feet, of the footings or walls and multiply them together. If it is desired that the answer be in cubic yards, the total product is divided by 27 which is the number of cubic feet in a cubic yard.

Removing Putty, Grease, etc. from Plate Glass

To remove all kinds of greasy materials from glass and to leave the latter bright and clean, use a paste made of benzine and burnt magnesia of such consistence that when the mass is pressed between the fingers a drop of benzine will exude. With this mixture and a wad of cotton go over the entire surface of the glass.

To Preserve Steel From Rust

Many steel tools, being exposed to the weather are subject to rust. To preserve them from rust dissolve 1 part caoutchouc and 16 parts turpentine with a gentle heat, then add 8 parts boiled oil and mix by bringing them to the heat of boiling water. Apply to the steel with a brush, the same as varnish. It can be removed again with a cloth soaked in turpentine.

To Make Changes or Corrections on Blue Prints

Use a solution of sodium carbonate and water with a little red ink mixed in. This gives the changes a pink color which is very noticeable. The amount of sodium carbonate used depends upon the surface of the blue print paper as some coarse grained papers will look better if less soda is used and vice versa. However, the amount of powdered soda held on a small coin dissolved in a bottle of water gives good results.

The Grooved Nail

(By L. J. Markwardt and J. M. Cahagan, Forest Products Laboratory)

During the past year one of the studies carried out by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce was a test of grooved nails, which were furnished by the Committee and included in a general nail-holding study under way at the Laboratory.

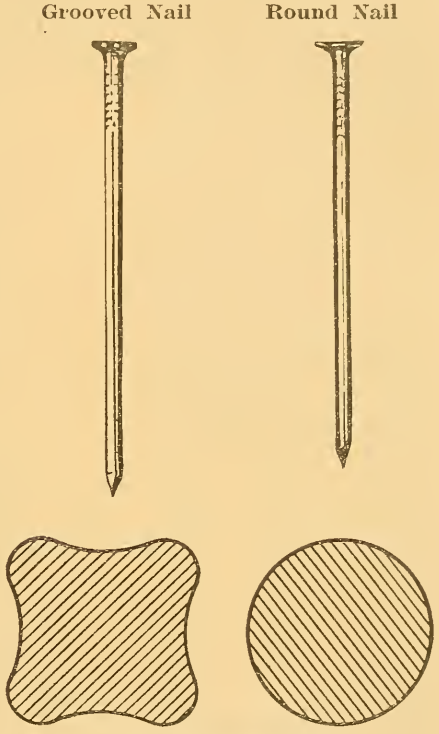
The nail-holding properties of wood, and the influence of such factors as species, time, moisture condition and changes in moisture have long been under consideration and study at the Forest Products Laboratory because of their significance in the use of wood. Efforts have been made from time to time to improve wooden construction by changing the form of the nail or its surface condition.

The grooved nail is one of the most interesting of the various forms studied. The results have shown that it has certain definite advantages, but the data so far obtained are not adequate to permit a definite appraisal of the effect of time and moisture changes in the wood on its efficiency, both of which are important factors in use.

Shape and Size of the Grooved Nail

The grooved nail approximates a square in cross section but has rounded corners, and as the name implies, each of its four faces or sides has a vertical groove along the center that extends throughout the length of the nail shank. (Pl. 1.) These nails were compared with 7d plain round nails, which were used as controls in tests made to determine their relative resistance to withdrawal under different conditions. The two types of nails while of approximately the same size, are not identical in

NAIL TYPES



Enlarged Cross Section

Plate 1

cross-sectional area, perimeter, surface of contact, or weight.

Adjustment Factors Make Comparison Possible

Adjustment factors based on surface area were applied to the results of the tests in order to compensate for the differences in shape and size, since in general the holding power of nails has been found to vary with area of surface contact.

The adjustment factor for area of surface contact is the ratio of the area of contact of the round to that of the grooved nail. To get the area of con-

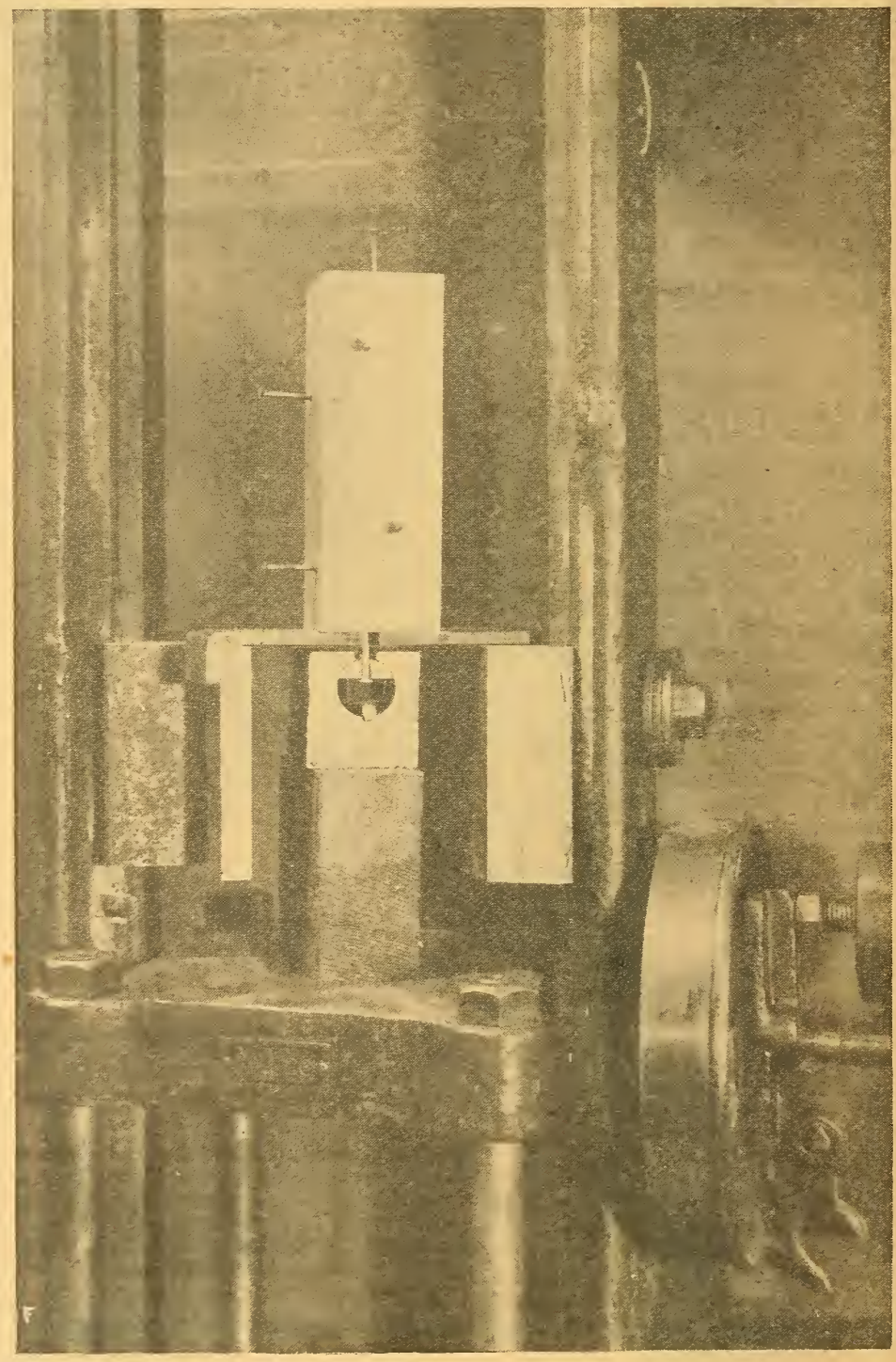


Plate 2

tact of the grooved nail, it was necessary to measure rather than compute the perimeter. The measurements were taken on sections which had been photographically enlarged. The cross-sectional area was also obtained from these enlarged photographs by means of a planimeter. The adjustment factor for weight was obtained by taking the ratios of the square roots of the weights of equal leugths of both types of nails. This is the same as the ratio of the square roots of the cross-sectioonal areas, except for a small difference due to experimental error in measuring the area of the grooved nail. A direct ratio can not be used since nails of small diameter have greater area of contact per unit weight than those of large diameter.

Method of Test

The tests used in the study were limited to a determination of the static force required to withdraw the nails, the maximum load in pounds being recorded. A tested machine equipped with a special gripping device was used in pulling the nails. The method of test is shown in Plate 2.

Scope of Study

Five series of tests were made on the round and grooved nails. The first series had as its object the determination of the holding power of the two types of nails with original surfaces. The purpose of the other four series was to determine the effect of surface conditions on holding power. Descriptions of the five series follow:

Series 1:

Both types of nails were driven into side and end surfaces of green and air-seasoned specimens of western yellow pine. Some of the nails were pulled immediately after driving, some after the wood had seasoned 40 days and some after about 100 days seasoning.

Series 2:

Grooved nails were first machine-polished, then driven into side grain surfaces of air-seasoned specimens of western yellow pine and then pull immediately.

Series 3:

Nails of both types were nickel-plated and tested as in series 2.

Series 4:

Nails of both types were machine-polished and then tested as in Series 2.

Series 5:

Same as Series 4 except that additional nails of both types were also tested as taken from the original packages.

Conclusions

It appears from the tests that the form of a grooved nail gives it an increased resistance to immediate withdrawal of approximately 10 percent over that of a plain round nail of equal weight and length, but there is little difference between the two types of nails when their areas of surface contact are equal. On the other hand, there is an apparent reversal in the holding power of the two types of nails when they are pulled several months after having been driven. It may be that a round nail is actually better under these conditions or it may be that the apparent difference is caused by such factors as the species of wood used or the temporary surface condition of the nail. The permanence in holding power is exceedingly important since there are but few uses where the time element does not enter.

There are, of course, other factors in addition to holding power to be considered in judging the relative utility of the two types of nails, such as ease of handling, tendency to split the wood in driving, and stiffness which facilitates driving and which often determines the size of nail required for a particular use. No study has been made on any of these factors in connection with the grooved nail, but it has been observed that this type of nail is somewhat less inclined to split the wood than a plain round nail, and its form also gives it at least 5 percent greater stiffness for equal weight and length.

Although no cement-coated nails were included in this study there seems to be no adequate reason why a grooved nail would not be improved as well as a round nail by such a coating.

A more definite estimate of the efficiency of the grooved nail would involve further tests, particularly those that would bring out more conclusively the effect of time and the effect of properties other than resistance to withdrawal.

Winter Money In Oak Flooring

(By W. L. Claffey)

The approach of fall feather carries with it opportunties for the alert and progressive carpenter or contractor who is anxious to avoid seasonal lay-offs due to bad weather. For, when weather interferes with outdoor operations, there is always indoor work that can be turned into contracts with a little intelligent solicitation.

One of the outstanding opportunities for taking up the seasonal slack for carpenters and contractors lies in oak flooring. Thousands upon thosands of homes throughout this country do not have oak flooring for the simple reason that no one has undertaken to convert the natural desire of owners for this modern improvement into demand.

Enterprising carpenters have found it profitable to solicit orders from home owners to put down oak floors over old ones. The work can be accomplished with little inconvenience to the occupants of the house and at times when the carpenter or contractor otherwise probably would be idle.

The first impresssion one gets on entering a house is that given by the floors. And the first impresssion generally is a lasting one, be it good or bad. That should be pointed out to the prospect. Futhermore he should be told of the beauty, durability and economy of oak. Explain to him that oak floors are always in style, that they are healthful because they do not have cracks and splinters to collect dust and are therefore easy to keep clean. Demonstrate to him that they cost little more than ordinary flooring and are worth it because they add immediately to the selling value of the house.

And now a word about laying oak flooring. Any first class carpenter can make a good job, though some judgment and care are necesssary in order to produce the best results.

In the first place it is advisable to use standard bundles. Specifications calling for special long lengths increase the cost and cause great waste without corresponding benefits. The shorter lengths included in the standard bundles in the proper proportion for ordinary purposes may be used to advantage in small and irregular spaces which would otherwise require much cutting.

To arrive at the amount of flooring required, figure the number of square feet, which means the width multiplied by the length. For instance, a room 12 feet by 15 feet would contain twelve times fifteen or 180 square feet. Add to the square feet of surface to be covered the following percentages:

50	%	for 13-16	x 1½"
37½	%	for 13-16	x 2"
33⅓	%	for 13-16	x 2¼"
33⅓	%	for ⅜	x 1½"
25	%	for ⅜	x 2"
33⅓	%	for ½	x 1½"
25	%	for ½	x 2"

These figures are based on laying flooring straight across the room.

Where there are bay windows, hearths and other projections, allowances should be made for additional flooring. It is always better to order five percent additional to take care of cutting and damage due to handling.

A sub-floor should be used under the 13-16", ⅜", ½" and 5-16" thicknesses. The sub-floor, preferably 1" x 6" boards, surfaced four sides (not tongued and grooved) should be dry and laid diagonally. Drive two nails at each joist through the sub-floor which should be thoroughly dried and cleaned before the oak flooring is laid.

It is well to use damp proof paper between the oak flooring and the subfloor. Do not use ordinary building paper or rosin sized paper. The quantity required is small and the very best quality of damp proof stock should be used. Where sound proof results are desired a heavy deadening felt is recommended.

It is very important to leave about ½" space on all sides between the oak floors and the baseboard to allow for expansion in the event any dampness later gets into the oak flooring. This opening is covered by the quarter-round or base moulding.

Oak flooring should be laid at right angles to the sub-floor in old houses. After laying and nailing three or four pieces, use a short piece of hardwood 2 x 4 placed against the tongue and drive it up. Care should be taken in driving up ⅜" flooring not to break the tongue, which is fragile. Also do not drive up excessively tight.

The nailing of oak flooring is very important. All tongued and grooved oak flooring should be blind nailed. The best floor can be spoiled by the use of improper nails.

The following kinds of nails should be used.

For 13-16" thickness 8d steel cut light flooring nail.

For ½" thickness, 6d bright wire finishing nail.

For ⅜" thickness, 4d bright wire casing nail.

For 5-16" S. E., No. 16, 1⅛" barbed wire flooring brad.

The maximum distances between nails should be:

For 13-16" thickness, 16".

For ⅜" thickness, 8".

For ½" thickness, 12".

For 5-16" S. E., two nails every 8".

Another excellent nail for oak flooring is the wire cement coated nail, whenever it can be obtained.

After the oak flooring is laid and thoroughly swept it should be expertly sanded or scraped to insure a perfectly polished surface. Electrically driven sanding machines are extensively used for sanding with excellent results. Always sand or scrape lengthwise of the wood and not across the grain. If a scraping tool is used the floor should be thoroughly gone over with No. 1½ sandpaper to obtain the best results in finishing. After sanding or scraping, the floor should be swept clean and the dust removed with a soft cloth.

The finishing of an oak floor is a most important feature, involving cost, color and finish desired. Personal taste and artistic or decorative effects are the guide for the floor finisher.

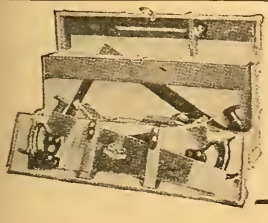
The Saw

The saw is an instrument of high antiquity, its invention being attributed either to Deadalus, or to his nephew Perdix, also called talos, who, having found the jaw of a serpent and divided a piece of wood with it, was led to imitate the teeth in iron. In a bas-relief published by Winckelmann, Daedalus is represented holding a saw approaching very closely in form to the Egyptian saw. St. Jerome seems clearly to allude to the circular saw, which was probably used, as at present, in cutting veneers. There are also imitations of the use of the center bit, and even in the time of Cicero it was employed by thieves. Pliny mentions the use of the saw in ancient Belgium for cutting white building stone; some of the oolitic and cretaceous rocks are still treated in the same manner both in that part of the continent and in the south of England. In this case Pliny must be understood to speak of a proper or toothed saw. The saw without teeth was then used just as it is now by the workers in marble, and the place of teeth was supplied, according to the hardness of the stone, either by emery or by various kinds of sand of inferior hardness. In this manner the ancient artificers were able to cut slabs of the hardest rocks, which consequently were adapted to receive the highest polish, such as granite, porphyry, lapis lazuli and amethyst.

If We Only Understood

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we would find it better,
Purer than we judge we would,
We would love each other better
If we only understood.
If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain,
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Would we help where now we hinder?
Would we pity where we blame?
Oh! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source;
Seeing not, amid the evil,
All the golden grains of good;
Oh, we'd love each other better if we only understood.

—John W. Bradley.



"INDESTRUCTO" CARPENTER'S TOOL CASES

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VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St...	Wednesday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday				
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Broadway & Chippawa...	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9 Church St.	Monday				
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	601 4th Ave. S.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St....	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wednesday	8	13.00	Yes	Yes
11	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	Monday	8	9.60	Yes	No
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St...	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.				
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	110 Catherine St. N.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
20	New York, N. Y.	Stapleton Hall, Stapleton.	2-4 Mon.	8	13.20	All day	No
21	Chicago, Ill.	4000 Harrison St.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday				
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	No
24	Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wednesday				
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday				
34	San Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday				
35	San Rafael, Cal.	4th and D St.	1-2 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	42 N. Market St.	Thursday	8	8–$8.80	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohe'ian Nation Hall. Brdy	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	6–$8.00	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	81 Windsor St.	Monday				
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	211 W. Main St., Urbana..	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00	All day	Vbl.
49	Lowell, Mass.	7 Carney Sq.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	All day	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	319½ N. Gay St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Fri.				
52	Charleston, S. C.	140 Line St.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	45 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thur.				
54	Chicago, Ill.	Homan Ave. & 25th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	10.00	All day	No
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
57	Irvington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall.	Tuesday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	South Side Turner Hall..	1-3 Fri.	8	9.80	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 So. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	Trades Assembly	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	2-4 Mon.				
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall.	Friday	8	8.80	All day	Vbl.
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St., Roxbury..	Wednesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	last Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1115 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.				
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Monday				
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	722½ Cherry St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	9.80	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	57 Congress St.	2d-L. Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1921 Peach St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
82	Haverhill, Mass.	82 Merrimack St.	Tuesday				
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Plbers & Steam Fit. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.84	Yes	Yes
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
86	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Salena St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00–$8	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	6.25–$9	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	100 E. Franklin	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.				
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	434 Main St.	Thursday				
98	Spokane, Wash.	North 15 Madison St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	82 Remson St.	2-4 Mon.				
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western	Tuesday				
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	All day	Yes
102	Boston, Mass.	874 Harrison Ave.	2nd-Sun.	8	5.12	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	8.00	All day	Yes
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	1885 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
107	Pensacola, Fla.	1100 W. Larue St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.75	Yes	Yes
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	32 Lafontaine					
109	Sheffield, Ala.	Perry Hall	Monday				
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	All day	No
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	8	6.25–10	Yes	No
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Chesterton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Lumber Yard	Friday				
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.	516 Washington Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thur.			Yes	
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
120	Newark, N. J.	80 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.				
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	31½ N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germantown & Cumberland	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	8.50	Yes	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Broad and Wyoming St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	10th and K St., N. W.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	817 Ontario E.	Monday	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
135	New York, N. Y.	2nd Ave. & Houston St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	F. of L. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.80	All day	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	582 West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Asbury's Court Room	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn Ave.	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	No
143	Canton, O.	243 Court Ave., N. W.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	614½ Poplar St.	Thursday	9	5.85	Yes	
145	Sayre, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
148	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	13.20	All day	Yes
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Pastime Club Rooms	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zolsalym Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Junior Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	11.00	All day	No
153	Helena, Mont.	Eagles Club Rooms	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhorst St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	53rd and Haverford Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Modern Woodman Hall	Thursday	8	10.40	All day	Yes
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6304 Frankstown Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.				
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall, 1108 Elizabeth	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	No
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1-3 Wed.				
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	11.00	All day	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	Schottes Hall	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	No
175	Dillon, Mont.	471 Kentucky Ave.	4th Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	182 Thames St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
177	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	7 Craig St., E.	1-3 Thur.	9	6.02	Yes	Yes
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	All day	No
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday				
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	Wed.	8	11.00	All day	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	All day	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
193	N. Adams, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	No
194	Alameda, Cal.	Oak. & Santa Clara Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	Walnut and Houston St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	9139 Commercial Ave.	Monday				
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	City Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.	310½ E. Main St.	2-4 Mon.				
206	New Castle, Pa.	226½ E. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	401 Calhoun St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
210	Stamford, Conn.	Carp. Hall, Gay St.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	No
212	Akron, O.	76 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	No
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.				
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wednesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	George St.	2-4 Thur.				
220	Wallace, Ida.	Union Hall	Tuesday				
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
223	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	2-4 Thur.				
228	Pottsville, Pa.	100 N. Centre St.	Tuesday	8	8:00	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	5 Elm St.	Thursday				
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Arlington & Brownsville Rd	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Tues.				
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday				
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
239	Easton, Pa.	9th & Washington St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5439 S. Ashland Ave.	Monday	8	12 50	Yes	Yes
243	Tiffin, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Opt.	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	6th and Main St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	2 L. Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
246	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	1-4 Mon.				
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Anderson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	12 50	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
253	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
257	New York, N. Y.	41 W. 124th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Orange Hall, Fort Francis, Ont., Moose Hall Intl Falls	1st Fri. 3rd Fri.	8	5.76	No	Yes
259	Jackson, Tenn.	ov. Vineyard's Floral Shop	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	125 Franklin Ave.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Part
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	808 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	36 Bergen St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	122 N. San Joaquin St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	State & Railroad Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
269	Danville, Ill.	129½ E. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8–9	4.50–$9	Part	Part
271	Chicago, Ill.	7427 S. Chicago Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.	Friday				
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday				
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Franklin St. and Square	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.				
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	53 State St.	Thursday				
282	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
284	New York, N. Y.	168-11 91st Ave., Jamaica.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	704 Ann St.	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Main & Pine St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Main and Beard	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Ellis Bldg.	Wednesday				
294	E. Palestine, O.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.				
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miner's Institute	2d&L. Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	1725½ Ave. I	Friday	8	8.00	All day	Vbl.
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
298	New York, N. Y.	270 Prospect, Lg Island Cy	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
299	Union City, N. J.	21st & Bergentine Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Brazos & 10th St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	105 Liberty St.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	11.00	All day	Yes
302	Huntington, W. Va.	6th Ave. and 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
303	Portsmouth, Va.	703 Court St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Whittaker Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	28 E. Park St.	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Old Y. M. C. A.	Monday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	So. Broad St.	1-3 Tur.		8.00	Yes	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	1506½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
312	New Milford, N. J.	Schierloh's Hall	1st Tues.	8	12.00	All day	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	312 E. 1st St.	Thursday	8	8.50	All day	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	412½ S. Jefferson	Tuesday	9	7.20	Yes	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
321	Connelisville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4th & Niagara St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	540 Main St.	1-3 Wed.				
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creeds Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J.	54 Van Houten St.	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Old City Hall	1-3 Fri.				
327	Attleboro, Mass.	Smith and Dexter Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Rm. 3, N. B. O. F. Hall.	Thursday	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California	Monday	9	9.00	Yes	No
330	Roselle, N. J.	1st Ave. & Chestnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	Monday				
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday				
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Michigan Ave. N. E.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	9th and Tonti St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
337	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	No
338	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2 W Washington St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-1440 Emma St.	Tuesday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	233 James St.	1st Thur.	9	6.75	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Cor. Xenia Ave. & Henry	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
348	Waterville, Me.	Giguere Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
349	Orange, N. J.	281 Main St.	Wednesday	8	13.20	All day	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
352	Anderson, Ind.	928½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Packingers Hall, Beach 85th St. & Blvd. R. B.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.				
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1337 Genesee St.	Tuesday				
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
358	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	7.00–10	Yes	Part
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	3rd Fl., Union Nat. Bank.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs	Danish Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
365	Marion, Ind.	1st and McClure	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
366	New York, N.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	942 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Labor Hall Tremont St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday				
372	Lima, Ohio	Moose Hall	Wednesday				
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
375	Pensacola, Fla.	C. D. of A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8–9	6–$6.80	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
377	Alton, Ill.	Faulstick Hall	2-4 Mon.				
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	National Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday				
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. U. A. M. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
383	Bayonne, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
384	Asheville, N. C.	223 Patton Ave.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
385	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.	11th & Marshall St.	Tuesday				
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.				
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Hamilton Hall	Thursday				
391	Hoboken, N. J.	412 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
393	Camden, N. J.	531 Penn St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
395	Adams, Mass.	Dean St.	Wednesday	8	8.50	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday				
398	Lewiston, Idaho	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2 4 Thur.				
400	Hudson, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.				
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.	1212 Gould Ave.	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
404	Painesville, Ohio	Grange Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.28	Yes	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	525 N. New St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.40	Yes	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Thur.				
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	315 S. Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	8.40	All day	Yes
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Sedor's Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	7.20	Yes	No
416	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Van Buren St.	Monday	8	12 50	Yes	Yes
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6404 Easton Ave.	Monday				
418	Greeley, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
419	Chicago, Ill.	1764 Clybourn Ave.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
421	Elwood City, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2 & L. Tues	8	10.00	All day	No
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandall Blvd.	Wed.	8	9–10.00	Yes	Vbl.
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Hall	2-4 Tues.				
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	747 Penn. Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	Stark's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	No
434	Chicago, Ill.	11039 So. Michigan Ave.	Wednesday	8	12 50	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	Stewart Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	Pearl and Market St.	1-3 Thur.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fillmore and Winslow Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.00	No	No
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellyar's Block	1-3 Fri.				
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Hussey's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	6.80	No	Yes
447	Ossining, N. Y.	152 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	Vbl.
448	Waukegan, Ill.	307 Washington St.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
450	Ogden, Utah	25th and Kiesel	Wednesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
453	Auburn, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday				
455	Somerville, N. J.	Main & Bridge St.	2-4 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
458	Lawrence, Kans.	926 Mass. St.	Wednesday				
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	219 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
461	Highland Park, Ill.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.				
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	All day	No
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Buckholz Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Merion Title & Tr. Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1st Tues.	8	13.20	All day	
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagle Hall	Monday				
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	All day	Yes
472	Ashland, Ky.	1445 Greenup Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
473	Sand Point, Ida.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Marcks Hall	2-4 Mon.				
477	Wilmington, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	2-4 Thur.				
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	9.60	Yes	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	1st Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway & 31st St.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	495 E. 166th St.	Monday	8	13.20	All day	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.	22 Sevell St.	4th Mon.				
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	608 Court St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	6th & 1st St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	1084 Wyandotte St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tuesday				
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	10.40	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	49 Dalhousie	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	3rd and Delaware St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkin's Bldg.	1-2 Fri.				
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.				
502	Canandiagua, N. Y.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
504	Chicago, Ill.	3202 Ogden Ave.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
506	Gainesville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
507	Nashville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	Band Hall	Wednesday				
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 N. Cascade Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.				
517	Portland, Me.	459 Congress St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall, Carlstadt	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
522	Durham, N. C.	117½ W. Main	Tuesday	10	4–$6.00	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	614½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
525	Coshocton, O.	Malta Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
528	Washington, D. C.	9th & Penn Ave., S. E.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.04	4 Mo.	
529	Scottdale, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
530	Clarion, Pa.	Snyder's Store Room	2-4 Fri.	9	7.65	No	No
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wednesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Jefferson & 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Hector Hall	Friday	9	7.20	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.	Main & Valley	Monday				
537	Rahway, N. J.	146 Main St. Veterans Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
538	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	All day	Vbl.
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	520 N. Prior Ave., St. Paul	Wednesday				
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
550	Oakland, Cal.	480 20th St.	Friday				
551	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	Friday				
554	San Francisco, Cal.	150 Stewart St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.				
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.				
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00	All day	No
563	Glendale, Cal.	134½ N. Maryland Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
564	Jersey City, N. J.	Summit & South St.	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Federation Hall	1-3 Thur.				
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.64	Yes	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Thur.				
571	Carnegie, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
572	Georgetown, Tex.	8th and Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	98 Smith St.	3rd Tues.	8	5.60	All day	No
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2& L. Wed.	8	13.00	Yes	Yes
580	Du Bois, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
581	Herrin, Ill.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	6.75	No	Part
583	Portland, Ore.	Lombard & Pensacola Ave.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
584	Emporium, Pa.	419 Woodlawn Ave.	1-3 Sat.				
585	New York, N. Y.	153 W. 64th St.	2-4-5Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
587	Coatsville, Pa.	2nd Ave. and Main St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
588	Carterville, Ill.	Odd Fellows Bld.	2-4 Mon.				
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.				
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
593	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
594	Dover, N. J.	Essex & Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	All day	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
596	Taylor, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Masonic Temple	Thursday				
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	16 Broadway	2& L. Thur.				
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00	All day	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	Friday				
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Block	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Eagles Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	310 6th St.	Tuesday				
612	Union Hill, N. J.	Polk & 11th St., West N. Y.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
615	West Brownsville, Pa.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	6.00	Yes	No
617	New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	Last Sun.				
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	Monday				
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
621	Bangor, Me.	10 Walter St.	1-3 Thur.				
622	Waco, Tex.	604 Columbus Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	9.20	All day	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Friday				
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	Danish Brotherhood Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20–7.20	Yes	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rafters Shop	1-3 Fri.				
632	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday				
635	Boise, Ida.	114 S. 10th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	10.12	All day	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday				
640	Netcong & Stanhope, N J	Netcong Palace Theatre	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th & Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday				
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday				
648	Pana, Ill.	30½ S. Locust St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wednesday				
652	Elwood, Ind.	1516½ Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	205½ S. 5th St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
654	Rhinelander, Wis.		1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Elizabeth & Caroline	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	
656	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. 8th & New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.				
658	Millinocket, Me.	Amer. Legion Bldg.	4th Wed.				
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	9.00	No	No
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20–10	Yes	Part
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Legion Rooms	3rd Fri.	9	7.65	No	No
665	Amarillo, Tex.	208½ W. 7th St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, New Toronto	1st Thur.				
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	No	Yes
671	Clovis, N. M.	3½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.				
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.				
675	Alhambra, Cal.	44½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	Sons of America Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
678	Dubuque, Ia.	9th and Locust St.	1-3 Wed.				
679	Montpelier, Vt.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Woman's Club Bldg.	Tuesday				
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Pothoff Hall	1-3 Wed.				
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadiene Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Otstat Bld.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	1st and 5th St.	1-3 Sat.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	306½ E. 4th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	714½ Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	483 Pine St.	Monday	8		Yes	No
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	11.00	All day	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
695	Sterling, Ill.	213½ 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	9	8.10	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.				
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	8.50	All day	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1st Mon.				
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	9.40	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr.
706	Sullivan, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	No	Yes
707	Silver City, N. M.	J. W. Hodge's office	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	11.00	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Third and Oak St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	4th and Court St.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	Wednesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ S. 7th St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	Sunberg's Shop	2-4 Tues.				
719	Freeport, Ill.	B. T. C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	100 Portland St.	1-3 Fri.				
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday				
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Sommerville Ave.	1st Mon.	8	6.70	Yes	Yes
723	Newark, N. J.	255 Court St.	Monday	8	13.20	All day	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Cor. Caroline & Capitol	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80-7.20	Yes	No
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.				
728	Pontiac, Ill.	214½ N. Plumb St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wednesday				
731	Corsicana, Tex.	6th and Main St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Sat.	8	7.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	206½ S. Main	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	52nd and Market St.	Tuesday				
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hochs Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
738	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	11.20	No	Yes
740	New York, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday				
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday				
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 Eye St.	Wed.	8	9.00	All day	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.50	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.				
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	No	No
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Noricks Shop	1st Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Winkler Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
753	Beaumont, Tex.	383 Tevis St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	19½ S. 1st St.	Friday				
755	Superior, Wis.	1711 Broadway	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	All day	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	791 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porters Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Veterans' Hall	Thursday				
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	10.00	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	American Legion Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Club	L. Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.				
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
768	Norrencetown, Pa.	Colonial Hose Bld Kingston	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
769	Pasadena, Cal.	4 E. Walnut St.	Tuesday				
770	Yakima, Wash.	Ward Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
771	Watsonville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	All day	Vbl.
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	871 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Vbl.
775	Hoquian, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.50	All day	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	No
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	No. 3 Engine House	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	9	7.20	No	No
784	North Easton, Mass.	G. A. Anderson's Garage	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
785	Covington, Ky.	Armory Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
786	Skowhegan, Me.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.				
787	New York, N. Y.	Parkway Assem. Hall Bklu	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
789	Marissa, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.				
790	Dixon, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
791	New York, N. Y.	Brooklyn, 21 Smith St.	Monday	8	13.20	Yes	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 S. Wyman St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
794	Leominster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50-4.95	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
798	Salem, Ill.	East Side Public Square	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	John & King Sts.	1-3 Thur.	8	6.80	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	34 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.				
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	All day	No
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Cor. 17th & Light House.	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	All day	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.				
808	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
810	Wakefield, R. I.	M. W. W. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	9.00	All day	Vbl.
812	Cairo, Ill.	1114½ Walnut Blvd.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.	Fireman's Hall	2nd Fri.				
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Heck Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1918 2nd Ave., N.	1-2 Mon.				
818	Putnam, Conn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	All day	Yes
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
821	Effingham, Ill.	Lecrom Bldg.	3rd Wed.				
822	Findlay, O.	Room 42, Marvin Bldg.	Last Fri.	9	7.20	Yes	No
823	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Clay & Terrace St.	2-4 Thur.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	792 Main St.	2-4 Mon.				
826	Sycamore, Ill.	1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
827	Closter, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Duff & Doyle Hall	1st Mon.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	111 Center St.	1-3-5 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
831	Arlington, Mass.	Ye Lantern Hall	2-4 Wed.				
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Farrels Hall	1-3 Tues.				
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	7.60	Yes	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virgina St.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	All day	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	M. W. A. Hall	Wednesday	9	8.10	Yes	No
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	Hoffman's Hall	2& L. Tues.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can	240 13th. North	1st Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
847	Natick, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
848	San Bruno, Cal.	N. D. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	All day	Vbl.
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	17th & Washington St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
850	Leadville, Colo.	124 E. 2nd St.	1st Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	Maden Lane Hall	1-3 Thur.				
854	Madisonville, O.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Amey Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00–$9	No	No
856	Greenville, Tex.	S. W. Cor. Square	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	30 W. Congress St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	36 High St.	Thursday				
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
860	Framingham, Mass.	C. L. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Eagles Block	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
863	Conneaut, O.	223 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Royal Arcanum Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday				
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
867	Milford, Mass.	134 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
868	Cincinnati, O.	Chevoit Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.		1st Mon.				
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	20 W. Michigan Ave.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
872	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.				
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Over Knowles Drug Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
877	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.				
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Shadenhowers Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	No
881	Massillon, O.	T. & L. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
883	Carrier Mills, Ill.	Citizen's Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.				
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	6.00–$8	Yes	No
885	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.				
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Tues.				
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday				
888	Salem, Mass.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
889	Hopkins, Minn.	Way Zata	1st Monday				
		Hopkins	3rd Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
892	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.	J. A. Bradley's Res.	1st Wed.				
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
896	Crystal Lake, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	9.00	Yes	No
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Labor Hall, St. Joseph	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Union Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	R. 29, Goldschmidt Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	9	7.20–$9	Yes	No
901	Savanna, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.				
902	Auburn, R. I.	Eden Park Fire Station	1st Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
903	Clay Center, Kan.	Band Room	Friday				
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.				
905	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Firemen Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
909	Inglewood, Cal.	Pine & Prairie Ave.	Wednesday				
910	Gloucester, Mass.	155 Main St.	2-4 Tues.				
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Tuesday				
912	Richmond, Ind.	271 Colonial Annex	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Club House	3rd Wed.	8	9.28	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.00		No
915	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	Wed.				
916	Aurora, Ill.	213 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
917	Rochester, N. H.	Gagne Hall	3rd Tues.				
918	Manhattan, Kan.	5th & Poyutz Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	185 Union St.	2nd Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	5 S. Colony St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.40	All day	No
922	Maysville, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Parvin Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	Town Hall	2nd Wed.				
925	Salinas, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	All day	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	215½ Grand Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Knights Golden Eagle Hall	2nd Fri.	9	8.10	Yes	No
929	Seminole, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
931	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	64 N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
933	L'Ang Gardien, Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	2nd Sat.				
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	Yes
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	3rd fl. Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
937	Falmouth, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Thur.				
938	Weslaco. Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
939	Weston, W. Va.	Allman Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Block	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Monday	8	13.20	All day	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Woodman Hall	1-3 T ur.				
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
946	Los Angeles, Calif.		Wednesday				
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Frday	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
950	New York, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall, Lynbrook	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
951	Brainard, Minn.	Y. M. C. A.	2nd Thur.	9	7.20	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.50	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Reinauer Bldg.	Wednesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
955	Appleton, Wis.	T'des & Labor Hall, Col. av	1-2 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Tuesday				
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	11th and Central Ave.	1-3 Wed.				
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.				
962	Marblehead, Mass.	39 Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
964	McPherson, Kan.	Blackman's Tire Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
968	Hawley, Pa.	117 Columbus Ave.	1st Tues.	9	7.20	No	No
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Willsons Hall	1-3 Wed.				
970	Riverside, N. J.	Joseph's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	10.00	All day	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.				
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	111 E. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	9.00–10	Yes	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Board of Trade	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.				
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.30–$9	Yes	Vbl.
983	Freeport, N Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
985	Gary, Ind.	6th Ave. & Mass. St.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
986	McAlester, Okla.	119½ Choctaw Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	Crosby Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
988	Marlboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
991	Winchester, Mass.	Association Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
992	San Marcos, Tex.	Funk's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
994	Bennington, Vt.	111 North St.	2-4 Thur.				
995	Branford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Thur.				
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Kulp Bldg.	1-3 Thur.				
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	106 S. Main St.	Friday	9	9.00	Yes	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	9th and Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1002	Arlington, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Joe Sterner's, Res.	2-4 Mon.	8–9	8.00–$9	Opt.	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1004	Selma, Calif.	Land Office Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.50	Yes	
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fr.				
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Rutters Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1011	Odessa, Tex.	Court House	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1012	Masontown, Pa.	Hotel Leroy	1st Tues.				
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1014	Warren, Pa.	Kirbirgers Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Fraternal Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Labor Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Pearl & North St.	Monday	8	5.00–$6	Yes	No
1018	Whitman, Mass.	Jenkins Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Moose Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	23 Bedford St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1025	Baxter Springs, Kan.	Good Eagle Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Sons of Veterans Hall	2nd Mon.				
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1031	Dover, N. H.	Morrell Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	52 Wayne St.	Monday				
1033	Niles, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1036	California, Pa.	Odd Fellows Hall	3rd Wed.				
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Main and Clark St.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Room	1-3 Thur.	8	6.00	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Federation Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday				
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Basem't Wm. Lorens Store	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Washburn Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	Malta Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1208 Tasker St.	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	6th and Brown St.	1-3 Wed.	8.45	7.20	Yes	Yes
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Juneau Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
1054	Olney, Texas	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1057	NewYork, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
1058	Madison, N. J.	93 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Foresters Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	227½ E. Main	Friday	8	8.00	No	
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	5.23–$8	No	Yes
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.	Noyes Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.98	Yes	No
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Masonic Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1068	Vallejo and Benecia, Cal	Labor Temple, Vallejo	1-3 Wed.	8	7.92	4 Mo.	
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-2 Thur.	9	6.30	Yes	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.				
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1076	Washington, Ind.	Williams 'Hall	Thursday				
1077	Owosso, Mich.	115½ N. Washington St.	Monday				
1078	Fredericksberg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	202½ Center St.	1-3 Tues.				
1081	Plainview, Tex.	108 E. 6th	Thursday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
1082	San Diego, Cal.	E. San Diego Library Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Colson's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1084	Bloomsbury, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday	9	8.10	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Murray Hotel Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	4 Mo.	
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	419½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	32 S. Central Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1090	Geneva, O.	Legion Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	96 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	65 School St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	West End Fire Co.	2-4 Tues.				
1095	Salina, Kan.	Campbell Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1097	Long View, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1098	N. Bend-Marshfield, Ore.	Central Labor Hall	Wednesday				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1099	Downington, Pa.	Improvement Bld.	3rd Mon.				
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	17 N. Beaver St.	Monday				
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	295 Oakwood Blvd.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00	No	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sandford St.	1-3 Wed.				
1106	Portland, Ore.	Ames Theatre	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1107	Gloverville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	1-2 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1109	Longmont, Colo.	City Library	4th Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Victory Hall	Monday Wednesday				
1111	Ironton, O.						
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	8 Flemer Ave.	2-4 Fri.				
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	1-3 Wed.				
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	309 2nd Ave. W.	4th Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thur.				
1120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.		6.50	Yes	Yes
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	J. C. Rhem. Shop	2-4 Mon.				
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Mix Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	13.20	All day	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.	21 Alfred St.	1-3 Friday	8	6.40	No	No
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	Broad and Foundry St.	Monday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	7 Craig St. E.	Monday	9–10	4.05–6.50	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	20 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	13.00	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday				
1130	Titusville, Pa.	115 W. Spring St.	1-3 Tues.				
1131	Waycross, Ga.	722 Johnson St.	1-3 Thur.				
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2 & L. Sat	9	7.20	No	
1133	Newton, Ia.	213½ W. 2nd St. N.	1-3 Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Slovac Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Schrack Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	7th & San Benito St.	Monday				
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 W. 9th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Bruno Bld.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Part
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	M. C. O. T. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	112 N. Washington St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.50	All day	Yes
1149	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St., San Francisco, 12th & Bush Oakland	2-4 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1150	East St. Louis, Ill.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	No	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.				
1154	West Chester, Pa.	Assembly Bld.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.				
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	2-4 Thur.				
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	2073 Allston Way	Saturday				
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Bldg.	1-3 Fri.				
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2& L. Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.				
1163	Virden, Ill.	Masonic Hall	4th Thur.	8	7.20	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av., Bklyn.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.50–12	Yes	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	Central Hotel	1-3 Thur.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can	Carp. Hall, Humberstone	1-3 Mon.				
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lapliche Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1171	Wooster, Ohio	Eagles Club	1-3 Mon.				
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	267 N. Commercial	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Town Hall	1-2 Tues.				
1175	Reedley, Cal.	1457 14th St.	4th Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8–10	6.00–$8	No	No
1177	Marciline, Mo.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.		Tuesday	8	9.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stetkas Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2nd Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	5.50	Yes	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	15½ Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday				
1184	Seattle, Wash.	209 Grand Trunk Dock	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1186	Minot, No. Dak.	Norway Hall	2-4 Thur.	10		No	No
1187	Perryton, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agrt
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Community Hall, Wingdale	1-3 Wed.				
1191	Raton, New Mex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday				
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Corsini Hall	2nd Mon.				
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1194	Providence, Ky.	over Elders Drug Store	1-3 Tues.				
1195	Ponce, P. R.	Castillo St.	Monday				
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Peoples State Bank Hall	2& L. Mon.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1197	Spartanburg, S. C.	Palmetto Bldg.	Wednesday	9	5.85	Yes	No
1198	Independence, Kan.	113½ S. Penn. Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1200	North Platte, Neb.	LeMaster Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1202	Merced, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Friday				
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1205	Cuyahoga Falls, O.	59 S. Front St.	Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18 Alderson St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Wed.	8–10	8.00–10	Part	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	509-11 High St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	All day	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1211	Valdosta, Ga.	500 W. Gasclau St.	Wednesday				
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1213	Borger, Texas	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	10.00	All day	No
1216	Reedsport, Ore.	Wilber's Apartment	2-4 Tues.				
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Modern Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1218	Bay Head, N. J.	Red Men's Hall, Pt. Pleasant	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	All day	Yes
1219	Christopher, Ill.	107 N. Thomas St.	Wednesday	8	8.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	519 Water St.	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.		1st Wed.				
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	26½ Main St.	Saturday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	Jay Bldg.	Monday				
1225	Sanford, Me.	Moose Hall	1st Wed.				
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Harry Olivers, Res.	1-3 Wed.				
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	1-2 Tues.				
1233	Cocoa, Fla.	Goodman's Shop	1st Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Mon.				
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	St. John's Hall	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
1237	Forest City, Ark.	N E Rm Arkansas Trim Co	2nd Tues.	8	4.80	No	Yes
1238	Wewoka, Okla.	County Court House	Monday				
1239	Detroit, Mich.	935 Alger Ave.	Monday				
1240	Oroville, Cal.	617 Lincoln St.	1st Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	13.00	All day	No
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Owls' Hall	2nd Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	1244 St. Catherine St. W.	Thursday	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
1245	Waynesburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	9	9.00	Yes	No
1246	Marinette, Wis.	F. R. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Fri.				
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Walt Bldg.	4th Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1249	Corbin, Ky.	Cox Bldg.	Saturday	9	6.75	Yes	
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. D. Clapp	1-3 Fri.				
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Pecpack, N. J.	2-4 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	White Star Candy Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Mon.				
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1259	Renovo, Pa.	W. B. Hose House	1st Tues.				
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	210½ E. College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.40	Yes	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Wed.				
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1264	Tallahassee, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1266	Slaton City, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.80	No	
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Amer. Mechanics' Room	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1269	Warren, R. I.	Circle Jaque Cartier	1-3 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	4435 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Saturday				
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	75 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.70	Yes	Yes
1272	Seattle, Wash.	222 Gand Trunk Dock	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	L. Mon.				
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	Carpenter Hall Fitzhugh St	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Rotary Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	9.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.				
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Hamilton St.	Thursday				
1286	Chicago, Ill.	3257 Sheffield Ave.	1st Thur.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	4th Mon.				
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441 California Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.60	Yes	No
1291	Poteau, Okla.	City Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	6.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	11.50	All day	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1294	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	Part
					6.80	No	No
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Main & Church St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday				
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	339 George St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1298	Indiana, Pa.	946 Water St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.	Swinfard Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	School House	Monday				
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	L. O. O. M. Hall	Friday	9	7.65	Yes	Yes
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1307	Evanston, Ill.	1529 Maple Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Fort Atchinson, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Tues.				
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Fri.				
1312	New Orleans, La.	145 S. Rampart St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1315	Anadarko, Okla.	Lyon Carpenter Shop	Monday				
1316	Brownsville, Tex.						
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	9	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	Victoria Hall	1st Mon.	10	4.25	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1322	Stuart, Fla.	Woodman's Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1324	Lamesa, Tex.	Court House	1-3 Tues.				
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	No	No
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Newman's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00	All day	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	120 Division St.	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112½ Michigan St., N. W.	Thursday				
1331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
1332	Minerva, O.	City Hall	1st Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1333	State College, Pa.	Fireman's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Casey Lum. Co.	1-2 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1335	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virginia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Greensboro Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Gagnon's Block	Saturday				
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Miller Block	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1342	Whittier, Cal.	112½ S. Greenleaf Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	208½ Orange St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	S. Park & Sheffield Ave.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1346	Bastroup, La.	City Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1348	Cincinnati, O.	59 Mulberry St.	1-3 Tues.				
1349	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	2-4 Wed.				
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	1-3 Friday	9	6.90	Yes	No
1351	Delavan, Wis.	McCabe's Hall	1st Tues.	10	8.50	Yes	No
1352	Pevely, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Over Pragers Store	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Yeomans Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	American Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1359	Toledo, O.	Michigan & Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	4030 Notre Dame W.	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.44	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8.36	4.50–$5	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Friday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Carpenters Hall, High St.	1st Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Smith's Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1371	Edinburg, Tex.	Everett Bld.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	Nonotuck Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1373	Flint, Mich.	808½ S. Saginaw St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keyport Shirt Co. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00	All day	No
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-3 Thurs.				
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.	Community Hall Cedar Riv.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1379	New Orleans, La.	528 Biernville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Over Krogers. W. 16th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1385	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Moose Hall	4th Tues.				
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1391	Reading, Mass.	Maine and Haven	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhodes Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Vbl.
1393	Lake George, N. Y.	Village Hall	Alt. Thurs.				
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1395	LaGrande, Ore.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenig Hall	2nd Tues.	8		Yes	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	154 Lincoln Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1st Thur.				
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418½ 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sycamore & Hickory St.	Monday				
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.	Public Library	1st Fri.				
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davey's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Trago's Photo Studio	1-3 Thur.	9	7.20	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton and Magee Bldg.	2& L. Sat.	8	11.00	All day	No
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1407	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Part
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	9–10	7.00	Yes	No
1410	Cisco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Tuesday				
1412	Drumright, Okla.	141 E. Fulkerson	Monday				
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Knollwood Inn	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1421	Denver, Colo.	1545 Julian St.	2-4 Sat.				
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1425	Wilmington, Del.	217 E. 6th St.	2-4 Wed.				
1426	Elyria, O.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	St. George Parish House	2-4 Thur.				
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1st Thur.	8		No	No
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall		9	6.30	No	No
1430	Tarentun, Pa.	Maccabees Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1431	El Reno, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Thur.	8	7.20	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Republican Ptg. Co., Bld.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1433	Johnson City, Tenn.						
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1437	Compton, Cal.	Chamber of Commerce	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	
1438	Warren, O.	30½ N. Park Ave.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1440	Lead, S. D.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1443	Englewood, N. J.	53 Eagle St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1445	Topeka, Kan.	623 Jackson St.	Tuesday				
1446	Albany, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.				
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1448	Corning, Ia.	Sam McGafflin Shop	2-4 Thur.				
1449	Lansing, Mich.	407½ N. Washington	Thursday	9	8.10	Yes	No
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1451	Monterey, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	All day	Yes
1452	Maud, Okla.	McCaman Bldg.	Friday				
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	340 3rd St.	2nd Sat.				
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Free Federation					
1456	New York, N. Y.	122 E. 27th St.	2nd Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1457	San Francisco, Calif.	112 Valencia St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1458	Kamloops, B. C., Can.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00	3 Mo.	No
1459	Westboro, Mass.	K. C. Hall	2nd Fri.				
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	114½ E. Sycamore St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.00	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
1466	Wink, Tex.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Sq.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday				
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Recreational Bld.	3rd Thur.				
1471	Jackson, Miss.	over Folks Drug Store	Thursday	9	7.65	No	No
1472	Rockville, Conn.	A. A. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	12th & Fruitvale Ave.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fireman Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1475	Tremont, Pa.	A. W. Shadd's Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Annies Cort	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1477	Middletown, O.	3rd Fl. Am. T. & Sav. Bk.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
1478	Tupelo, Miss.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1479	Walpole, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Over State Theatre	Wednesday				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1481	Colusa, Cal.	303 Webster St.	Monday				
1482	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	3rd Wed.				
1483	Patchoque, N. Y.	Forresters Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Good Templers' Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Lincoln Way & Madison St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Friday				
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Mason Hall, W. Union St.	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2nd Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
1491	Royersford, Pa.	Mathews Bldg.	1-3 Tues.				
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	N. Main St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Community House	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	Tuesday				
1495	Cody, Wyo.	Park Co., Library	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	1-3 Wed.	8	7-$7.50	Yes	No
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Arcanum Hall	2nd Thur.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1498	Staunton, Va.						
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtle Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1500	Huntington Park, Cal.	6411½ Santa Fe Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1502	Seaside, Ore.	Woodman Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1505	Salisbury, N. C.		2-4 Wed.	10	5.50	Yes	No
1507	Drummondville, Que. Can	Courchesne Hall	Monday				
1508	Newark, N. Y.	Gardiner Hotel	1-3 Tuess	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
1510	St. Cloud, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Thur.				
1511	South Hampton, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Fri				
1512	Middletown, Conn.	230 Main St.	1st Tues.				
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Council Hall	Monday				
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	No
1516	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.						
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	14th & 27th Ave.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1519	Westwood, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. Johns Baptist Hall	1st Sat.	9	9.00	No	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.	2-4 Wed.	9	4.00-$5	Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall	1st Thur.	9	9.00	No	No
1526	Denton, Tex.	Eavers Bldg.	Thursday				
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	Matt Alten Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	Ohio Valley T. & L. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.				
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1530	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1531	Rockland, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	All day	No
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	4th & Commercial St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1533	Higbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.				
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Dickson's Hall	1-3 Friday				
1535	Highland, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	
1536	Muncy, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1539	East Point, Ga.	Atlanta Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	8th St. & Haven Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Trainmen Hall	2nd Mon.				
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	Scenic Temple, Boston	3rd Fri.				
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Ind. Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.	10	4.00	No	
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	City Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1-3 Wed.	8.30	5.97½	Yes	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	11.00	All day	No
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall. South Braintree	2-4 Friday	8	10.00	All day	Vol.
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1553	New Market, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Fri.				
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	Central Garage	1-3 Wed.				
1555	Piggott, Ark.	Underwood Hall	Monday				
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday				
1557	Barberton, O.	Peoples Bank Club Rooms.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	1651 Rue Letourneux		8-9	7.20	Yes	Yes
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.				
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	9th and Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1563	Monessen, Pa.	1053 Schoonemaker Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1565	Anna, Ill.	Ferguson's Shop	Thursday				
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Shelby Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Blvd.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	314 S. Gay St.	4th Sat.				
1570	Marysville, Cal.	2nd and Oak St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Base, Public Library	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.50	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	Weirton Cigar-Candy Hall	2-4 Friday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Alexander Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Advance Register Bldg...	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.	M. U. I. O. O. F. Hall, Onset	1-3 Mon.				
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbals Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sun.				
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	County Court Room	Monday	9	5.40	No	Yes
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Friday	8	6–$6.80	Yes	Part
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.	9	6.30		No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	City Natl. Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1586	Key West, Fla.	Whitehead and Angelia St.	1-3 Wed.				
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman	Wednesday	8	7.00	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall			3.00	No	No
1590	Norris City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.95–6.75	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	All day	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Shawano Tire Shop	1st. Sat.				
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	11.00	All day	No
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	2nd Ave., & Fayette St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Wed.				
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00	All day	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1599	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Headquarters	1-3 Thur.	8.40	6.90	Yes	Yes
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1601	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2-4 Mon.				
1602	Cincinnati, O.	3509 Warsaw Ave.	2-4 Mon.				
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Friday				
1604	McMeachen, W. Va.	Under Postoffice	2-4 Tues.				
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1606	Omaha, Neb.	19th & Davenport	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1607	Johnson City, Tenn.						
1608	Ocala, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.60	All day	Yes
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	L. Wed.				
1613	Newark, N. J.	17 W. Park St.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1614	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Mon.				
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	439 Ottawa Ave., N. W.	Wednesday				
1616	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall, High St.	Thursday				
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8.40	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Clondyke Hall	Wednesday				
1621	Mexia, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
1622	Lehighton, Pa.	Masonic Hall	1 L. Tues.				
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Ov. Hamilton Co. State Bk.	2-4 Tues.				
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.	City Water Works Office	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	Fetzner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	B. T. C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1631	Mineola Tex.	F. O. E. Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Local 33, Munoz River		9	2.00	No	
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slovak Home	Thursday				
1637	La Junta, Colo.	120 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1638	Vancouver, Vic. B C., Can	Labor Hall, Beatty St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1639	Pontiac, Mich.	52 Wayne St.	Monday	9	9.00	Yes	
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	Methodist Church Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1641	Pompano, Fla.	Alimo Bldg.	Tuesday				
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	Grange Hall	Last Fri.				
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	318 Nicollet Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1645	Hull, Mass.		3rd Thur.	8	10.00	All day	No
1646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday				
1649	Woodhaven, N. Y.	19th & Atlantic Ave.	2nd Tues.				
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday				
1651	Puyallup, Wash.	Perfield Bldg., Puyallup	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	Town Hall, N. Hampton	2-4 Thur.				
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	K. C. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	No
1657	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	13.20	All day	Yes
1658	Grove City, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Crabb Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.72–6.88	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Port Arthur	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Waldron Bld.	Wed.	8½	8.50	Yes	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal St.	Thursday	8	8.50–10	Yes	Yes
1666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1668	Goose Creek, Tex.	Sammon Bldg.	Monday	8	9.00–10	Yes	No
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.	J. C. Wagner's Res.	3rd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1672	Hasting, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1674	McAllen, Texas	K. of C. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fawn St.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Elm St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1680	Berlin, N. J.	Brotherhood Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1681	Shelby, N. C.	Curtis Bldg.	Tuesday				
1683	Forest City, Pa.						
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Gregoire Bldg.	2& L. Mon.				
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Temple Craft Bld.	Wed.				
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	123½ E. 9th St.	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Over Standard Drug Co.	2-4 Mon.	8–10	4.00–$5	Yes	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1690	Eustis, Fla.	McDonald Ave.	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	6th and G St., N. W.	Wednesday				
1695	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1696	Juncos, P. R.	Federation Hall					
1699	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.				
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	2nd Jefferson St.	Monday				
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	12.00	All day	No
1705	Port Townsend, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1706	Vernon, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	221 Hood Bldg., Longview	Friday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	Fraternal House, Auburn.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.80	No	No
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Boy Scout Hall, Blythedale	1-3 Fri.				
1711	Van Wert, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.60	No	No
1713	Okeechobee, Fla.	Court House	Monday				
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohns Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1716	New York, N. Y.	229 E. 47th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	13.20	All day	Yes
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-4 Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1718	Ennis, Tex.	Mayor's Office	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1719	Panama City, Fla.	Masonic Hall,	2-4 Wed.				
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Strand Theatre	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 First St.	1-3 Mon.				
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
1726	E. Quogue, N. Y.	Atlantic Hotel	2-4 Thur.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th & Victoria St.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.50	Yes	
1728	Slatington, Pa.	Arlington Hotel	1-3 Tues.				
1729	Miami, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday				
1730	Garden City, Kan.	K. of P. Hall	Friday				
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1732	Economy, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Fri.				
1734	Murray, Ky.	Purdam Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.50	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lulumieres Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1737	Hackensack, N. J.	283 Berry St.	1st. Tues.	8	12.00	All day	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.				
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	No
1742	New Haven, Conn.	5 Howe St.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Funcks Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.		Saturday				
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Miners Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1746	Minocqua-Woodruff, Wis.	Woodruff	2-4 Fri.				
1747	Marietta, Ga.	108½ Washington Ave.	2-4 Tues.				
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.				
1750	Cleveland, O.	13503 Kinsman Rd.	Monday				
1751	Sanford, Fla.	214 Laurel Ave.	1-3 Thur.				
1752	Pomona, Cal.	2nd & Maine St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	584 Oakwood Ave.	2-4 Fri.				
1756	Rochester, Mich.	52 Wayne St., Pontiac	Friday	9	9.00	Yes	No
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Broadway & Playler.	Friday				
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	919 S. 19th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1763	New Orleans, La.	2418 Louisiana St.	2-4 Mon.				
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus & Division St.	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	B. A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	K. of P. Hall, Gillespie	2-4 Thur.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Sportsman's Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Cannon Shop	1-3 Fri.				
1774	Taft, Cal.	Over the B & B.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1777	Connersville, Ind.	Moose Hall	Friday				
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	2-4 Thur.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Alt. Thur.				
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	Majestic Theatre	Monday				

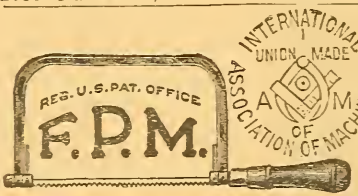
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1781	Tallulah, La.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wednesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1782	Newark, N. J.	190 Belmont Ave.	Tuesday				
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Main St. & Parker Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1787	Cayey, P. R.	Palmer St.		8	3.00	No	No
1788	Malvern, Ark.	Leeper Bldg.	Tuesday				
1789	Duncan, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	8.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	Lukes Hall	Wednesday				
1791	Altus, Okla.	Metropolitan Bldg.	Monday				
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	412½ S. Ohio St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	142 Notre Dame	Tuesday				
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.	258 Marion Ave.	1-2 Mon.				
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12¼ Commerce St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	Guild Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1798	Nappanee, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	10		Yes	No
1799	Renton, Wash.	Miners Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens Band Room	2nd Tues.				
1801	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can	Council Chamber	1-3 Fri.				
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1803	Shelton, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	55½ N. Main St.	1-4 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
1806	Bowling Green, O.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.				
1807	Dayton, Ohio	123½ E. 4th St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1808	Wood River, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1809	Northfield, Minn.	A. Christopherson's Res.		10	7.50	No	No
1811	Monroe, La.	109½ S. Grand	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	Court House	Monday				
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1816	Durant, Okla.	North 3rd	Tuesday				
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	John Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	6.00	No	No
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Libre	Friday	8.30	2.50–$3	No	No
1822	Bluford, Ill.	Hoff's Store	2-4 Mon.				
1823	Pahokee, Fla.	Woman's Club House	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Hall	Friday				
1825	Vinita, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.	8	7.00	No	No
1826	Greenville, Tenn.	1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	9	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1827	Madill, Okla.	Schneiders Studio	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1828	Bristow, Okla.	King Lance Lum. Co.	Monday				
1829	Ravenna, O.	Flaths Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1831	Boonton, N. J.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Greniers Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1833	Redondo Beach, Cal.	133 Hermosa Av, H'm'sa Bh	Wednesday				
1834	Waynesboro, Va.						
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	324½ E. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.	Dover Mountain Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	51 Phillip St.	1st Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1840	Medford, Ore.	Main & Central Ave.	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1842	Oxford, O.	Park Place	1st Wed.				
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1848	Burbank, Cal.	911 Everegreen St.	1-3 Fri.				
1849	Hope, Ark.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday				
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Lithuanian Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Koilavages Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbia Eng. Co. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.50	Yes	
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	L. Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1859	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1-2 Tues.	9	7..20	Yes	No
1861	Burley, Ida.		Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	611 Grant St.	2d Friday	8	6.80	No	Vbl.
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Base'ent of 1st State Bank	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1864	Douglas, Ariz.	354 10th St.	1-3 Mon.				
1865	Minneapolis, Minn.	119 4th St. S. E.	1-3 Fri.	8¾	6.56	Yes	Part
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	9	9.00	Yes	Yes
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Cowell Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.	Lake Shore St.	1-3 Mon.				
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st Nat. Bank Bldk.	Thursday	10	6.00	Part	
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	23 Lincoln Way	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1874	Montesano, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	529 Beatty St.	1-3 Thur.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
1876	Lebanon, N. J.		1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	4th Tues.	8	9.36	Yes	No
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Bretherton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1879	Camden, N. J.	Red Mens Hall, Bdy & Div.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	212 E. 4th St.	Tuesday				
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	188 High St.	2-4 Fri.	8		Yes	No
1882	Fayetteville, Ark.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Mon.	9	4.50	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1883	Macomb, Ill.	131½ N. Lafayette St.	2-4 Friday	9	6.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	119½ E. Oklahoma Ave.	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1887	Genesco, Ill.	North Side Hose House	2-4 Thur.				
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.				
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Unity Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1891	Brenham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.				
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Farm Bru Bldg.	2nd Wed.				
1893	Savannah, Ga.	812 W. Broad St.	1-3 Mon.				
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday				
1896	New Westminster, B. C. Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	Atascadero	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	Strickler Hall	Monday				
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday				
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikestown, Mo.	Reed Bros.	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
1904	North Kansas City, Mo.	Palmer Hotel	Friday				
1905	Marion, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Fri.				
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1909	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8-12½		5 Mo.	No
1910	Doniphan, Mo.	H. L. Sipe's Shop	3rd Thur.	8	4.80	No	No
1912	Prescott, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8-9-10	60c-75c	Part	No
1913	San Fernando, Cal.	13962 La Rue	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1915	Rusk, Tex.	Fitts Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	Malta Temple	1-3 Wed.				
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	201 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	J. O. U. M. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	1019½ Tacoma Ave.	Saturady	8	7.00	No	No
1924	Colorado, Tex.	City Hall	Tuesday				
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Nowell Bldg.	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00	No	No
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1928	Nason, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8-9	10-11.25	Yes	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.	Bryant Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1931	Childress, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1933	Midland, Tex.	Court House	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.						
1935	Denning, N. M.	Foxw'rth Galbreth Lum Co	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Broadway Hall	Wednesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	New Community Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1940	Woodward, Okla.						
1941	Stoughton, Wis.	Woodman's Hall	1st Sat.				
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	511½ N. Liberty St.	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Morgau Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	Monday				
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Denison Block	1-3 Tues.				
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1951	Cambria, Ill.	Thomas Garage	1-3 Fri.				
1952	Carmi, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Thur.				
1955	Redding, Cal.	Swasey Bldg.	2-4 Mon.				
1956	River Grove, Ill.	Thatcher & Grand Ave.	1-3 Thurs.				
1957	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan	Tuesday				
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2nd Tues.				
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8		No	
1963	McMinnville, Oreg.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	8	7.20	No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.			8	8.00		No
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	Tuesday				
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1971	Fort William, Ont. Can.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1974	Corinth, Miss.	Barroms Drug Store	2nd Fri.				
1975	Graham, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	2706 Brooklyn Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.	415½ Broadway St.	Monday				
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	145 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1981	Elkville, Ill.	Carter's Barber Shop	1-3 Fri.				
1982	Evergreen, Colo.		2-4 Thur.				
1983	Bogalusa, La.	Bertoimere Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1984	Magna, Utah	Ov. Lindsay & Rowell Store	2-4 Fri.	8	6.25	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon and Oakland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1986	Greenville, S. C.	Vaughns Store	1-3 Tues.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Trust Bldg.	1-3 Sat.				
1988	Kirkland Lake, Ont Can	Separate School	2-4 Fri.	9	5.40–6.75	No	No
1989	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Cotty Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	9	5.00	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1993	Shadyside, O.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1994	Elizabethon, Tenn.	over Slagles Store	Monday				
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1996	Libertyville, Ill.	St. Joseph Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.50	Yes	Yes
1997	Columbia, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	2d Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1998	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	1-3 Thur.				
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Roberts Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	506½ Court St.	1st Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2004	Itasca, Ill.	Rosen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.50	Yes	No
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	Labor Hall	Thursday				
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Tucanum Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2025	Gretna, La.	Crocketts Hall	3rd Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2027	Fulton, Ky.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	No	Yes
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Orpheum Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	1st Mon.				
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2035	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av. Brklyn.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	422 5th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	Fr'day				
2039	Noank, Conn.	Unity Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.				
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C	Jas. Bishops Res.	L. Mon.				
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Hall	2nd Tues.				
2055	Monticello, Ill.	Tatman Bldg.	2-4 Thur.				
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	304 Walnut St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
2059	Bismark, N. D.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades & Labor Assembly.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	S. L. Evans	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	Yes	No
2065	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
2069	Platteville, Wis.	Bagley Block	1st Mon.				
2070	Salem, Mass.	13 Beckford St.	2-4 Fri.				
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	651½ Greenfield Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
2074	Vermillion, O.	Horton Hall	1st Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	Market & Pearl St.	2nd Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Pythian Hall	1-3 Friday	9	6.75	No	No
2081	Berwick, La.	Vaw Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2087	Belton, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	Yes
2089	Hickman, Ky.	Hodges Work Shop	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40	Yes	
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2092	Cresson, Pa.	Saukertown	2-4 Fri.				
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	Beddle Hall, 538 Maple Av	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.				
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	5.25	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.	37 Pales St.	Tuesday				
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thur.				
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	22½ W. Broadway	Friday				
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Sat.	8	9–11.00	Yes	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2117	Mankato, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Thur.				
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	10–$12	All day	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Stanberry Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	Room 6, Miller Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	6.80	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	J. A. Monk's Shop	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2126	Norwalk, O.	15 W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Maccabee's Hall	1st Tues.				
2136	Washington Ct House, O	Eagles Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2137	St. Agathe, Que., Can.	40 Damontigny	1st Wed.				
2139	Peshtigo, Wis.	Power's Hall	2nd Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2142	Newark, N. J.	478 Broad St.	2-4 Wed.				
2143	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Mon.	8	13.20	All day	Yes
2145	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2149	Providence, R. I.	103 Westminster St.	2nd Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	
2150	Paxton, Ill.	Whitcomb Bld.	1st Fri.				
2153	Suffolk, Va.	120 Washington St.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
2154	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2155	New York, N. Y.	225 Atlantic Ave., Br'klyn	2-4 Fri.				
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Price Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Tues.				
2158	Leechburg, Pa.	Malta Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Opt.	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
2160	Rochester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	96 Broad St.	1-3 Mon.				
2163	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	Friday	8	13.20	All day	Yes
2164	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92-a Levrett St., Boston	1st Tues.	8	5.12		
2166	Westfield, N. Y.	Taylor Bldg.	1-3 Fri.				
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2172	Boston, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	Monday	8	12.50	Yes	
2177	Yonkers, N. Y.	96 Warburton Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2179	Groesbeck, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday				
2180	Paoli, Ind.	Red Men's Hall					
2181	Corwallis, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	Mechanics Hall	2nd Mon.	10	2.50–4.50	Yes	No
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School Bldg. Osterville	1-3 Mon.				
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fairmount Ave.		8	10.00	Yes	
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Fire House	1st Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50–8.10		No
2200	Chicago, Ill.	4643 S. Halsted	1-3 Wed.				
2202	Price, Utah	Amer. Legion Hall	3rd Mon.				
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	615 E. Center St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Farmer's Union Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	33rd & Okechobee Road	1st Fr.	8		Yes	No
2210	Merrill, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2nd Tues.	8	7.50	Yes	No
2215	Crestline, O.	Scotts Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	6.40	Yes	
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	227½ E. Main	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
2218	Portland, Ore.	414 Worcester Bldg.	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.	Citizen Bank Bldg.	1st Mon.				
2221	Troy, O.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.	National Bank	1-3 Thur.				
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	607 Main St.	L. Thur.	9	6.00	No	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	9	5.40	Yes	No
2236	New York, N. Y.	205 E. 67th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	13.20	All day	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.		Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	H. M. Merriett, Res.	1st Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
2243	Paris, Ky.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thur.				
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2250	Bigheart, Okla.	Baptist Church	1-3 Fri.				
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	A. T. Hammer's Res.	Wednesday				
2252	Faribault, Minn.		1st Tues.	9½	4.30	Yes	Yes
2255	Illmo, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.				
2256	Hartford and Vic., Vt.	Gates Opera House, White River Junction	3rd Fri.	9	6.75–7.65	Yes	No
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evans Hall	Friday	10	3.60	Yes	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	711 2nd St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	124 W. Apia St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	426½ Broad St.	Monday	9	7.20	No	No
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2274	Humacas, P. R.	Free Federation Hall	Monday				
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	Moose Hall	Monday	9	6.30	Yes	Yes
2286	Hickory, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday				
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	1-3 Wed.				
2294	Eugene, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday				
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday				
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2305	New York, N. Y.	217 Court St., Brooklyn	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	422 Pitt St.	1-2 Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	Court House	Thursday				
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	7.65	Yes	No
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	Tuesday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2320	Mound City, Ill.	Council Chamber	1st Mon.				
2322	Somerville, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2324	Herington, Kan.	Kandt Hall	2-4 Tues.				
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thur.				
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Room 26, Juplinor Hotel	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.	Lankershein & Compton	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandevers Hall	1-3 Friday	8	12.00	All day	No
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Woodman Hall	Wednesday	10	3.75–5.50	Yes	No
2350	Baltimore, Md.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thur.				
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Private Hall	1st Thur.				
2353	Silverton, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.	Monday	9	4.05–5.85	Yes	No
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday				
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Tues.				
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall Garnersville	1-3 Fri.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St., San Pedro	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	L. Tues.				
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Moose Hall	Thursday				
2382	Espanola, Ont., Can.	C. O. F. Hall	10th of mo.				
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	I. O. R. M. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	No
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-2 Sat.	8	9–11.00	Yes	No
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Capetillo St. 37	Tuesday	9	3.50	Yes	
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Bldg.	Alt. Mon.				
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	122 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2408	Xenia, O.	Greene & Market St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Part
2410	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.				
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	9.00	No	No
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday				
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.				
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Mon	8	9.00	Yes	No
2420	Paola, Kan.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80–8.00	No	Yes
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Weeks Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lum. Co.	1st Sat.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2427	White Sulphur Springs,	Mayor's Office	1-3 Tues.				
2432	Houston, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.				
2436	New Orleans, La.	606 Common St.	1-3 Wed.				
2437	National City, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Eagles Hall	1st Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	No
2442	Faribault, Minn.	Union Hall	3rd Tues.				
2451	Irwin, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday				
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire House	1-3 Tues.				
2463	Ventura, Cal.	Main and Palm St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2466	Pembrok, Ont., Can.	Victoria House	1-3 Wed.				
2470	Robstown, Tex.	Tolbert Hall	Thursday				
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. T. Yost. Res.	1st Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Owls Hall	1st Tues.	10	5.50–7.50	No	No
2493	Lawton, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sat.				
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.				
2498	Central City, Ky.		2-4 Thur.				
2704	Lykens, Pa.	L. C. Schoffrall Room	1st Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
2710	Arlington, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday				
2711	Nevada, Mo.	108 E. Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.				
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2715	Meridian, Miss.	3213 13th St.	1-3 Fri.				
2717	New York, N. Y.	119 Sackman St. B'lyn N Y	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2719	Dalton, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2725	New York, N. Y.	1 E. 125th St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2730	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Vir. Islands.	33 Dronningen Gade	2nd Mon.				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.	Old Nat'l. Bank Bldg.	2& L. Fri.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.	420 Commerce St.	Tuesday				



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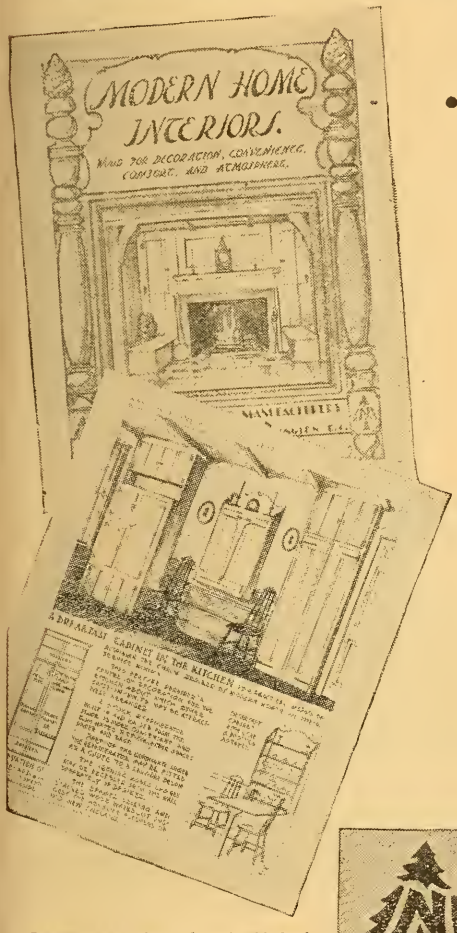

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EVERY carpenter will want to become familiar with the application of the different styles of J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles because the J-M line of shingles, in the coming year, will be the choice of thousands and thousands of home owners and builders, in every town and community all over the country.

In the past year, J-M Shingles have become increasingly popular because they combine permanence, fireproofness and weather-proofness with beauty and economy. In the coming year, J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles are destined to become doubly popular in the construction of expensive as well as moderate homes, because of the new styles and colors now in the J-M family.

As you no doubt know, more and more home owners are demanding colored roofs. Today, the line of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles not only answers every fancy of the home owner, but exceeds it by supplying many new individual colors as well as a complete range of blended colors.

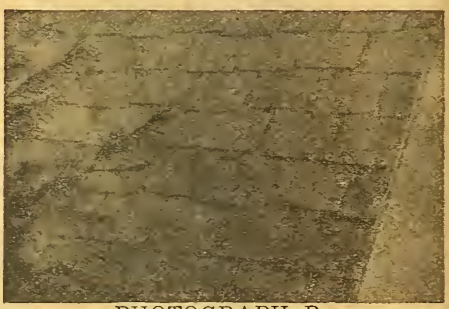
The seven photograps shown on these two pages show actual roof sections laid up in J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles and will give you an idea of the different ways in which J-M Asbestos Shingles can be applied. The application of these different styles of shingles is simply and quickly accomplished.

Photograph A shows the No. 5 American Method Shingle laid with butts aligned. These shingles are manufactured in Solid Rough Texture Red, Green Veneer, Mottled Red, Mottled Blue-black, Mottled Gray, Mulberry, Mottled Green and the four shades of conglomerate Browns which afford the home owner an unlimited choice of colors.

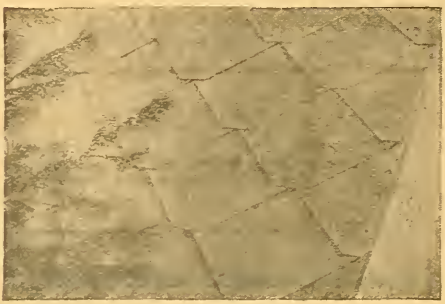
Photograph B shows the No. 5 American Method Shingle laid with staggered butts.

Photograph C shows the No. 70 Hexagonal Method Shingles. These shingles have been very popular on homes of moderate value and are priced with-

PHOTOGRAPH A



PHOTOGRAPH B



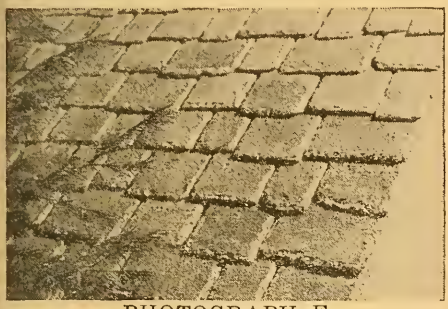
PHOTOGRAPH C

PHOTOGRAPH D

in the reach of all home owners who build for permanence. These shingles are also manufactured in several colors, including Mottled Gray, Mottled Red and the new Mulberry shade.

Photograph D shows the No. 60 Hexagonal Method Shingles, available in the same colors as No. 70 on special order.

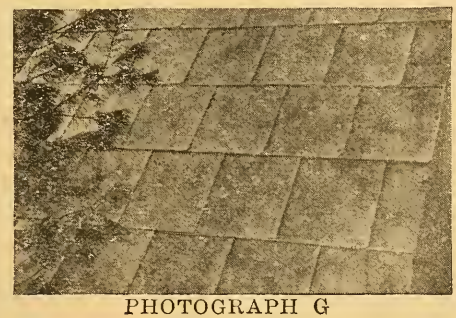
Photograph E shows the No. 190 and No. 200 American Method Shingles. These rugged shingles are ¾ or ½" thick at the butt with jagged edges and make a very attractive distinctive roof, easily applied.



PHOTOGRAPH E

PHOTOGRAPH F

Photograph F shows the No. 55 Salem Gray Shingles. In appearance and color they resemble the old weathered hand-hewn wood roofs of our grandfathers. Although irregular in width they do not present any difficulty in their application.



PHOTOGRAPH G

Photograph G shows the new Dutch Lap Method Shingles which will be a source of additional profit to the carpenter because the Dutch Lap Method Shingle affords the economy of the Hexagonal and gives the appearance of the American Method Shingles. This new type shingle is manufactured in several new colors including Blue-black, Mulberry and Mottled Green.

As you can see from these illustrations J-M Asbestos Rigid Shingles provide the home owner with every style of desirable shingle. To see the range of colors in these shingles, which unfortunately we cannot show here, will convince you of the popularity these shingles deserve and will receive.

In addition to these different types of shingles, Johns-Manville manufactures the necessary fittings, such as eave starters, ridge and hip shingles, etc., so that there are no complicated fittings to be bought from someone else.

To lay a roof of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles, and to do it well, is a very simple matter. The shingles are cut to exact sizes with nail holes punched in the proper places. The fact that they are made of asbestos and cement does not make them difficult to handle.

To acquaint you with the details of the simple application of these types of J-M Shingles we have prepared a Carpenter's Hand Book which gives a complete explanation of the laying of each type for roofing, re-roofing, siding and re-siding jobs with diagrams which are self-explanatory. This Johns-Manville Carpenter's Hand Book is now ready for you. You should have a copy of this handy book. A copy will be gladly sent to you on request. Address Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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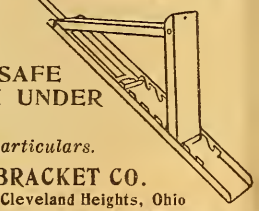

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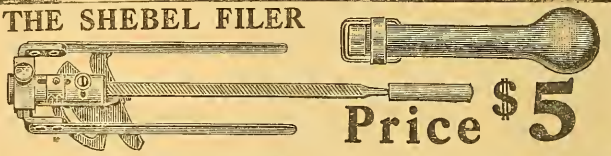

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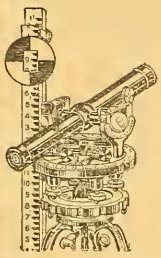

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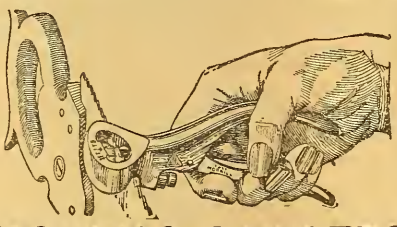

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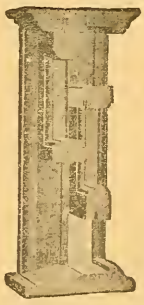

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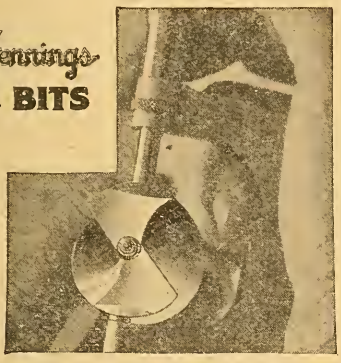

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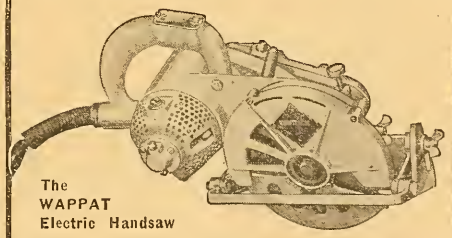

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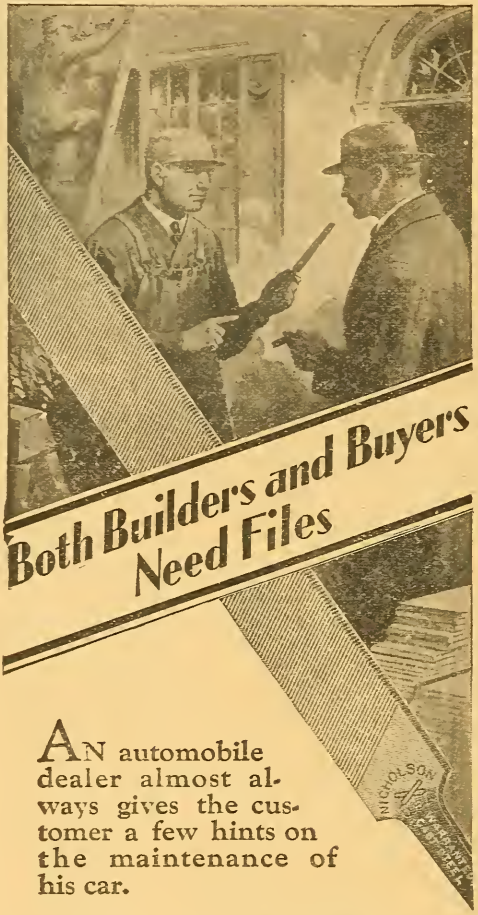
Pittsburgh, Pa

Division of Simonds Saw and Steel Company

Name _____.

Address _____

City _____State _____



AN automobile dealer almost always gives the customer a few hints on the maintenance of his car.

Why shouldn't the builder do the same thing for the buyer of a house?

The men who buy the houses you build will find Nicholson and Black Diamond Files just as useful for odd maintenance jobs as you found them invaluable for construction work.

Point out that these files should be in every home workshop and that hardware dealers carry them in shapes and sizes for every purpose.

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

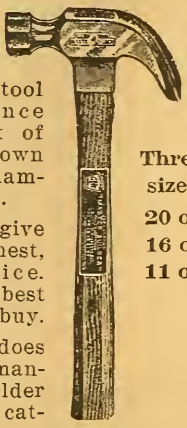
NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK

BLACK DIAMOND TRADE MARK

Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.

Fine Tools



75 years of tool experience are back of every Germantown Master Builder hammer and hatchet.

These tools will give a lifetime of honest, dependable service. They are the best that money can buy.

If your dealer does not carry Germantown Master Builder tools, write for catalog.

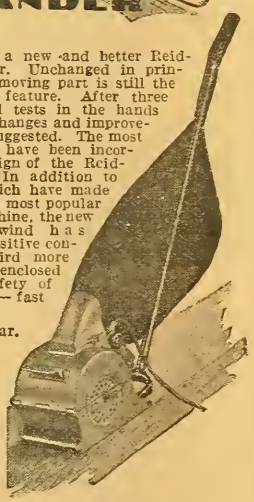
Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS
Philadelphia

GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

Hammering away for 75 years.

The Reid-Way WHIRLWIND SANDER



NOW comes a new and better Reid-Way sander. Unchanged in principle—one moving part is still the paramount feature. After three years of practical tests in the hands of users, certain changes and improvements have been suggested. The most practical of these have been incorporated in the design of the Reid-Way Whirlwind. In addition to those features which have made the Reid-Way the most popular light sanding machine, the new Reid-Way Whirlwind has more efficiency—positive control—does one-third more work. Completely enclosed to insure the safety of operators. Light — fast cutting—dustless.

Write for circular.

Perfect control and ease of handling insured with the Whirlwind model through the use of ball-bearing guide rollers. A convenient handle on the front facilitates bench sanding.

THE REID-WAY CO.
774 North Sixteenth Street
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

BEAUTIFUL AND INEXPENSIVE—OAK IS THE STANDARD OF FLOORING MATERIALS

No flooring can give home buyers a sense of sound, rich value so generously as oak flooring. Beautifully grained, warmly polished, an oak floor says to house buyers, "Here is a house in which all details have been as thoroughly cared for, as carefully constructed and as wisely provided for as this detail of flooring." They give prospects for your houses ideas of greater worth, more value. Oak floors help sell houses— and help sell them at better prices.

And oak flooring is comparatively inexpensive. It often costs less than carpets or manufactured flooring materials, and but very little more than floors of softer woods. And while your prospects can't help thinking of softwood floors or of manufactured floor coverings as "cheap stuff", they always prize floors of oak. Oak flooring raises the value of a house out of all proportion to its actual cost of installation.

If you have any flooring problems consult our technical staff for expert advice. The Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association, 1251 Builders' Building, Chicago.

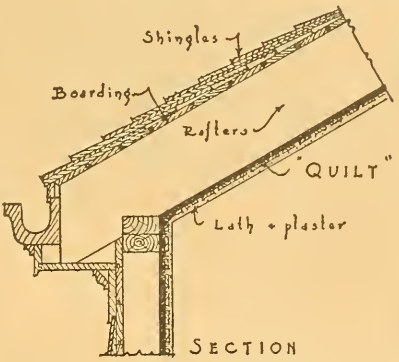
Oak flooring advertising is being carried on in an increased scale during 1929-30. Look for our advertisements in "House & Garden", "House Beautiful", "Good Housekeeping", "Better Homes and Gardens", "The Literary Digest", "Ladies' Home Journal", and "Small Home."

OAK
FMA
USA

This trade-mark is stamped on the under side of all Oak Flooring produced by members of the Oak Flooring Manufacturing Association. It is complete protection for you. Every piece is thoroughly inspected and accurately graded, insuring uniformly high quality.

This Free Book

Will Make Friends for You



SHINGLE ROOF CONSTRUCTION

This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

Cabot's Quilt

Send the coupon below for our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot INCORPORATED

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

C-11-29

CARPENTERS!

HERE'S THE
EASIEST
SAFEST
QUICKEST
WAY
TO CUT
YOUR
WOOD

SKILSAW

One demonstration proves this

Ask for one.... Just sign the coupon below..... and mail it today

SKILSAW INC.
3311 Elston Ave. Chicago, Ill.
I'd like to see a FREE demonstration of your saw

NAME.....

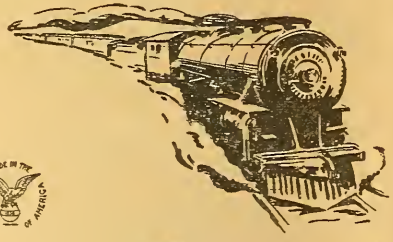
ADDRESS.....

68-A

A big word in transportation—
A big word in production.

American Screws have a dual usefulness in this age of speed. They help to make construction so solid that it will be efficient even after long runs at top speed.

Their strong bodies and true running threads help to make speedy uninterrupted production.



MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WOOD SCREWS | MACHINE SCREWS | STOVE BOLTS | TIRE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

Make money *with this Parks!*

$290
complete with motor

Floor space required only 42x72 inches!

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special in your home shop. Then turn out all kinds of special work and odd jobs to order—screens, furniture, toys, cabinets, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander.

Send for circular

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
Builders of quality woodworking machinery since 1887
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 338 Notre Dame East, Montreal

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES
Every Parks is guaranteed 10 years

GABELOUVRE ATTIC VENTILATOR

STOPS EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF ROOFS.

Admits 80% Air Circulation but Keeps Out Weather.

Can be made air tight during winter months if desired.

Guaranteed for life of building.

Perfect for barns, garages, poultry houses, etc. Can be opened or closed instantly.

Details mailed on request.

VENTILOUVRE CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SEND FOR YOUR PAIR

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

LESS COST LESS TROUBLE

No More Weights, Pulleys, Cords To Break Or Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

AUSTRAL WINDOW COMPANY
101 PARK AVE. NEW YORK

Austral Window Co., 101 Park Ave., New York

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual cost and postage.)

Name .....

Address .....

Lincoln-Schlueter Floor Mach. Co., Inc.
230 W. Grand Ave. (Dept. C11)
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please tell me how I can have my own business with the Improved Schlueter.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....State .....

What do They Mean to YOU-

YOUR own business. Your own boss. More money than you ever made before—what do they mean to you?

Hundreds of other men who mailed our coupons (like the one right here) are now independent. They have their own business with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer. You, too, can have your own business and be your own boss!

Mail the coupon for Schlueter FREE TRIAL Offer, Easy Payment Plan, and booklet entitled "What kind of an assistence would you choose?"

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Milled Claws! "Molly" Steel!

FULL POLISHED
SEASONED HICKORY
SHAPED TO FIT HANDS
WAX HOLE
MILLED CLAW PULLS HEAVIEST NAIL OR FINEST BRAD
PATENTED SCREW IN ADZ EYE
EVANSVILLE TESTED Mo-lyb-den-um STEEL HAMMER

Carpenters and expert mechanics are amazed at its comfortable "feel", its scientific balance, its lifetime construction.

Milled Claws pull the heaviest nail or finest brad! Mo-lyb-denum Steel will stand the toughest abuse! Get this hammer from your hardware dealer, or use this handy coupon.

MAIL this COUPON

EVANSVILLE TOOL WORKS, INC.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Gentlemen: I enclose P. O. Money Order for $2.00. Please mail one "Molly" Hammer at once.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____

Write your Hardware Dealer's Name and Address on Coupon Margin!

You need a

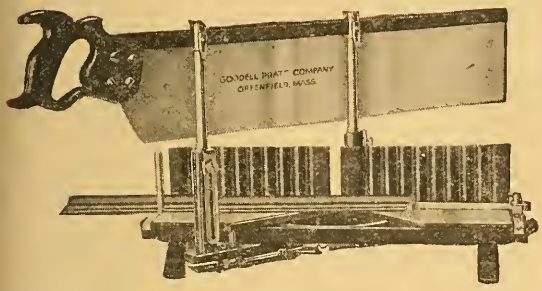
HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

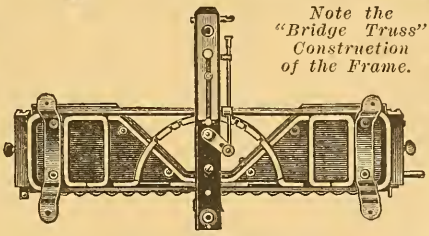


The Best Mitre Box that Money Can Buy!

only $27.50 List-price

THE all-steel construction of this tool makes it unbreakable—consequently there is no expense for repairs. The different parts are everlastingly welded together.

Carpenters will find the new framing scale a great time saver and convenience. ***It has many more exclusive features about which we will be glad to tell you—just write.***



Note the "Bridge Truss" Construction of the Frame.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY,
Greenfield, Mass. U. S. A.

Chicago Office 38 N. Clinton St. | New York Office 107 Lafayette St. | London Office 127 Queen Victoria St.

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Why Spend Time Wishing?

YOU Can Have a Real Income and Steady Work—NOW

The AMERICAN "HIGH PRODUCTION" Floor Sander

Has opened the way for hundreds of men to build a permanent, profitable business—*It can for you.*

We show you how and you pay while you earn. Ask now for complete details. —No obligation.

——— Use the Coupon ———

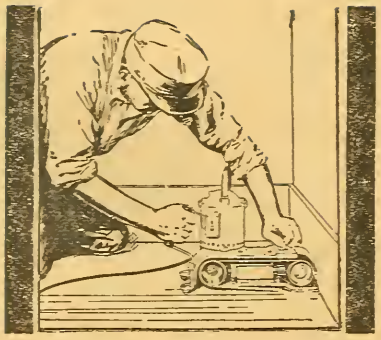
American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 So. St Clair St., Dept. K.—Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Without obligating myself I would like complete details of the American High Production sander and your plans for starting into business.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE.....



Plenty of work now?

Busy or slack—this SUPER TAKE-ABOUT Sander insures steady profits—new business—new prospects.

Sands, planes, scrapes doors, floors, stairs, furniture, cabinets, boats, anything wood or metal, 5-to 10 times faster than by hand. Rapid action of 4" belt produces smooth, uniform surface.

Operates easily in any position, direct from light socket at few cents per hour. Ask for data on savings possible with SUPER TAKE-ABOUT Sander!

The Porter-Cable Machine Co.
1700 No. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PORTER-CABLE SANDERS

3800

No. 1E Aluminum Level.

24"—$6.65
26"—$7.00
28"—$7.35
30"—$7.70
POST PAID

Here's Your EMPIRE LEVEL

The famous Level with the patented EMPIRE interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. Compare this wonderful level with any other and appreciate its real quality. It's the level for you.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE

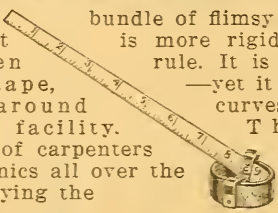
Free

If you send us your order mention this magazine and we will send you a genuine Empire Vial case free.

"Mind my words—Today I'm buying a Farrand Rule"

THE FARRAND RAPID RULE

is no bundle of flimsy sticks —yet it is more rigid than wooden rule. It is not a limp tape, —yet it measures around curves with equal facility. Thousands of carpenters and mechanics all over the world are buying the



Modern Tool for Modern Craftsmen

Which coils in a small holder of vest-pocket size

Your Dealer Will Gladly Demonstrate

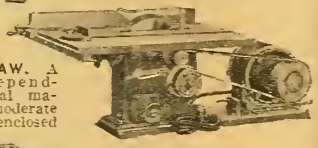
Model A	Model B
Complete with nickeled holder and eight foot rule	Complete with brass holder and six foot rule
$3	$3.75

Manufactured by
Hiram A. Farrand, Inc., Berlin, N. H.

Monarch Bench Machines

Portable, efficient, motor driven machines built for hard industrial use every day in the year.

No. X-9 BENCH BAND SAW. 12" and 16" sizes. Indispensable in almost any shop.



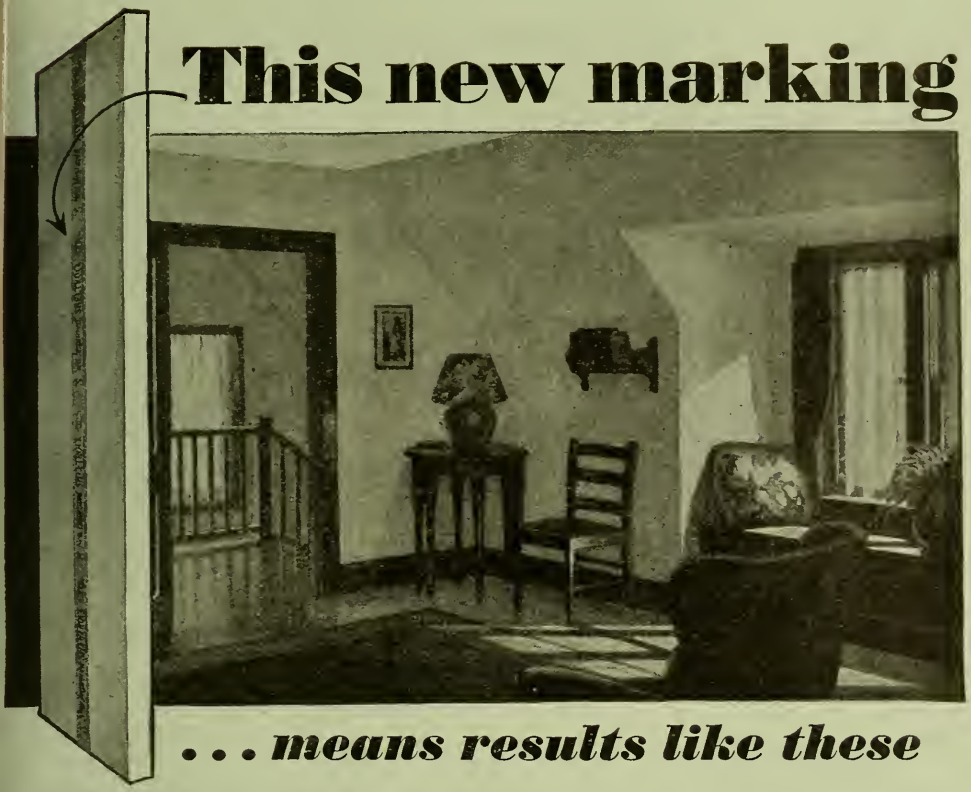
No. X-17 BENCH VARIETY SAW. A thoroughly dependable industrial machine at a moderate price. Fully enclosed motor.

No. X-15—6" BENCH JOINTER. Strong, yet light; built for hard, continuous industrial use.

Send us your requirements and let us quote you on our latest type motor driven woodworking machinery.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO,
136 Main Street. HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

This new marking



. . . means results like these

There's one way to be sure that your remodeling job will give satisfactory results. Use New Improved Sheetrock. You'll know it by the marking on the back of each panel.

It enables you to do better work, takes less time and is sure to please your customers.

The new, ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion. It is ready for all types of decoration. Paint spreads farther and decorating costs are reduced.

The improved gypsum core, in combination with the tough covering, gives New Improved Sheetrock added strength and flexibility.

Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick. Board ends are cleanly cut and the exposed core is specially hardened. Edges join accurately, providing smooth, even surfaces.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ont.

New Improved

SHEETROCK

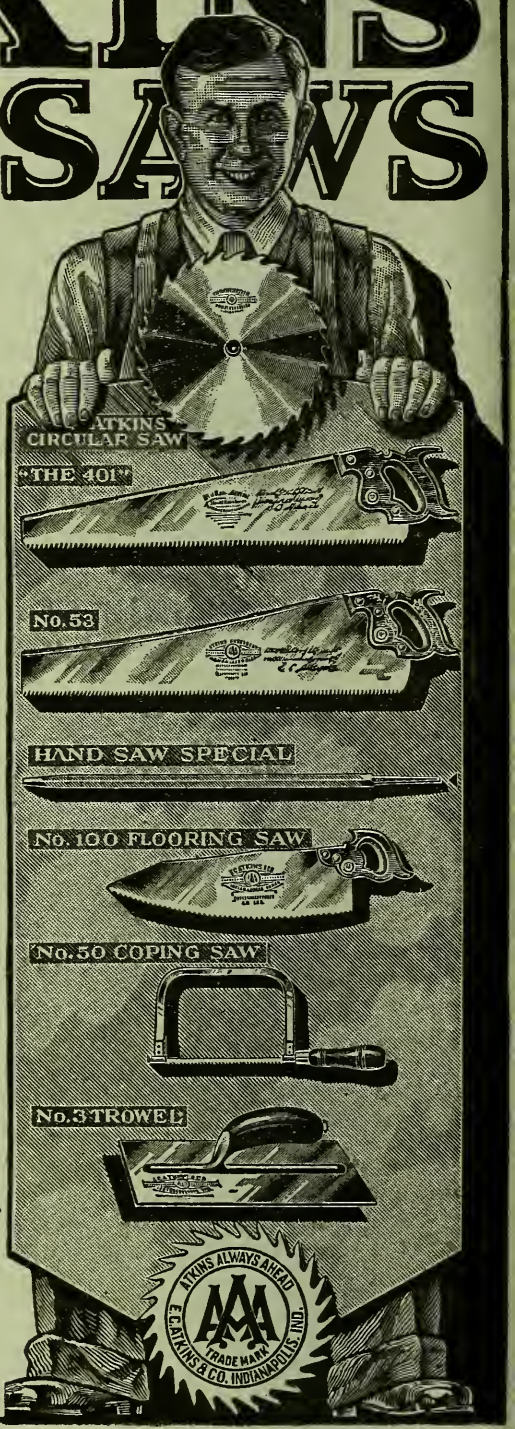
(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

USG

THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

MADE ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



THE ORIGINAL ATKINS IMPROVED PERFECTION SAW HANDLE SCIENTIFICALLY ELIMINATES WRIST STRAIN

The popularity of our famous Nos. 53, 65, 400, and 401 Saws, with the IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE proves that they are years ahead of other makes of saws; they may be imitated but they will never be equalled for Atkins controls the exclusive patented feature.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with their two-way taper grinding, mirror or damaskeen polish, equipped with the Perfection Handle are masterpieces for the craftsman-carpenter, and they are everywhere known as the best.

MATCH THEM IF YOU CAN

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter

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Volume XLIX No. 12

DECEMBER, 1929

There's more profit in New Improved Sheetrock

Everything needed for satisfactory alteration and repair jobs is found in this fine new wallboard

There's good money waiting to be made on alteration and repair work with New Improved Sheetrock. When you order it, look for the distinctive marking on the back of each panel.

Its quick working features make it easy to do a good job in "jig" time.

The new, ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion.

It is ready for any type of decoration. All paints spread farther. Decorating costs are reduced.

New Improved Sheetrock is stronger and more flexible. Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick. Board ends are cleanly cut and the exposed core is specially hardened. Edges join accurately, providing smooth, even wall surfaces that satisfy your customers.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SHEETROCK

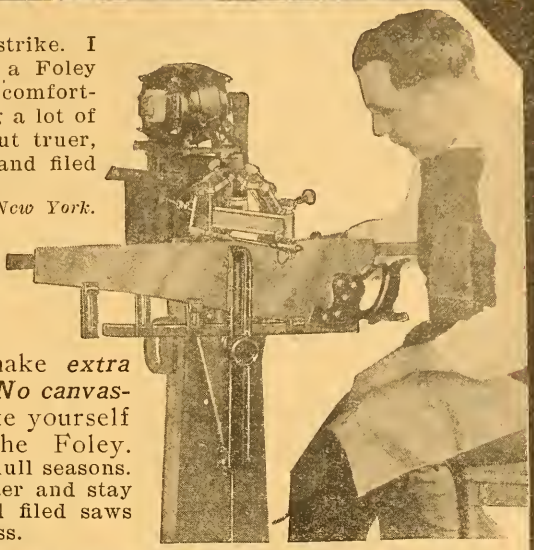
(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

Out of Work! Got a Foley Now Making Good Money

"I lost my job on account of a strike. I took my last money and bought a Foley Saw Filer and now am making a comfortable living filing saws. I am doing a lot of work. Saws filed on the Foley cut truer, cleaner, easier and faster than hand filed saws."

A. Stolz, New York.



Don't wait for a strike to throw you out of a job. Get started now. You can soon have a steady, year-'round business of your own, or make *extra money* filing saws for others. ***No canvassing.*** Dozens of carpenters like yourself are making money with the Foley. Steady income every month—no dull seasons. Foley-filed saws cut so much better and stay sharp so much longer than hand filed saws that you will get plenty of business.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files and joints *automatically* in one operation. Simply adjust the saw in the machine and snap the switch. More than twice as fast as hand filing. ***No eye strain.*** Files all kinds of hand saws, band saws $\frac{1}{8}$" to $4\frac{1}{2}$" wide, and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" in diameter. Retooths old hand saws and files teeth in any size from 4 to 16 points to the inch.

Read What These Carpenters Say:—

"I have done carpenter work for 16 years. I have 12 Disston saws of my own to keep in first-class condition. I filed these by hand until I heard about the Foley, and now I use it every day as I have a large number of saws to file for the company, shop boys and myself. The Foley is speedy and accurate, and I am proud of the work it will turn out."

H. E. Mattox.

"Enclosed find contract for my second Foley Saw Filer. The first F-5 machine easily paid its own way and increased business, and I am expecting this one to do the same."

J. J. Southwick.

"I certainly like the Foley Saw Filer. It is so much quicker and easier than hand filing and the filing is truer and more accurate than hand work. The saws cut better and do not need to be sharpened as often as they do after hand filing. Carpenters working with me who file their own saws by hand, are always glad to use one of my Foley-Filed saws."

Andrew Haibeck.

Think of the big year 'round filing business you can have from other carpenters, contractors, schools, factories, farmers and homes. We'll help you. Send coupon for **Free Plan** on how to start a fine paying saw filing business. Make **extra money** this winter while starting. Write today.

Foley Manufacturing Co.

Successors to Foley Saw Tool Co.

484 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mail Coupon for FREE PLAN

Foley Manufacturing Co.
484 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St., N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me *Free Plan* and *Special Demonstration Offer* telling me how I can make good money in my own saw Filing business.

Name .....

Address .....

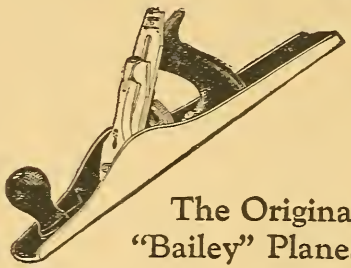
City ..... State.....

The choice of craftsmen the world over

Here are a few of the Stanley Tools upon which carpenters have depended for good work for over 75 years.

Send for catalog No. 34 describing the full line.

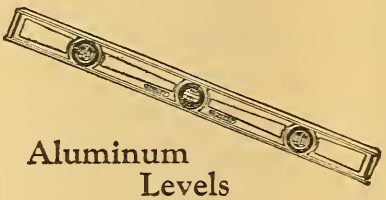
THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.



The Original "Bailey" Planes

An old friend of all good craftsmen

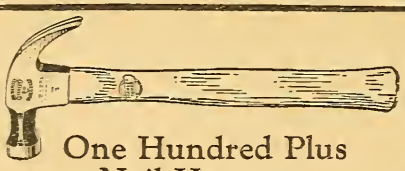
Ten sizes from 5½″ to 24″ long.



Aluminum Levels

No. 232

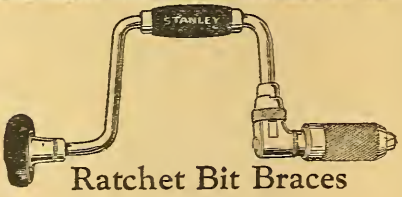
Reenforced Truss construction. Very light in weight. Adjustable glasses. Six proved glasses — (2 double plumbs, 1 double level.) Four lengths: 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches.



One Hundred Plus Nail Hammer

"The hammer with the perfect balance"

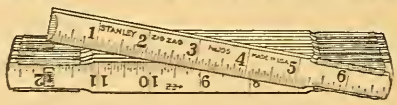
16 oz. head. Selected hickory handle. Distinctive shape permits reaching across a 2 x 4 studding.



Ratchet Bit Braces

No. 903

Ball bearing head. Universal jaws. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Nickel plated. Five sizes: 6″, 8″, 10″, 12″ and 14″ sweeps.



"Zig Zag" Rules

Made in six lengths from 2 feet to 8 feet. Fine durable finish, Brass plated Joints, Tips and Strike Plates. Graduated in 16ths of inches on both sides.

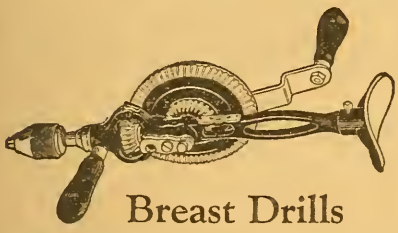
"Everlasting" Chisels

No. 40

Head, shank and blade are forged from one piece of tool steel. Hickory handle will not become battered because of steel head. Twelve sizes ⅛″ to 2″ blades.

STANLEY

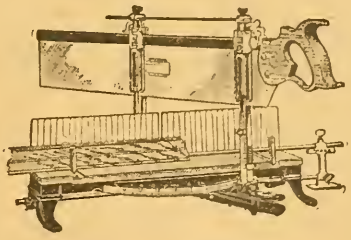
STANLEY TOOLS



Breast Drills

No. 731

One piece malleable iron frame. Black hardwood handles. Adjustable breast plate. Double speed. Three jaw chuck. For use on either wood or metal.

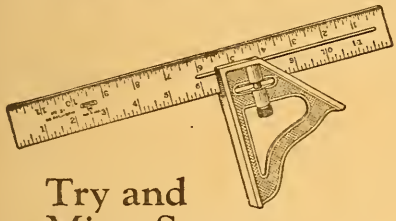


Mitre Boxes

No. 358

Sturdy - Rigid - Accurate

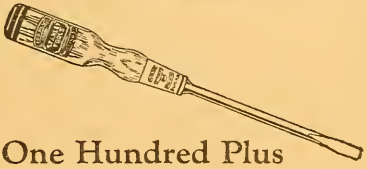
Seven sizes carrying Back Saws from 20″ x 4″ to 30″ x 6″.



Try and Mitre Squares

No. 21

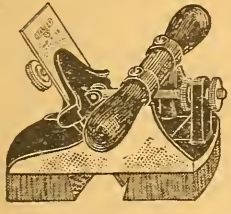
Edges of blades are machined and square, inside and out. Iron handle. Nickel Plated. Graduated in 8ths, 16ths, and 32nds of inches. Three sizes: 6, 9 and 12 inch blades.



One Hundred Plus Screw Driver

"The strongest wood-handled Screw Driver on the market."

Blade is forged from one piece of high grade steel and oil tempered its entire length. Hickory handle capped with leather will withstand pounding. Insulated handle.



Double Handle Scraper Planes

No. 12¾

Rosewood handles. Hardwood bottom. Bottom is extra high to give the blade greater spring. Cutters adjustable endwise and for angle. Plane is 6¼″ long.

Ripping Bars

Goose Neck

Drop forged from high grade hexagon tool steel. Will not easily bend nor break. Body baked japan, Ends bright red.

Five sizes: 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 inches.

TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

This New, Easy Prepares You NINE BIG

Make Up To $12,000 A Year!

HAVE you ever stopped to consider what stands between you and a big-pay job? Simply a lack of training on the "Headwork" side of Building and Contracting—that's all! The men who command the high-salaried positions know how to read blue prints—how to lay out and run jobs.

There is no reason why you, too, can't bridge this narrow gap between you and the jobs that pay up to $12,000 a year. You need only to equip yourself with this essential knowledge to win a better position or a business of your own. With the Building Trades calling frantically for carpenters who can read blue prints—with this training so easily available to you the Chicago Tech "Blue Print Way"— the opportunity is yours to take NOW!

If You Live in or near Chicago

Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors.

Get This Big-Pay Training

The day when a carpenter could get practical "headwork" training only on the job is gone forever. The records of thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is no longer true. That it's easy to learn how to read blue prints by the Builders' Course, the "Blue Print Way To Big Pay." This practical method is quick, easy and it's certain. You learn right at home in your spare time with real blue prints and lessons as simple and easy to understand as a story book. Everything is explained in every day language and worked out by practical, experienced building experts. No text books. No grinding study. Simple as A. B. C.

Mastered In A Few Weeks

And the beauty of this wonderful course is that it teaches you plan reading in amazing short time. Yet this valuable knowledge is just what you need to equip yourself for one of the big indoor or outdoor jobs that yield $4,800 to $12,000 annually!

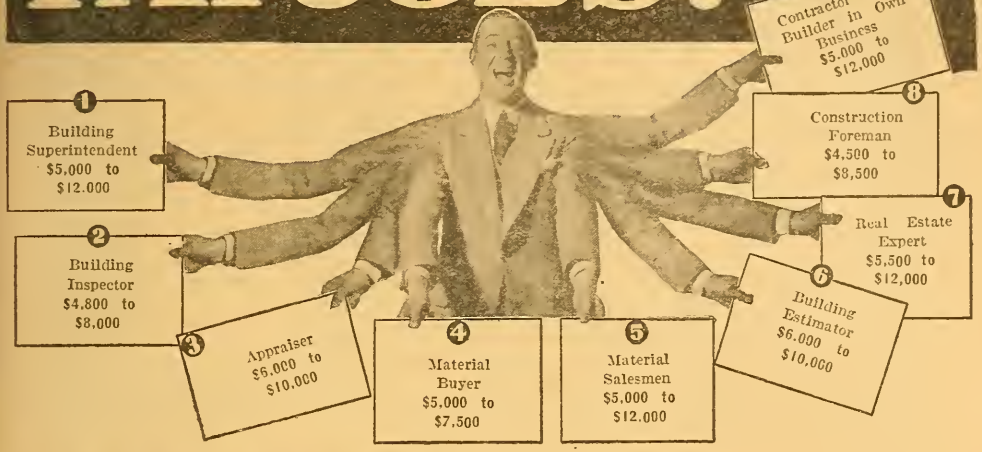
Of course, you want to win a "head work" job in one of the 9 big pay fields of building—to win the good things in life that big pay checks will bring. Take this positive, easy way to make your ambitions materialize. For you, too, can master this Blue Print Training that spells the success you have always dreamed about.

Simply mail the coupon at once. It brings a complete set of actual working blue prints and a valuable, instructive book, "How To Read Blue Prints"—free, *absolutely* FREE! Get these true facts before you as soon as possible. See what fun it will be to learn the fascinating "Blue Print Way." Know what wonderful opportunities await you in the seven billion dollar building field! Don't delay!

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

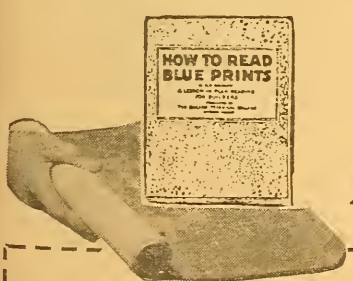
Dept. R-102, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Blue Print Way for These PAY JOBS!


1 Building Superintendent $5,000 to $12,000
2 Building Inspector $4,800 to $8,000
3 Appraiser $6,000 to $10,000
4 Material Buyer $5,000 to $7,500
5 Material Salesmen $5,000 to $12,000
6 Building Estimator $6,000 to $10,000
7 Real Estate Expert $5,500 to $12,000
8 Construction Foreman $4,500 to $8,500
9 Contractor and Builder in Own Business $5,000 to $12,000

NOW FREE BLUE PRINTS and Valuable Book!

We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints." We want you to see for yourself how easily and quickly you can now master blue print plan reading — the "Blue Print Way." Mail the coupon NOW—don't delay!



Mail The Coupon Today!

Chicago Technical School for Builders, Dept. R-102,
Chicago Tech Bldg., 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please me your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

.....

"60"

THE BEST BLADE FOR YOUR ELECTRIC HAND SAW OR PORTABLE RIG

You'll get better service and faster cutting if your electric hand saw or portable rig is equipped with a SIMONDS "60", the blade that is made specially for every type of machine. If you are buying a new machine of any make, or if you require a saw for the machine you use, specify the "60". It's a SIMONDS.

SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL COMPANY

"The Saw Makers"

ESTABLISHED 1832—FITCHBURG, MASS.

Chicago, Ill.
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Lockport, N. Y.
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Seattle Wash.
Montreal, Que.
Toronto, Ont.
Vancouver, B. C.
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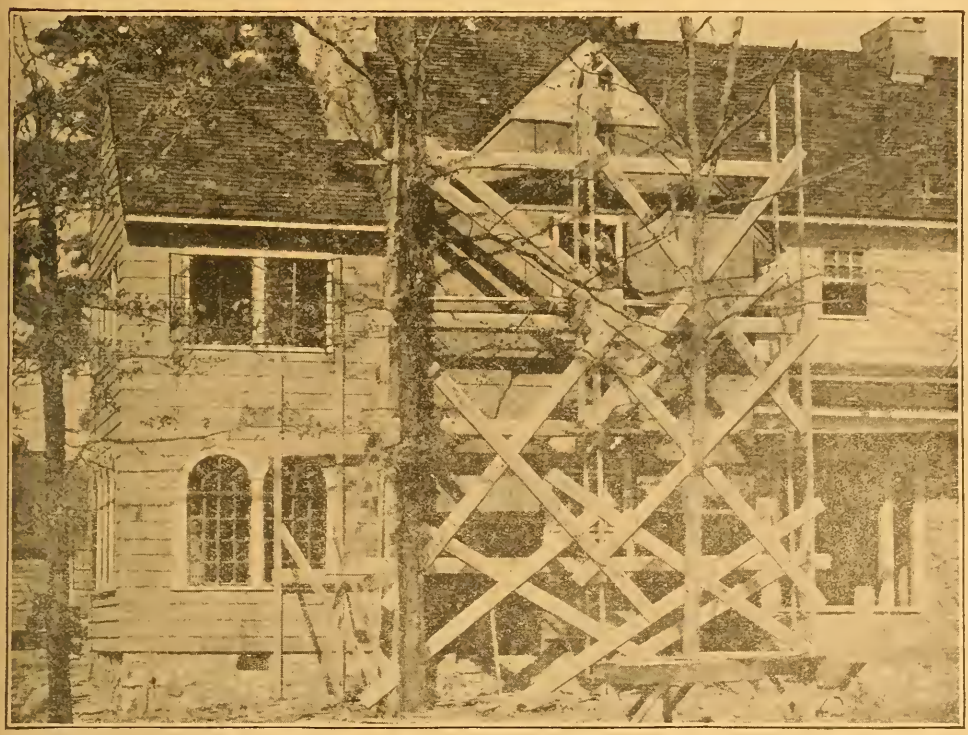
SIMONDS



Here Masonite sheathing is used in a home at Shreveport, La., to keep out the heat of summer and the chill dampness of winter. Owner: Ben Johnson. Architect: Clarence W. King.

Make remodeling more profitable with Masonite

You render home builders a double service when you use and recommend Masonite Structural Insulation, for this sturdy wood board builds as it insulates. It stiffens walls and floors while providing protection from cold, heat and noise.

Home owners want these extra advantages and will pay well for remodeling jobs which include them.

Surely, if you try out Masonite on your next job, you will want it on every job. You cannot help liking the big uniform boards, and you will certainly enthuse over their ease of handling. They are also easy to cut or saw, and, because they contain no foreign binder, they never harm fine tools.

Lumber dealers can supply you with this structural insulation. Samples of Masonite and the Book of Specifications will be mailed to you, Free. It takes but a postcard to bring them.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 817, 111 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

(C) M. C. 1929

NOW...

Moisture Content

Is Specified in Southern Pine Association Grading Rules

STEP by step Southern Pine Association mills have led in the development of perfected manufacturing methods, to meet the needs of the lumber trade.

Uniform grades, supervision of grading at the mill, grade marking, and NOW... For each grade a guaranteed maximum moisture content.

These moisture content limitations now apply to all standard grades of Southern Pine lumber. Excessive moisture is now a defect, just as checks and knots.

Require the official grade mark. It is your guarantee of good lumber, correctly manufactured, properly dried and accurately graded . . . lumber that has been brought from the "Wilderness of Doubt" by the progressive activity of Southern Pine Association mills.

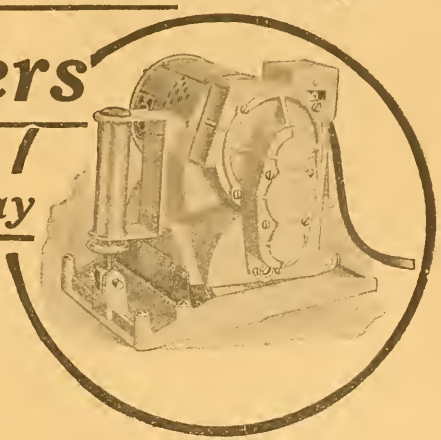
Have you received your copy of the Moisture Content booklet? One is waiting for you. Send for it today.

Southern Pine Association

NEW ORLEANS

With *this* ELECTRIC Helper

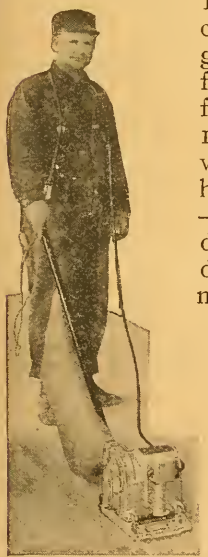
Carpenters Earn $25 to $75 a day



THE wise carpenter picks the jobs that pay most. Over 1800 readers of The Carpenter are grabbing off the biggest pay any carpenter ever got in any branch of the trade. Because they had the vision to see the money-making profits that are open to them in Clarke Flor-Kraft—they are making $25 to $75 daily. This is the business of surfacing new and re-surfacing old floors, and sanding tables, counters, desks, etc., with the electric Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Why Pay Rates Are High

The pay for this work is based on old methods of hand, or slow cumbersome machine methods. Contractors pay 3 to 5 cents per sq. ft. on new floors. The rates on old floors are higher, 7 to 15 cents per sq. ft.



The powerful fast-cutting Clarke is guaranteed to surface 900 to 2,200 sq. ft. of new, or 300 to 1,000 sq. ft. of old varnished floor in 8 hours. Figure it out—that's $25 to $75 a day. The machine does the work; you merely guide it. And there is all kinds of this work waiting for you.

Easy to Operate

The Clarke removes old varnish without gumming or clogging the sandpaper. It weighs 31 lbs., handles like a vacuum cleaner and works almost as easily. Operates from any light socket. Needs no special power line. Needs no truck. Can be carried by hand to any job, or taken on street cars or busses. The inbuilt vacuum sucks up all the dust—you can work indoors all winter long, making substantial earnings while others are idle.

You Get All The Profits

Become the Clarke Flor-Kratsman in your district. Be your own boss and put all the profits into your own pocket. Complete equipment costs less than a good radio. The machine quickly pays for itself. Every statement we make regarding Clarke performance is backed by our money-back guarantee. Get the full facts of the money making possibilities this profitable business has for you. Send the coupon for FREE information today.

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.,

Dept. C-312, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for over 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

Information Coupon

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-312, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me full facts regarding the money-making advantages the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander can bring me.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

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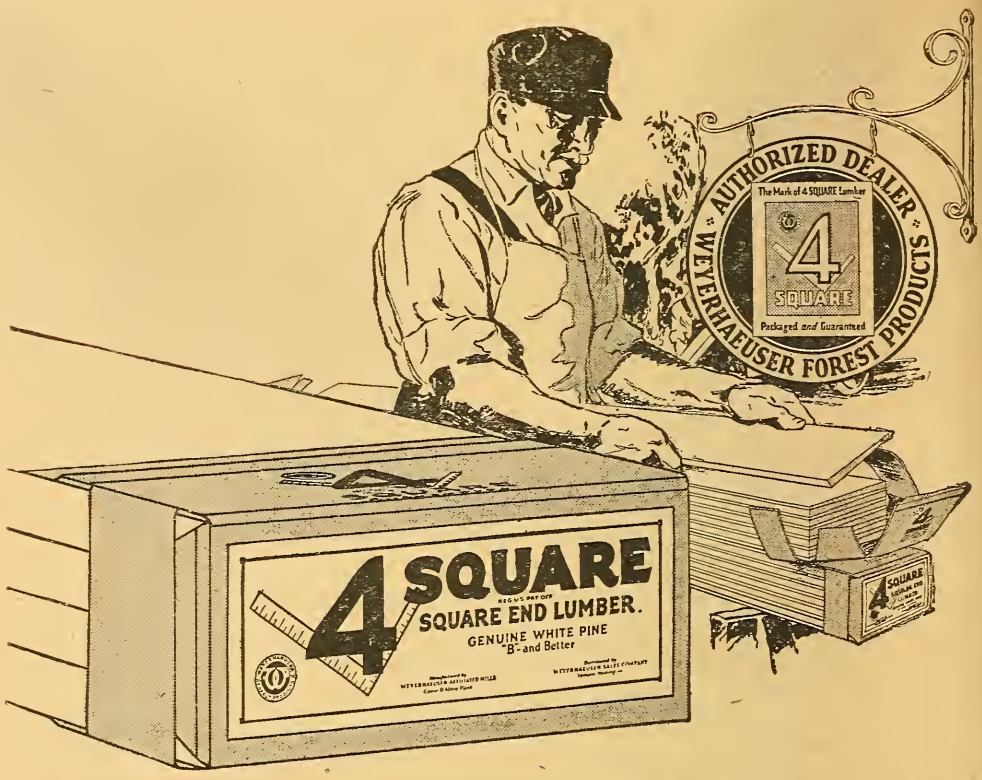

Carpenters everywhere are doing better work with 4 SQUARE

You know how good lumber helps make good work. Here's lumber that is *all* good—every board of it. The contractor who uses 4-Square is a good man to work for. He appreciates fine lumber and fine workmanship.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., *Distributors*, Spokane, Washington. *District Offices:* Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

It's the grip . . . the performance of a tool that counts

CARPENTERS, mechanics, machinists, woodsmen, scouts—every day they are subjecting Plumb Tools to exacting tests: On the building job, in machine shop and garage, in the woods and on the farm.

It is the grip, the feel, the performance of a tool that counts with them.

When you drive a nail with a Plumb the full face falls naturally on the nail. Every blow counts!

The slimmest headless brad responds instantly to the grip of those nipper claws. The special curve of the claws gives a tremendous leverage which pulls the most stubborn nail.

Designed right, balanced right, and manufactured right. Expert carpenters know!

Or the Hatchet. Sink the blade deep or slice just a shaving. That keen edge goes where you aim it. Temper, toughness, hardness and keenness come with Plumb Steel. Balance comes with Plumb design.

And every Plumb has a safety feature which no other tool contains! When a handle loosens, you just turn the patented screw wedge to tighten it again.

Ask your hardware man to show you Plumb Tools, with the Red Handle and Black Head.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC., Phila., U. S. A.

DISSTON *Lightweights* • • •

the saws for today's sawing

HAVE your hardware merchant show you the new Disston *Lightweight* (Ship pattern) saws. For the lighter work you are doing today, you will find them more convenient.

In the Disston line you can find the exact saw to meet your preference: Eight Regular pattern (standard width) saws and seven Lightweights to choose from. Straight backs and skew backs. Handles with larger hand holes and the new Disston weatherproofed finish.

The new Disston Hand Saws will run with less set, cut faster, cut easier, and stay sharp longer than any other hand saws ever made. They are true-taper ground, and have better clearance, better balance, better steel and better temper than any other saws ever made.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLIX—No. 12. | INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1929 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Your Fellowman

If you should see a fellowman with trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world—
Go up and slap him on the back, and holler "How d'you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you;
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' him, an' laugh his cares away;
An' tell him that the darkest night is just before the day.
Don't talk graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud
That God will sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

James Whitcomb Riley.

MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATED TO THE LATE SAMUEL GOMPERS

A PARK for the people and a field house was dedicated to the memory of the late Samuel Gompers on September 8, 1929, in the city of Chicago. What could be more appropriate as a memorial to the man who made the cause of the common people his thought by day and dream by night. The park was named after the man who for so many years was at the head of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers—a name synonymous the world over with all that is highest and noblest in the labor movement.

Wm. B. Wilson, secretary of labor under the administration of President Wilson, was the principal speaker of the day, and in his address went into a detailed account of the many things that Samuel Gompers had fought for in the labor movement. He said in part:

"Mr. Gompers devoted his entire life to opposing the sweat shop. He pointed out the terrible conditions which existed in the sweat shops and how men and their families were piled up in a single room because they could not afford to live any other way. Such conditions he said were not suited for health.

"When Sam Gompers became the head of the American Federation of Labor, it was considered a criminal conspiracy for men to form themselves into an organization of labor.

"Those laws for fighting trade unions for organizing are no more. It is no longer a violation of the law to assemble yourselves in a trade union, but there are some of our judges who assume the right to issue injunctions that make it a conspiracy to gather in an organization."

It is indeed an honor to the citizens of that progressive city of Chicago as well as to the memory of the late Samuel Gompers and they are to be congratulated upon the practical manner by which it is their intention to perpetuate the name of this beloved man.

This park is located at Tripp and Foster Avenues, and is about twenty acres in extent. Located in the park is a field house which cost approximately $90,000. It is 112 feet deep and 78 feet wide. It contains a large assembly hall, gymnasium, small kitchen, men's and women's shower rooms to accommodate the bathers in the proposed outdoor swimming pool to be built in 1930, and a women's rest room. Present construction has provisions for the erection of a new assembly hall on the second floor.

ADDRESSES AT THE OPENING OF THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AT THE opening of the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto Canada on October 7, 1929, President McMaster of the District Labor Council said in part:

"We of the labor movement of the city of Toronto are very proud of the part your American Federation of Labor has played in the gaining for men and women who live by the sale of their labor, material and moral gains that have brought to them a happiness that otherwise they would never know. We are very proud, too, of the part that we have played, small though it is, locally in that great movement.

"Perhaps you will be interested to know very briefly some of the problems of our labor movement and the manner in which we hope to deal with them. I had the pleasure last Friday afternoon of hearing Mr. Perkins, the President of the Union Label Trades Department, deliver his closing address to that convention. In it he said the problems of the labor movement are more difficult of solution and perhaps greater than the problems of the labor movement have ever been before. I believe that

is a correct statement, but I know the men and women of the labor movement throughout the length and breadth of this continent are not discouraged because that is a fact.

"Locally we have no lack of hope in overcoming the difficulties and solving the problems as they come to us. It is true the need for organization is greater than it has ever been, and in that very fact lies a part of our hope. If the need for organization be greater, then also should the appreciation of organization be greater, and men and women who do not belong to our movement should be more readily induced to accept of the fellowship of our movement and of the beuefits it can give to them.

The Mayor said:

"Let me thank you for accepting my invitation to bring your convention to Toronto after an absence of twenty years. I am sure if there are any here who were in the 1909 convention you will readily understand we are a different city to what we were at that time. At that time we were a city of about 300,000, today we are a city of 600,000. At that time we had an assessment of about two hundred million, today our assessment is over a billion. Then we had an income of about three million, today we have thirty-six million.

"During the last few years Toronto has grown as no city in the world has grown, and I maintain it is due largely to the labor organizations getting together in a sound, businesslike way and working with each other and with those on the outside. Today labor and capital in Toronto are practically as one. We have had practically no labor disturbance in Toronto due to the work of your different labor organizations.

"I am in favor of always having a labor representative on all of our public utility commissions. In Toronto education is the main thing. We have 103,000 going to our schools today. We want to see all the boys and girls equipped with a proper education, an education that will enable them to go to all parts of the world and make a name for themselves."

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Labor said:

"I will not take up your time offering advice to men who have grown gray in the service of unionized labor. With my Department of Labor and the Department of Health working hand in hand to solve the problems we have accomplished much.

"I want to point out briefly just one or two things. One is the titanic oxide substitute for lead. Every person who has had anything to do with industrial life knows that the handling of lead has been a tremendously serious factor in the handicapping of tens of thousands of men engaged in industries in which lead is used. The discovery of titanic oxide solves the problem.

"You cannot have happiness unless you have health. Dr. Ward, the head of the Industrial Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, told me that we had the best industrial hygiene division on the north American continent. That was admitted by a man who knows more about it than any other man I have any knowledge of.

"In this province we have given the world insulin, that great remedy in the treatment of diabetes.

"In this great province no person should be allowed to die because he could not obtain the means of getting better. It only cost us $50,000 last year. What is $50,000 to save one thousand patients who could not pay for that insulin?

"You people in the Organized Labor movement should well consider all the problems that go with industrial medicine and preventive medicine."

Comptroller Gibbons said:

"Toronto is an educational city. You can educate your children here from the kindergarten to the highest profession. We spend over a million dollars a year on public school education, not taking into consideration the universities and the colleges. We have free schools and free text books. Busses gather up the crippled children and convey them to a school where they are educated the same as those who are able to go. Our city probably provides more opportunities for recreation than any city in the world. We have seventy-two parks and forty-two playgrounds. We believe the young people who are in school or who work in offices should have opportunities for recreation and fresh air.

"I believe that the American Federation of Labor and the trade union movement have done more to bring about the happy conditions that exist between those two great countries than any other human agency. It is on such occasions as this that men from different countries meet and discuss their problems and find out they are one great people and working to one great end."

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

IN replying to the addresses of welcome President Green said:

"I should like to refer just briefly to some things that I know are occupying the hearts and minds of the officers and members of this great congress of labor. We have with us constantly the old problems of higher standards of living, of reasonable hours of employment, of an increased annual income for every working man and woman, of larger participation in the benefits that we through our labor give to society, and the development of those spiritual and cultural powers that are inherent in the masses of the people. We are thinking of these things as we have ever thought about them, and we propose to grapple with them in a determined effort to press forward toward a most just solution of these problems that so vitally affect the well being and happiness of the masses of the people.

"We have in the United States the problem of injunction relief legislation, of social justice legislation, whereby we can better take care of the injured and the sick, and we are determined to use the great moral influences of our movement that are being put forth to secure old age pension legislation, so that the sick, the infirm, and the aged can be taken care of.

"These problems are uppermost in our minds, but associated with them are problems that have grown out of our modern, industrial life. Since we met in Toronto twenty years ago many changes have taken place. There were no radios then, the automobile was scarcely known, the inventive genius of mankind had never been put to such a test as now. Mechanical inventions that now startle our imagination were not dreamed of then. We are living in an age when revolutionary things are taking place daily. We must adjust ourselves to these changes, and there is no movement among men, no organization of any kind that is so flexible in its policies as the American Federation of Labor, and because of its flexibility we are able to adjust ourselves to these rapid changes.

"Just now we are thinking of the policies pursued by inhuman corporations. We have always been told that corporations possess no soul, but it seems to have been left for these later days to emphasize that fact, and so in the mad rush for profits they are discriminating against men who have reached the age of forty. We characterize this tendency in American industry as inhuman, uncivilized and indefensible from any point of view. It is the American Federation of Labor that will constantly protest against this policy, and it is the American Federation of Labor that will continue its opposition to this policy until public opinion and the public conscience is so aroused that they themselves will call a halt. Men and women must be given an opportunity to work as long as they live, and we are going to contend vigorously and uncompromisingly for the exercise of this right on the part of working men and women.

"Then comes a modern problem closely associated with the vexing one to which I have referred. That is the problem, not only of unemployment, but technichological employment. We see men displaced daily and weekly, monthly and yearly, the skill of a lifetime destroyed, the training of years rendered valueless and the man driven out, because the machine takes his place, to seek work in other fields.

"We have never opposed inventions that relieve human drudgery and make life more tolerable and worth while, but we protest against the policy pursued where men are displaced without society feeling its social obligation, and we demand that while that revolution is going on there shall be set up instrumentalities through and by which we can, during the period of transition,

take care of the working men and women until they are properly placed. That is not asking more than comes within the bounds of reason and common sense and good judgment. We shall be willing to apply ourselves, with others, to a consideration of a solution of this vexing problem, because there is no responsible leader in our movement that does not recognize that this is one problem that so far has defied solution.

"Just now the mind of the entire world is occupied in thinking about the instrumentality of peace and good will. Never in the history of nations was there greater impetus given toward the realization of this great ideal than at the present time. Men and women are thinking in terms of peace. They abhor war and all its human and material losses. The experiences of the past are still fresh in our minds and there are many who have resolved that, so far as they can prevent it, war between nations as a means of settling disputes shall never occur again.

"In thinking about this question we are reminded of the relations existing between the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of the United States. Here we are living on each side of an imaginary boundary line, a line three thousand miles long, reaching from ocean to ocean, and yet find no force, no standing armies, no instrumentalities of war established along this great boundary line for the purpose of protecting the sovereignty of our nations. We have learned the lesson of peace, we have learned to live in peace, we need no war demonstrations here. From the beginning we have lived as a family, and we will continue to live in that relationship.

"There is no force, I believe, in American or Canadian life that is contributing more toward the maintenance of that happy relationship than the hosts of labor; and as we develop our economic strength, as we develop understanding and good will among the working people of Canada and the United States we will, at the same time, strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding so that struggle and sacrifice will be unknown to us.

"It is a most remarkable thing that while statute law may govern the conduct of men within the limitations of boundary lines, the stern economic laws know no boundary lines. Just now the great Premier of the British Empire is visiting the United States and is calling upon the distinguished President of the Republic. He comes on a holy mission, preaching peace on earth and good will toward men. He comes proposing that the instrumentalities of war shall be reduced at least to a reasonable point, with the hope and expectation that ultimately they will be no more. We wish him God speed upon this great pilgrimage. I know I voice the sentiments of the millions of working men and women, in our movement.

"Our great objective is human betterment, not the millenium, because we are not so over-ambitious as to believe it is immediately obtainable; but we want to create a condition where men and women may reside with a feeling of security in their own homes and where peace and good will shall prevail. We shall contribute our efforts to that end. The great economic movement of America will support the movement launched by the executives of these nations to further the cause of international peace."

ADDRESS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTON OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

IN THE course of his address to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor Fraternal Delegate J. Brownlie of the British Trade Union Congress said:

"One sad commentary upon our present social and industrial system which cannot be silenced by eloquent speeches or the wave of a magician's wand, one problem more grave than others, is the problem of unemployment.

"Unemployment obtains not only in

Great Britain, where we are said to have a million and a quarter of men unemployed—unemployment obtains in Germany, where there are over a million people unemployed and several hundreds of thousands of people only partially employed. It obtains only in a lesser degree in Belgium, Scandinavia, France, Switzerland, and the new countries that have recently adopted our industrial system, in the Far East, in Japan, and it also obtains, on this great continent where we are metaphorically said to be rolling in wealth.

"The cause of unemployment is not over production but under consumption. Mr. E. Stewart, United States Commissioner for Labor Statistics, speaking at the fifteenth convention of the Association of Government Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at New Orleans in May, 1928, said: 'During recent years production has increased 49 per cent whilst employment has declined.'

"Mankind has the power over nature that enables him to produce wealth with a rapidity and an abundance totally unknown in the history of the world. Historians and scientists tell us that mankind has made more progress during the past one hundred and fifty years than was made during the preceding period of the five hundred thousand years that the human race is said to have inhabited this planet. It is a common, but none the less striking comparison that a modern historian makes when he writes that 'Pericles, Julius Caesar or Charlemagne would have been at home amid the social and economic conditions familiar to Louis XIV, Frederick the Great, or George III,' because few changes have taken place in the general living conditions of the people of Europe from the third to the eighteenth century. It would have been easier for a Roman boy to understand and appreciate them than it is for us, despite the fact that in point of time the eighteenth century is ten times nearer to us.

"Then the historian goes on to say that we are familiar with railroads and telephones, steamships and automobiles, thrashing machines and farm tractors. These are quite new, the discoveries of yesterday which have revolutionized our world.

"Economic systems have a great influence in promoting or destroying life. Except slavery, the present industrial system is the most destructive of life that has ever existed. Machinery and large scale production are ineradicable and must survive in any better system which is to replace the one under which we live. Industrial federal democracy is probably the best direction for reform to take.

"The first principle is that industry should be subordinated to the community in such a way as to render the best service technically possible, that those who render that service faithfully shall be honorably paid and that those who render no service should not be paid at all, because it is of the essence of a function that it should find its meaning in the satisfaction, not of itself, but of the end which it serves.

"The second is that its direction and government should be in the hands of persons who are responsible to those who are directed and governed, because it is the condition of economic freedom that men should not be ruled by an authority which they cannot control.

"The industrial problem, in fact, is a problem of right, not merely of material misery, and because it is a problem of right it is most acute among those sections of the working classes whose material misery is least. It is a question, first of function, and secondly, of freedom.

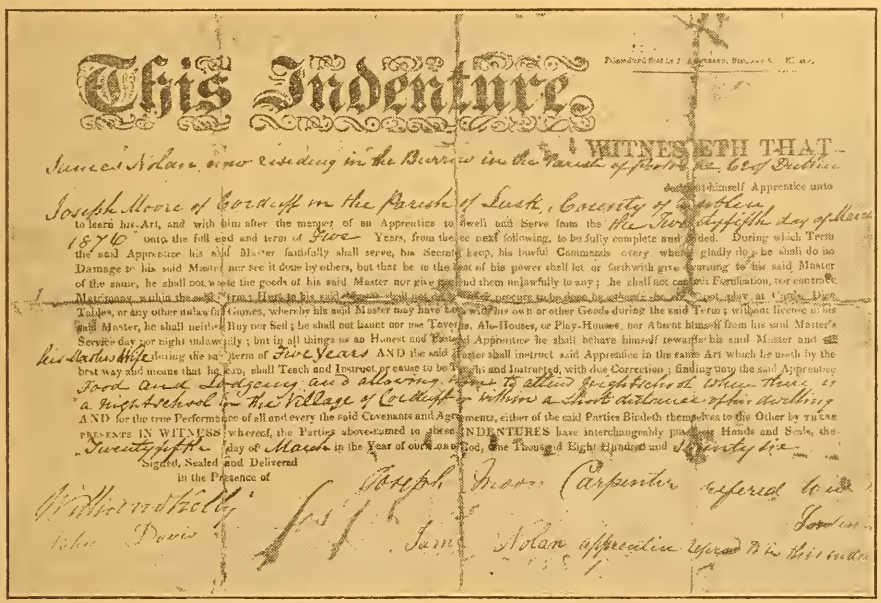
"A short time ago we used to hear a great deal about markets—get new markets, exploit the world, the undeveloped countries of the world, the backward people. They don't talk about new markets today for the simple reason there are no new markets. The world has been circumnavigated, the world is being exploited in various degrees of development by the owners of the means of production, and no longer is the slogan of new markets used—they have a new slogan, the slogan of rationalization.

"Now what is rationalization?

" 'Rationalization,' as defined by the Geneva World Economic Conference, 1927, covers the methods of technique and organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. It includes the scientific organization of labor, standardization both of material and of product, simplification of processes, and improvements in the system of transport and marketing."

OLD FORM OF INDENTURE

THE cut appearing herein is a reproduction of a form of Indenture issued to James Nolan in the year 1876 in the city of Corduff, County of Dublin. This was sent the editor by T. Law, Secretary of Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn. It is especially interesting to note that the apprentice could not buy or sell, yet there is no mention made of remuneration in the Indenture other than food and lodging for a period of five years, and he is very graciunto Joseph Moore of Corduff in the Parish of Lusk, County of Dublin, to learn his Art, and with him after the manner of an Apprentice to dwell and Serve from the twenty-fifth day of March, 1876, unto the full end and term of five years, from thence next following, to be fully complete and ended. During which term the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly do; he shall do no damage to his said Master, nor see it done by others, but that he to the best


This Indenture

WITNESSETH THAT

James Nolan, now residing in the Burrow in the Parish of

doth put himself Apprentice unto

Joseph Moore of Corduff in the Parish of Lusk, County of Dublin

to learn his Art, and with him after the manner of an Apprentice to dwell and Serve from the twenty-fifth day of March 1876 unto the full end and term of Five Years, from thence next following, to be fully complete and ended. During which Term the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly do; he shall do no Damage to his said Master nor see it done by others, but that he to the best of his power shall let or forthwith give warning to his said Master of the same, he shall not waste the goods of his said Master nor give nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony within the said Term; Hurt to his said Master shall not do, nor procure to be done by others; he shall not play at Cards, Dice Tables, or any other unlawful Games, whereby his said Master may have Loss with his own or other Goods during the said Term; without license of his said Master, he shall neither Buy nor Sell; he shall not Haunt nor use Taverns, Ale-Houses, or Play-Houses, nor Absent himself from his said Master's Service day nor night unlawfully; but in all things as an Honest and Faithful Apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his Kindred during the said Term of Five Years AND the said Master shall instruct said Apprentice in the same Art which he useth by the best way and means that he can, shall Teach and Instruct, or cause to be Taught and Instructed, with due Correction; finding unto the said Apprentice Food and Lodging and allowing unto him during the said Term of Five Years AND for the true Performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the said Parties Bindeth themselves to the Other by these PRESENTS IN WITNESS whereof, the Parties above-named to these INDENTURES have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals, the Twenty-fifth day of March in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Joseph Moore Carpenter agreed to

James Nolan appreciates agreed to this Indenture

ously allowed to spend his evening attending night school when there is one within a short distance of his dwelling. The list of "don'ts" contained in this Indenture would hardly be tolerated by the young man of the present day. He at least would insist upon seeing one "movie" within a five year period. Due to the reduction made necessary in having cut made, it is not as legible as the photostatic copy we have; therefore we print below the contents of the Indenture.

THIS INDENTURE, Witnesseth That James Nolan, now residing in the Burrow in the Parish of_____ County of Dublin, doth put himself Apprentice

of his power shall set or forthwith give warning to his said Master of the same, he shall not waste the goods of his said Master, nor give nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not commit fornication, nor contract Matrimony within the said term; Hurt to his said Master shall not do, nor procure to be done by others; he shall not play at Cards, Dice Tables, or any other unlawful games, whereby his said Master may have loss with his own or other goods during the said Term; without license of his said Master, he shall neither Buy nor Sell; he shall not haunt nor use Taverns, Ale-Houses, or Play-Houses, nor absent himself from his said Mas-

ter's service day or night unlawfully; but in all things as an Honest and Faithful Apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said Master and his Master's Wife during the said term of five years AND the said Master shall instruct said Apprentice in the same Art which he useth by the best way and means that he can, shall Teach and Instruct, or cause to be Taught and Instructed, with due Correction; finding unto the said Apprentice Food and Lodging, and allowing time to attend night school when there is a night school in the village of Corduff within a short distance of his dwelling, AND for the true performance of all and every of the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the said parties bindeth themselves to the other by these presents. In Witness whereof, the parties above-named to these INDENTURES have interchangeably put their hands and seal the twenty-fifth day of March in the Year of our Lord God, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Six.

JOSEPH MOORE, Carpenter
JAMES NOLAN, Apprentice.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of:
William Kelly
John Davis

FAULT FINDING NEWSPAPERS

WHILE the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was in session in October, 1929, the Scripps-Howard Chain of Newspapers published an editorial under the caption "Where is the A. F. of L.", in which they find fault with the A. F. of L. its officers and its method of doing business. This was brought to the attention of the Convention and at the morning session of October 14th, President Green replied as follows:

"May I say that the American Federation of Labor has always stood unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for the protection of the principle of free speech and free press. We have always demanded that the press of our country may be given the widest opportunity of expression to its editors and to publish without restriction the sentiments expressed by people in all walks of life. So in making reply to this editorial we want it distinctly understood that we in no way challenge the right of the press to express itself freely.

"Furthermore, we do not feel that we are immune from criticism. Sometimes the criticism is directed from employers of labor who oppose our great movement and who actually spend millions of dollars in trying to destroy organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Sometimes it comes from hostile publications controlled by manufacturers' associations and by hostile employers' groups; sometimes it comes from communist publications and from other periodicals classified as progressive in character and in policy.

"We have never complained because we were criticized, but we do resent condemnation and abuse, particularly when that condemnation and abuse is based upon falsehood and untruth. That is the position of the American Federation of Labor regarding criticism by the press and by responsible people in all walks of life.

"In this editorial this friend of ours who engaged in such friendly criticism said: "The truth is that the American Federation of Labor is failing miserably in its stewardship." Is that friendly criticism? That is an extreme statement. Failing miserably! The best answer I could make to such an indictment is this splendid convention representing three million and more working men and women on the American continent.

"The other one is this: "The southern textile situation is a vivid example of that failure, but it is only one of many examples." Apparently there is a long catalog of failures. Then it said: "For thirty years the A. F. of L. ignored that field except for easy resolutions and a handful of organizers. The job has been left to the communists."

"Is there any delegate here this morning within the sound of my voice, charitable as he may be, that honestly believes such a statement as that is friendly criticism? What is it based upon? Is there any truth in that charge? It is an indictment of our splendid Organ-

ized Labor movement. "For thirty years we have ignored the southern field." Is that true? Go down into every state in the South and there you will find State Federations of Labor, established there by the American Federation of Labor, and in some of the southern states these State Federations of Labor are functioning in a most influential and constructive way.

"Who put these federations there? Who chartered them? And in Atlanta, and Birmingham and Savannah and Charlotte and Nashville, and Knoxville, and others that I can mention, we have live central bodies, and the building trades in these cities and towns are organized and functioning. The printing trades, the miscellaneous trades, the street car workers and many others I could name were established there through the sacrifice and through the support of the Organized Labor movement.

"And let us say something about the textile workers, to which I presume he refers. During the last twenty-five years the United Textile Workers' organization, striving with all its difficulties, sent to the south for organizing purposes more than $1,080,000. Is that staying out of the south? Where did that money come from? From the Organized Labor movement.

"During the last five years or more the Machinists have spent $330,000 there; the Federal Employes more than $600,000 in five years, and the United Garment Workers more than $50,000 in five years. The Carpenters spent at least $178,000 a year, the Electrical Workers more than $25,000, the Maintenance of Way organization more than $30,000, the Railroad Telegraphers more than $200,000 in one strike, the Operative Engineers $35,000, the Plumbers and Steamfitters $50,000 a year, the Bookbinders $10,000 in two years, and the United Mine Workers spent in the State of Alabama alone more than $5,000,000 trying to organize that field.

" The Cigar Makers spent $1,500,000 in the Tampa strike and has paid out $500,000 in benefits in twenty-five years.

"The Street Railwaymen have spent $15,000 a year for the last ten years.

"The United Brick and Clay Workers expended about $17,000 in one year in Tennessee carrying on a battle attempting to unionize clay plants just outside of Chattanooga a few years ago. The Bricklayers spent $250,000 in a year for organizing bricklayers.

"Does that look like ignoring the South for thirty years? Is that an answer to the indictment?

"In the section of the United States to which the editorial in question refers the International Typograpical Union has expended more than one and a half millions of dollars. Every effort has been made to advance the interests of workers who should be under the protection of this union. If we have not succeeded to the same extent our efforts have brought success in other sections of the country responsibility rests upon those employers who have bitterly resisted organization of their workers because of their desire to maintain long hours and low wage standards. No one familiar with the activities of this organization would charge that we have been remiss in our duty or neglectful in our efforts to organize the workers in all sections.

"These loose talking, loose thinking, editors who sit down and pretend to write profoundly without knowing the facts are, to say the least, a great injury to the American people.

"I might add for the benefit of the record that eleven organizations which gave me figures for the last five years, exclusive of those I have referred to, have spent in the south nearly $3,000,000, and all of it was spent in organizing work, in supplying food and clothing to those on strike, and in organizing unorganized workers in those states. That is the contribution of the American Federation of Labor during the past thirty years.

"What do you think of this? "While the hungry southern mill hands are facing alone the organized employers and hostile authorities, beaten by mobs and shot down by sheriffs, the sleek A. F. of L. officials sit twiddling their thumbs at mahogany desks in Washington or make patrioteering speeches to the National Security League or at West Point."

"If I had not been assured that that part of this editorial came from the Scripps-Howard publication I would have sworn by all that is good and bad

that it was the product of the brain of the editor of the Daily Worker.

"Well, I suppose I am the centre of attack in that. I have been sitting twiddling my thumbs at the mahogany desk in Washington. Well, when I am indicted in that way you are all indicted, because after all the American Federation of Labor is not an organization, it is an affiliation of organizations, and each national union is clothed with authority to carry on organizing work in its respective jurisdiction. The American Federation of Labor cannot order a strike, it cannot conduct a strike, it is not clothed with authority to infringe upon the jurisdictional rights of any national or international union. This statement is a silly statement, without foundation, without any base whatsoever. My charge that it is baseless can be proved by facts.

"As I see it, the Scripps-Howard publication has aligned itself definitely with the Communist Daily Worker, and some other uplifting magazines in New York that continually attack us, and the Los Angeles Times. We know just where they stand; we know just now how to treat them and we know just what position they hold toward the American Federation of Labor.

"I know we haven't organized as rapidly as we would like, but that is no fault of ours. I suppose this wonderful editor, if he were given the job, would go down in the south and bring them all in in about twenty-four hours. That is his point of view. It is clear that he does not understand the problems or the difficulties we encounter. We hurl back into his teeth this falsehood he has uttered regarding the American Federation of Labor. I suppose that he would indict the church because for two thousand years it has been trying to save the world, and yet we find there are still sinners going abroad throughout the land. Give us credit for what we do. We ask for nothing more. Criticize us where we deserve criticism and direct it in the right way, but we resent falsehood and indictment when they are not based upon fact, and as red-blooded men we will make answer to these falsehoods and these untruths."

AMERICA LEADS IN WOOD CONSUMPTION

ACCORDING to a statement recently issued by Mr. W. N. Sparhawk of the Forest Service Department of Agriculture, the United States is now by far the greatest wood user in the world, using more saw timber than all other countries together, and accounting for more than two-fifths of the world's consumption of timber of all kinds.

About 80,000,000 acres of American land are capable of producing timber crops, and 250,000,000 acres of cut-over land more or less stocked with second growth will produce full crops under proper forestry management.

The full text of the Department's statement follows:

More and more wood has been needed with advancing civilization ever since the cave-man first used a wooden club. The recent rapid development of substitutes, which brought timberland owners, for whom the growing of trees represents a long-term investment, face to face with the question of the future need of timber, has not changed the trend of development in the use of wood.

It is pointed out that the production of substitutes for wood often requires wood. The mining of coal for fuel requires a billion board feet of wood a year for mine props and other uses. Brick and concrete dwellings ordinarily use much lumber for interior work, and a great deal of wood is required in concrete construction. Along with the development of substitutes for wood, there is a constant broadening also of the uses for wood. The manufacture of paper and other products from woodpulp, which consumed practically no wood 40 years ago, now takes the equivalent of more than two billion board feet from our forests, besides an equal or greater amount in the form of imported wood, pulp and paper. Wood is now being used in any number of new ways, for example, in the manufacture of phonograph records and viscose sausage casings. The manufacture of artificial silk from wood takes large quantities.

The extent to which lack of wood has directly or indirectly held back eco-

nomic development in China, and has kept down the standard of living, is well known.

"For the United States to follow in China's footsteps in this respect," says Mr. Sparhawk, "would be an inexcusable crime against future generations. For, unlike coal, iron and most minerals, timber can be renewed like any other crop after the original supply has been consumed. Moreover, it is renewed largely by natural forces which in proportion to the effort expended produce greater values than any other use of many million acres of land. Promptness in utilizing these forces will prevent the conversion into idle, non-productive wastes of great areas capable of yielding continuous crops of timber."

A decrease in the per capita consumption of wood, in the opinion of Mr. Sparhawk, will be offset by the normal increase in population. The United States can grow all the timber that it needs, however, to take care of a continuing demand. Upwards of 80,000,000 acres of land, once covered with forests of cut-over land more or less stocked with second-growth, will produce full crops under proper forestry management. More careful utilization of the trees that are cut will allow us to cut seven or eight billion board feet less, without diminishing the present rate of consumption, and adequate fire protection will add greatly to the producing capacity of the forests.

"We must grow timber because nature unaided will not grow it for us in sufficient quantities, nor can the deficiency in our supplies be made up from sources outside our country. It is immediately urgent that full timber crops be grown wherever cut-over land is available for this purpose. It is of vital interest, not only to the landowner, the timber operator, and the manufacturer of forest products, but to every citizen who in one way or another has already felt the first effects of the timber shortage which improvident and unregulated exploitation of our forest resources is bringing upon us."

In a new circular, "Why Grow Timber" just published as Miscellaneous Publication 26-M by the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Sparhawk discusses the reasons for confidence that timber will always be in great demand and that it is today a profitable crop to grow.

THE AUTOMOBILE

(By H. H. Siegele)

WHEN Henry Ford was working on his first automobile, over twenty-five years ago, few people, much less carpenters, realized what a tremendous influence the automobile would have on the industrial world. Skepticism at first prevailed, especially in regard to the practical use of the automobile. Many people believed that its use would be confined to the folks of wealth and means, and that it could never be anything more than a luxury. This opinion even seemed to be correct during the early advent of the general use of the automobile. That this might have been partially or wholly true, was quite possible. If Henry Ford, instead of persistently sticking to his task, would have turned his attention and energy into other channels, the automobile might never have reached its present place in the building industry. His determination to perfect an automobile that would be within the financial reach of every householder everywhere, was perhaps the greatest factor in making the automobile, not only one of the finest luxuries, but one of the most practical means of transportation in the world. Whatever might be said about the Ford car, it was the first car that was in general use among the wage earners. Whatever advantages the New Ford might have over the old one, the old Ford, in our opinion, is still the best all-round, mud-or-no-mud, tight-place service car in existence today.

In a recent article we spoke of the disappearance of the large tool chests among carpenters. In this disappearance the Ford car contributed the last knock-out blow. From one end of this country to the other, thousands of carpenters who used to pay the drayman "two-bits" for taking their tool chests from one job to the other, are now carry-

ing their tools around with them in a Ford, or some other make of automobile.

It was not so very long ago that the finger of scorn was pointed at working men, because so many drove to their places of employment in cars. It was held by those finger-pointing critics, that the fact that working men could afford automobiles, owned and paid for by themselves, was broad-faced evidence that they were getting too much money —that wages were too high. An internationally-known editor of this country, commenting on a certain labor meeting a few years ago, called attention to this alarming increase of automobiles used by working men as means of transportation. The whole write-up carried with it a tone of scorn, and the automobile was held as exhibit, A. This interpretation of the general use of the automobile by working men, coming from a man whose opinion is respected all over this country, and also abroad, proves that fame and popularity and smartness does not render great men immune from error. Such opinions can only come from an intelligent man when his mind is operating under the impulse of snap-judgment.

If there are any people, who, above all others should have an unlimited right to the use of the automobile, it seems to us, they would be those men and those women who spend the greater part of their daylight hours laboring with their hands; they would be those men and women, who, when their day's work is done, are physically tired and fatigued, so that a ride home in an automobile would not only be justifiable, but a matter of comfort and rest as well . . . . And if there are people who should be limited, by law, for their own as well as for society's well-being, they would be the folks it seems to us, who for lack of proper exercise are allowing themselves to become physically unfit, which is a menace both to their health and to their happiness. So little do they do physically, since they can ride to their offices and back to their homes in automobiles; that, if there is any truth in the theory of "the survival of the fittest," the time will soon be here when the posterity of the toilers will survive, while the posterity of those who do their physical exercising by motor car, will die, speaking from a standpoint of efficiency and leadership.

Among those who should have their use of the automobile limited by law, for the above stated reasons, are: Editors, newspapermen (and women), lawyers, insurance men, automobile dealers, teachers, preachers, merchants, doctors, office holders and bootleggers.

Whatever abuses or uses the automobile may be put to, one thing is certain; it is permanently established in the industrial world. The working men, especially building tradesmen, whereas they used to be scorned for going to and from their work in automobiles, now are expected by their employers to own some kind of a conveyance so they can be sent from one job to another without transportation. So far as the carpenter is concerned, he is decidedly at a disadvantage, if he does not have an automobile of some kind. The automobile, unless in time it will be rendered obsolete by the airplane, is here to stay, and the working men will use it, not because they have more money than they know what to do with, but because, from the standpoint of service, it is a necessity.

Necessity, as a rule, applies to service; but if the working man is to avail himself of his constitutional inheritance of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," then necessity goes farther than service—necessity will then include "the pursuit of happiness," which if put in a more commonplace term, is pleasure. The automobile as a pleasure providing means is as desirable as it is for giving service. This being true, there is no reason, if he can afford it, why a working man should not have a car for pleasure, and use it as such: moreover, there are many reasons why he should have, for:

"All work and no play made Jack a dull boy."

Speed along my little car
To the mountains where there are
Brooklets sparkling clear and bright,
And the air is cool at night.
Speed along and take us where
All is beautiful and fair;
Where the distant mountain peaks
Fill our wondering hearts for weeks.
Till our cares and troubles all,
Vanish, disappear and fall
Into that forgetfulness,
Wrought by Nature, all to bless.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

WELL, folks, by the time you read this month's "Carpenter" a great many of you will have experienced the first sting of the frosty air of a hard winter; in fact, some of you will have shoveled some snow and no doubt lots of coal.

Well, down here it is song time. The mocking birds have reared their young and are at liberty until the mating time again. Perched on the waving orange tree branch, with a setting of fruit that is fast turning yellow, these Florida songsters are pouring out their melodies in accordance with the ability they have to mock other birds. Throughout the bright days and oft-times far into the moonlight nights these feathery friends enchant us with their sweet flute like voices, so sweet, so clear that no soul is so dead that cannot thank God for their tunes of symphony.

It is not only song time here: it is orange picking time. I got a pass to the groves to witness the picking. I hunted for our congenial Grove Superintendent, Mr. Bliss, and he, in turn, directed me where I could find the orange picking crew. I walked about a mile through the groves and found the gang at work. It was very interesting to watch how expert the pickers are. Each fellow has a ladder a convenient length for the height required and with a sack conveniently hitched over his shoulder he carefully places the ladder into the center of the tree, careful not to break or disturb the branches in any way. Then he places his field box in a convenient place, up the ladder he goes and in a most efficient way snips the fruit with a sharp cutter close to the skin and drops it gently into the sack that he carries over his shoulder. I learned it is not good for the tree or the fruit to pull it. When the picker has cleared all within his reach he shifts his ladder to a more convenient place, never going up again without emptying his sack in the field box. He makes every move count as all fruit is picked and paid for by the box. The foreman keeps working up and down the line seeing that the pickers get enough boxes, also keeping tally for them.

The ground crew get the filled boxes to convenient places where they are picked up by the trucks and carried to the packing house. I asked a ride from one of the drivers and he readily agreed to carry me to the packing house. During the four mile drive I learned a lot about citrus from him. Among the things I was told were that the Carpenters' groves are considered the best on the hog back (the high land of Florida) and that within two years it is expected that we will have our own packing house. The enthusiasm about our property was indeed refreshing. When we pulled up at the packing house the driver reported to the checker who, in turn, carefully looked over the fruit, giving a voucher for the number of boxes as well as indicating the kind of fruit we had. We next drove into the packing house and landed the boxes on the receiving platform. Boxes were then segregated: grapefruit went one way; the oranges another. They were ultimately dumped in bins, the floor of which was inclined from the back and sides towards the front where a sliding door regulates the gravity of the fruit. In front of this is a shallow trough filled with water and a solution of soda where the fruit is allowed to roll from the bins in sufficient numbers to fill it comfortably. The fruit is allowed to lay a few minutes, time being given for the solution to sufficiently soften any impurity from the skin of the fruit. The fruit is then automatically led into revolving brushes which scrub off any remaining attachment. The fruit is then carried on a belt to the drying chamber where it is slowly escalated to the top. It then rolls down on a conveyor, alongside there are ten or twelve girls who pick off the misshaped and discolored fruit. The belt then carries the fruit along two tapered rollers which rotate the fruit along until it comes to a place on the taperage where it can drop through into the receiving bins. In this manner the fruit

is sized according to the desire of the packer. The bins are built on an incline and here the women wrap and pack. The boxes are then moved to the nailing machine and thence to the freight cars and thus completes my visit to a packing house.

* * *

JOHN FORESTER, born in Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1857. Joined Local Union No. 505 at Toronto, Ohio, as a Charter Member in 1889. Was elected Vice-President of said Local and held that office until he took a clearance card in September, 1890, which he deposited in Local 356 at Marietta, Ohio. While a member of Local Union No. 356 he held the office of Financial Secretary for seven years, Treasurer two years, Vice-President one year and President one year. Cleared to Local Union No. 186 at Steubenville, Ohio, then to Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. After a short time in Pittsburgh he returned to Local Union No. 186 in Steubenville, Ohio, and is now a member of that Local Union.

* * *

GUS JANSSON, born in Finland in 1855 and joined Local Union No. 1, in 1886. Later transferred to Local Union No. 58 of Chicago, Ill., where he now holds membership. Brother Jansson was a ship carpenter when he joined Local Union No. 1 and was an active member in that organization. Later, when he moved into a residential section, he became a house carpenter and was transferred to Local Union No. 58. Brother Jansson was always an active member in the organization, but owing to his lack of English he never aspired for any office, saw many hardships, and went through many strikes, but always lived up to and abided by the rules of the organization. Now, in his declining years, he says that he is being well paid for his faithful performance in the holding together and building up of our great organization.

* * *

JOHN ABRAHAMSON, born in Sweden in 1855. Joined Local Union No. 7 at Minneapolis, Minn., on November 8th, 1897. Always took an active part in affairs of the Local Union. Served one term as Recording Secretary and was helpful in translation of our Constitution to all the newcomers from Sweden.

* * *

JOHN WICKLUND, born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1851. Joined Local Union No. 62 at Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1897, as house carpenter. While Brother Wicklund was never an officer of his Local Union he always took an active part in the meetings.

* * *

J. M. BOWERS, born in Pinetown, Pa., in 1855. Was initiated into Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 30th day of June, 1885, never being in arrears. There were only twenty-one members in good standing in the city of Cleveland on that night. With Brother Bowers there were eleven initiated, of which he is the only surviving member. Of the eleven that were initiated on that date the rest have all passed to the Great Beyond. Also of the members that were in good standing on that date, there are only three still living, one of whom is not a member. Brother Albert who was a visitor with Brother Bowers at the Dedication of the Home last fall is the only member living. Only one of the charter members of No. 11 is still living. Brother Bowers served in the capacity of Financial Secretary at different times, also was Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 11 at various times and in the year 1902, along with Brothers Frederic Brais and Wesley Workman, was elected as a Delegate to the Convention of the Brotherhood at Atlanta. Brother Workman was elected as a member of the Executive Board at that convention but has since passed to the Great Beyond. Local Union No. 11 has pledged itself to build a memorial in memory of Brother Workman at the Home in Lakeland, Florida, and the money has been drawn for that purpose.

* * *

FRANK KIRK, born in Monticello, Indiana, in 1861. Joined Local Union No. 699 at St. Louis on April 20,1893. Was Vice-President of that Local Union two years, delegate to the Building Trades Council for many years as well as Trustee of Local Union. Was member of Local Union No. 699 until the consolidation of Locals No. 699 and No. 247 brought about the formation of Local Union No. 73. Was Vice-President three years for Local Union No. 73. Cleared from Local Union No. 73 to

Local Union No. 578. Was a member of Local Union No. 578 until it consolidated with Local Union No. 257 and formed Local Union No. 185, where he is still a member. The first several years he did general work and for twenty years was maintenance foreman for the Lambert Pharmacel Company.

* * *

S. W. HOWELL, born at Howells, N. Y., September 14, 1849. Was initiated into Local Union No. 190 of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on August 22, 1887, where he held membership until Local Union No. 190 was merged into Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C., since which time he has been a member of that Local, the membership of which has grown at times to nearly 4,000 members. On March 14, 1929, entered the Home as a guest.

* * *

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

We sure have fine pictures, they are equal to any we see at a first class movie house and just think, we do not have to pay anything to see them. We have such pictures as: "School Days," "Foreign Legion," "Michigan Kid," "Give and Take," "The Cohens and Kellys in Atlantic City," "Showboat," "Broadway" and other good pictures. Each show night we have a feature picture, a comedy and a news reel with the latest news.

* * *

We had quite a treat in the intermission between the pictures. A bunch of the colored boys that work in the building went upon the stage and sang some old time darky melodies. The applause was so heavy that they had to return several times before the picture could go on. At the show on August 19th, we were entertained by a lively string band playing old time dance tunes, modern blues, etc.

* * *

Well, friends our family got so big we had to move to the second floor. The housekeeper started to move us with her usual systematic efficiency, some of the Brothers, with good intentions started to help, one Brother carried a load of his things to the third floor and when the house boys moved his trunk to his new room on the second floor he could not find the things that he had carried up. He was all up in the air till next morning and his things were found in the room overhead.

* * *

The new arrivals are fast filling up the rooms. I am afraid some of the Brothers will wait too long to start to our Home and have to be put on the waiting list.

* * *

Services are held in the auditorium every Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M. A different denomination each Sunday. Lots of good singing and music.

* * *

Since the last writing we have eaten birthday cakes for Brothers Kirk, Howell, Whitaker, and Gibbons. On each occasion appropriate speeches were given and congratulations tendered.

* * *

I suppose many of you kind folks thought of us as you read in your home papers about the storm in Florida. Well, folks, the anticipation was a whole lot worse than the storm. Clouds gathered, the barometer fell, animal life sought shelter, and considerable excitement prevailed amongst us. It started off with a very heavy rain with considerable high wind. We were all very comfortable and nothing happened to any of us. The Boss and his staff were on deck all through the storm, ready for anything that might happen. In a few hours it was all over very little damage done to any of the property, for which we are truly thankful.

* * *

News has just reached us here that the General President while attending a banquet in his honor in the city of Toronto while toasting the King, the President, and other notables did not overlook the opportunity of asking the members of Local Union No. 27 of Toronto to toast to the health of Brother Dick Southwell, the only member of Local Union No. 27 here. Bill never forgets us and we thank him for it.

"If I can stop one heart from
breaking,
I shall not live in vain,
If I can ease one life the
aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1929

Christmas Thoughts

MUCH has been said and written about Christmas, and much will continue to be said with endless repetition, for Christmas never grows old. Every recurrence of December 25th brings with it full measure of joy and happiness to all the peoples of the world.

"Peace on earth to men of good will" was the salutation on the first Christmas morning of the long ago. Peace is a great thing. So much so, that even in a world permeated, it would seem, with hatred, ill-will, international jealousy and revenge, there is manifest a longing for peace as never before.

Peace treaties, and solemn man-made covenants, balancing of power, arts of diplomacy, are all very well in their way. All these agencies and means to peace are being much discussed. As to their value, their effectiveness, there is much difference of opinion, and at times, it would seem, at least to the casual observer, that they are mere temporary and ineffective expedients, devised, it may be, by sincere altruists, but subverted too often by opportunistic statesmen and diplomats to purposes ignoble. Some of the cynical have summarily consigned them to the waste basket. It may be that overt acts of violence may be thus restrained and superficial, perfunctory peace may by such means be secured, but there can be no peace on earth until we are imbued with the spirit of good will toward men.

The year 1929, with its advantages and drawbacks, its ups and downs, is drawing to a close and in a few weeks will be a matter of history, so we take this opportunity of wishing our members and friends a Merry Christmas with a full measure of peace, happiness and prosperity at all times.

Keep In Good Standing

THE records at the General Office show that a large number of members are between three and six months in arrears in their dues. These delinquent members fail to realize that when they allow themselves to go in arrears they are injuring themselves more than anyone else, for when they go in arrears they automatically are debarred from all benefits and donations that they would otherwise receive. The Constitution also states that once a member is in arrears three months or more and then pays up he will not be entitled to benefits again until three months after all arrearages have been paid. Therefore pay your dues promptly if for no other reason than to be entitled to benefits in case you meet with an accident. No good union man can afford to be behind in his dues; he has too much at stake.

It Pays To Hire Union Men

DURING a hearing before the board of review on taxable property in Shreveport, Louisiana, in October, 1929, from a ruling of Tax Assesor, John W. A. Jeter, the Libby Owens Sheet Glass Company asked for a $75,000 exemption. The question of certain items appearing on their statement as "Non-Taxable Property" was under consideration. It was revealed by the testimony of A. C. Keller, assistant auditor of the company, that one amount of $75,000 was claimed by the company as being exempt from taxation, due to this amount being expended over and above the real cost of a building that had been erected by them under open shop conditions in 1922. In other words, had union labor been employed the building would have cost $75,000 less.

The building was erected with all non-union labor through the influence of the Sherveport open-shop association. According to Keller's report and papers which he filed with the Tax Assessor, the building cost $1,056,661.68. It was built by day labor and all trades were paid from 20 to 50 percent lower than the Union scale, yet the cost was $75,000 more than if Union labor had been employed throughout. It pays to hire union men.

Labor Day

IN HIS proclamation on Labor Day Governor Leslie of Indiana said:

"'By the sweat of his brow' is the decree by which man has preserved his existence from the beginning of time until now. Labor is the greatest blessing bestowed upon humanity by an all-wise omnipotent Creator. The greatest achievements of earth are but monuments to the patient, enduring toil of the great race of mankind."

A mid-western paper later made the following favorable comments on the Governor's statements:

"The brawny men of this nation who work with their hands are envied by the workers of the world. As they appear on parade, or in public meeting, or in social outing on September 2nd of each year, they look better, happier, and are dressed better than the workingmen of any country of the world. This is due in no small degree to the American standard of living and to our system of government and to the protective laws by which American labor is kept on a high plane and American business that employs American labor is assured of a fair and reasonable profit.

"But the enactment of legislation would not of itself be enough to insure these happy conditions, if the Creator had not bestowed signal blessings and bounteous gifts upon this great Republic of ours. The vast resources of America and the richness of the soil is of course mainly responsible for the happy conditions in which American labor finds itself in our day, a condition that is practically assured for many centuries to come."

The Five Day Work Week Is A Necessity

THE Five Day Work Week has been a real issue for some time, but now it is a recognized issue.

Machinery is coming so fast, displacement is so general, unemployment so prevalent, production so tremendous profits so swollen, that a remedy is a matter to be seriously considered and not to be put off.

The Editor of the San Francisco Labor Clarion, views the danger as follows:

"We say to the captains of industry that the five-day week must come in the very near future. Without it the American worker is in immediate peril. Without the shorter work week the toiler will be idle and unable to purchase the products that are turned out by his fellows that are employed, and without a market American commerce will be ruined, and with commerce curtailed and starving American industry cannot hope to prosper and succeed. A clear view of the facts of the situation ought to be sufficient to persuade the masters of industry that it is also to their best interest to concede the five-day week, but if they can not be persuaded by logic, then, of course, they will have to be moved by force, the force of public opinion and the economic power of the trade union movement. The five-day week is inevitable. Let us have it peaceably and without any discord whatever."

"Whether American industry is to go on a five-day week basis is no longer an academic issue. It has come down among the real things of life. To argue against it is as fatuous and idle as was the late Judge Gary's argument of 12 years ago that the steel corporation could not abandon the twelve-hour day."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Each member is required to have a membership book, which he must present to the Financial Secretary at each time he pays dues, and he should see to it that he is given proper credit in said book for all dues, fines or assessments paid by him; also that the exact date of payment is properly recorded therein. This membership book is his only record of his financial standing in his Local Union and upon this record is determined his right to participate in the death and disability donations and other benefits provided for under our General Laws. It is the duty of a member to sign his name in his own handwriting in the space allotted for that purpose on the inside cover of his membership book, as a means of identification, and before doing so he should see that the record of date of birth, date of initiation, and date he was admitted on clearance card are properly recorded thereon. This record is very necessary and helpful in determining a member's proper classification and is just as important as a life insurance policy. Consequently, when the old book is filled up and a new one issued, his old one should be placed carefully away for future reference instead of destroying it or throwing it away, which we find is done in many cases. It is our desire to keep each member's record absolutely correct, but our record is based upon the reports we receive from the Financial Secretary, and sometimes we find that mistakes are made, which are detrimental to the interests of the member, and which we are unable to rectify if the member destroys his own records. When a member takes a clearance to another jurisdiction, he is required to present his membership book to the Examining Committee for investigation and identify himself as the party legally entitled to said clearance card, and the most positive means of identification is the comparing of his signature with the signature written in the membership book.

Traveling Members Attention

We received the following letter from the Carpenters' District Council of Kansas City and Vicinity:

Please be advised that there is not near enough work in the Kansas City District to employ the members that are now here and we would respectfully ask that you pay no attention to newspaper reports that there is plenty of work here, for such is not the case, and these statements are misleading and we are asking that all members of the Brotherhood contemplating coming to this city to please stay away—as by coming here you will only tend to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

We are also expecting trouble here over our new agreement with the Builders Association which in no way will help the working conditions, so before coming to this city please get in communication with us regarding the work here.

Trusting you will take warning by the above, we are, with best wishes.

Carpenters' District Council of Kansas City and Vicinity,
J. C. Jackson, President,
W. M. McCarty, Rec. Sec.

* * *

Traveling members are herewith notified that contrary to advertisements there is not sufficient work in Buffalo to keep our men employed. Traveling members are therefore requested to give Buffalo a wide berth.

Harold C. Hanover, Sec.-Treas.
Buffalo & Vicinity D. C.

* * *

Rumors have been spread throughout New York State and the New England States that we have a surplus of work in Schenectady. These rumors are false and misleading. The season of 1929 has been very slack and with the coming of cold weather 30 to 40 percent of our members will be idle. We advise all carpenters to stay away from Schenectady unless they can bring money enough with them to pay their board and get away with.

Fraternally
Walter M. Carr, R. S.,
L. U. No. 146. Schenectady, N. Y.

* * *

Newport News has an oversupply of carpenters and due to newspaper reports of building operations men are flocking there daily with no work started yet on construction. Recording Secretary Rinehart of L. U. No. 396 advises carpenters to disregard notices that men are needed.

* * *

Traveling carpenters stay away from Glen Cove, N. Y. and vicinity as work is not so good and there are a great many members out of work and walking the streets. Recording Secretary Rodney Lugar of Local Union No. 1093 advises you to look somewhere else for work.

Warning From Seattle, Washington

These few words are here to call your attention to the conditions in and around Seattle, Washington. You have no doubt read in the Associated Press about the Denney Regrade and of the contemplated building which will follow after this work is done, and of other great projects which are to be done in Seattle. There is, however, another side to this story and that is the question of employment, for carpenters especially. This is a serious matter as we have now several hundred out of work and still we see no chance for any improvement, and we are taking this means of warning those carpenters who have any notion of coming to Seattle, that if they come, to bring along enough money to live without working at carpenter work. We who have lived in and around Seattle for years want more people here, but we want people with money to spend for buildings in order that carpenters here can get employment, and that goes for all other crafts—so stay away from Seattle, Washington.

Fraternally yours,
Severt Johnson, Secretary,
Carpenters' District Council of Seattle, King County and Vicinity.

Stay Away From San Diego

Owing to the great number of inquiries regarding the working conditions at Tia Juana, Mex., seventeen miles south of here, I have been instructed by our Local Union to send you the following information, and request you to give it space in "The Carpenter."

As everyone knows, who has worked in any of our border states of the

southwest, the Mexican government has a law specifying that 80 percent of the employes on all work must be citizens of that country, and it is in most cases lived up to, and in case of a period of unemployment, such as exists there now, all workers who are citizens, and are in need of employment are employed in addition to the 80 percent quota in preference to any foreign labor.

At present, there is a ruling (We are informed) from Government officials, that anyone from this side of the border going to work in Mexico, and desires to return home each day, must deposit $16.50 with the Immigration Office, in order to get a passport, or if one does not care to do that, he must move over, and become a resident of Mexico. Either condition is not satisfactory. When the money is deposited as explained, one is not sure of a job for any length of time, for if there are any unemployed men south of the border, they get the job if they wish it; on the other hand, if one moves over, the living expenses are so high that one may as well not be working, especially if they have a family.

There are a few exceptions to this, in the case of anyone who is employed as a foreman, interpreter, or a technician of any kind. They are permitted to return home each day, and the expense is met by the contractor who employs these men. This is not meant for a criticism of the Mexican labor laws, on the contrary we have great respect for the Mexican workers, who are able to have laws enacted for their protection.

We are hoping that this notice will be given serious consideration by our members, for it is intended to offset the glowing statements sent out by high-powered publicity agents in order to create a surplus of men here.

Fraternally

Walter Barnes, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1296. San Diego, Cal.

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, beginning Wednesday, October 2, 1929. Sixty-six delegates were present representing seventeen International Unions.

The President and Secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council welcomed the Delegates and hoped their deliberations would be harmonious and of everlasting benefit to those employed in the building industry.

In his report to the Convention the President referred to the following matters:

Five Day Week

It is a pleasure to be able to report to this convention that during the past year there has been much progress made by our Department with the Five Day Week. A great deal of the opposition and hostility that had been shown towards this progressive movement prior to our last convention has been eliminated and the responsible general contractors in all sections of the United States now realize that the five day week has passed the experimental stage and that it is in fact a reality.

It has also been recognized by many of the former opponents to the five day week that the shorter work week in many localities has been in a great degree helpful in relieving conditions of unemployment where put into effect and are now fully satisfied in these localities that the five day week is a sound, economical, and humane step in the right direction.

There are many cities throughout the country where our local building trades councils have agreements with their employers calling for the five day week for all trades. Among these cities is the largest city in our country, New York City, as well as several other large cities, and I am pleased to report that we have approximately 400,000 men working under the five day week at the present time. This speaks volumes for the progress that has been made during the past year in putting the shorter work week into effect in the building trades industry of this country.

Vocational Education

I am pleased to report that from all data received during the past year there has been a large increase in the number of apprentices who are taking advantage of the Smith-Hughes Law in many different sections of the country, and I strongly believe that the voca-

tional training of apprentices should be encouraged by all of our affiliated international unions and our local building trades councils. I am of the opinion that every registered or indentured apprentice should be compelled to acquire a technical as well as a practical knowledge of his trade, and that the best method of securing the greatest advantages for vocational training for apprentices is through the co-operation of the Local Unions, contractors, and public school officials, and I agree with the following recommendation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education as contained on page 108, of Bulletin No. 17, issued by the commission:

"For the highest degree of efficiency the work of a trade school must be carried on in co-operation with employers and labor groups. Where employers' organizations exist, definite working relations should be established with them. Where labor is organized it is of the greatest importance that co-operative relationships and understandings be worked out. It is only through such co-operation that the needs for training in any given line can be determined with any degree of accuracy. Information concerning employment opportunities is best secured through such contacts. Representative committees, which include in their membership representatives of employers, labor groups, and the public schools, constitute the best agency which has thus far been worked out for assisting a trade school to adapt its program, equipment, courses of study, methods of training, and placement of graduates to conditions as they actually are."

I would again urge that all our affiliated international unions as well as our local building trades councils and Local Unions take advantage of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Law in their respective localities, to the end that the apprentices in all crafts and trades will receive in full the benefits of the provisions of this law.

Safety Code For Workers in the Building Construction Industry

Upon this question it may be said that many of the accidents occurring to building trades mechanics during the past year and which have resulted in injury and death to a large volume of building trades mechanics were avoidable. There has been a large increase in the volume of these accidents during the past three years on building construction work and I am firmly of the opinion that the large majority of these accidents could have been prevented by the proper exercise of precaution on the part of the contractors, and journeymen mechanics in the different localities.

This question has become so alarming due to the increase in accidents that the United States Department of Labor now is endeavoring to bring about a remedy by coordinating all of the forces interested in the building industry to the end that Safety Codes will be devised in all states seeking to eliminate this needless and reckless maiming and killing of building trades mechanics, and towards this end the American Standards Association has joined with the United States Labor Department to assist in this work of Accident Prevention.

I am therefore of the opinion that all of our affiliated international unions, Local, and State Building Trades Councils, should fully co-operate with these agencies to the end that many of the unnecessary hazards imposed upon building trades mechanics by unscrupulous employers be eliminated.

We should also insist all Safety Code Laws shall be enforced in all states and provinces where they are on the statute books, and in all localities where the Safety Building Codes are not fully adequate for our protection, we shall insist that such laws be remedied so that a greater degree of protection will be afforded all building trades mechanics.

Government Work

In my report to the New Orleans Convention I reviewed the attitude of several departments and bureaus of our Government in letting contracts to contractors who have made it a practice in the past to employ cheap, incompetent building trades mechanics.

These same departments and bureaus have also adopted a method of separating the contracts on government buildings. What is known as construction work would be given to a general contractor, and what is known as equipment, which includes heating, ventilating, electrical work and plumbing,

would be given out under separate contracts, and in most cases where the contract work would be given to a fair, responsible contractor, the equipment would be given to non-union concerns, thus throwing us in conflict on all government jobs which were let under such conditions. This practice became so alarming that our local building trades councils in several localities refused to tolerate such conditions and withdrew their men from several government contracts where this condition prevailed.

We have made many repeated efforts through senators, congressmen, and government officials to endeavor to remedy this situation, but were unable to do so, until we removed our men from several of the jobs in question.

I am pleased to report that the Treasury Department has declared for a new policy which will in the future remedy this condition arising from separate contracts, and in the future their policy is to let contracts for the entire completion of buildings to one general contractor which will either mean that the job will be union or non-union.

I am of the opinion that we should continue to use our efforts towards having a similar condition brought about in other government departments and bureaus where building construction work is contemplated, and while this arrangement does not call for the unionizing of any government work, it will in my opinion stop the juggling of contracts in such a manner as to discriminate against the legitimate bona-fide building contractor who employs our membership and whom we feel sure will be better able to compete on a more favorable basis with the so-called Open Shop contractors who have been benefiting by the separating of these contracts.

The Secretary in his report says:

A most gratifying increase in our general membership is shown, despite the decidedly inactive condition generally prevailing in the building industry throughout the country during the early months of the current year. A gain of 11,530 members was reported over last year; and according to the last issue of working cards a continuous increase is still manifest.

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

TITLES OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average members in good standing 1928	Average members in good standing 1929
Asbestos Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Heat & Frost Insulators	2,772	2,886
Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers, Int'l Ass'n	20,455	20,608
Carpenters & Joiners, United Brotherhood of	300,000	300,000
Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of	142,000	142,000
Elevator Constructors, Int'l Union of	10,164	10,164
Engineers, Int'l Union of Steam and Operating	16,100	16,100
Granite Cutters' Int'l Ass'n	8,500	8,500
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Int'l	66,000	78,950
Lathers' Int'l Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	16,500	16,500
Marble, Stone & Slate Polishers, Rubbers & Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers, Int'l Ass'n	5,093	5,350
Metal Workers' Int'l Ass'n, Sheet	25,000	25,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	110,772	108,197
Plasterers, Operative & Cement Finishers' Int'l Ass'n	39,000	39,631
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Ass'n of Journeymen	45,000	45,000
United Slate Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Ass'n	4,000	4,000
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	5,800	5,800
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Int'l Brotherhood of	20,000	20,000
	837,156	848,686

Funds

A reference to the recapitulation will show that the revenues from all sources on hand at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1929 were $99,523.14, a gain over the revenues of the preceding year amounting to $23,919.55.

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1928	$ 75,603.59
Receipts from International Unions	62,356.08
Receipts from Local Councils	7,186.43
Receipts from Miscellaneous	2,311.27
Total	$147,457.37
Total Expenditures	47,934.23
Balance on hand, June 30, 1929	$ 99.523.14

The Executive Council in its report dealt with the many matters coming before it during the past year among which were the following:

Rockwood Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri

During the Miami sessions of the Executive Council a hearing was extended to John T. Williams, President of the Rockwood Corporation, who presented exhibits of a material composed largely of gypsum cast in forms similar to hollow tile, on which he requested a decision as to what trade is entitled to the right of jurisdiction. It was demonstrated that the material in question is cut, fitted and set, in and by the usual method of carpentry, and that the tools and skill of the carpenter are required in the performance of the work.

After a general review of the subject and an examination of the exhibits, it was agreed that the erection of the Rockwood products as used for walls, partitions, floors, domes and columns, comes within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Five Day Week Objections Filed by National Association of Building Trades Employers

Correspondence from E. M. Craig, Secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, was submitted, together with a resolution adopted by the organization in question, and for the information of the attending delegates the resolution, stripped of its preamble, is herewith quoted:

Five Day Week—Demand For A Conference

"Be It Resolved by this conference of those engaged in the construction industry, held in the City of Chicago this 25th day of January, 1929, that in face of this arbitrary action by the American Federation of Labor unsupported as it is by any economic reasoning and in line as it is with their many restrictive measures and their persistent opposition to labor-saving machinery and devices, all of which penalize the building and consuming public with unnecessary high costs,

"Be It Further Resolved in view of the seasonable character of the construction industry and the time lost because of inclement weather, strikes and other labor disturbances, the communities throughout the United States resist this further invasion of their rights to the utmost,

"Be It Further Resolved, that we hereby demand of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that they together with all other agencies affected be brought together to study this problem and find its solution, or that a commission be formed to study and report upon the matter."

A second resolution was submitted and is likewise quoted, with preamble omitted:

Jurisdictional Disputes

"Be It Resolved, that this conference of the building industry held in the City of Chicago this 25th day of January, 1929, does hereby protest against these various actions of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, contemplated only to keep the industry in disturbance and turmoil for the furtherance of its internal politics.

"Be It Further Resolved, that we herewith demand of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that it immediately signify its intention in co-operation with the other factors of the construction industry to set up the necessary machinery to dispose of disputes of this kind to prevent strikes and discord within the industry

and to build up that industry into a sound and co-ordinating force in the public service."

The correspondence, as well as the foregoing resolutions, was given deserved consideration. The officers were duly instructed to advise Secretary Craig that the New Orleans Convention definitely outlined a plan for re-establishment of an agency for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes with the result that the Council is unable to depart from the action taken at our Twenty-second Annual Convention. Regret was expressed that information was not conveyed to the Executive Council as to where the Conference of the National Association of Building Trades Employers obtained its authority to demand the Building Trades Department that it conform with the expressions contained in the resolutions, or to advise whether the employers of the twenty cities mentioned in the correspondence employ Union labor.

In the matter of the resolution affecting the five-day week the Executive Council ruled that the disposal of the subject rested entirely with the affiliated International Unions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolution No. 4—Submitted by Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, L. P. Lindeof, John C. Currie, Laurence Raftery, James Knoud, A. J. McKeon, Arthur Wallace:

Resolved, By the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in its 23rd Annual Convention in the City of Toronto, on October 2, 1929, that a committee composed of International Presidents of International Unions affiliated with this Department be appointed to work in conjunction with the President of this Department to seek as expeditiously as possible, a conference with the representatives of the Motion Picture Producers' Association in New York, for the purpose of attempting to find the way to reach an agreement between this Department and the Motion Picture Producers' Association which will result in the establishment of Union conditions upon all of the building construction work in the motion picture studios of Los Angeles and vicinity, and for the establishment of the same conditions upon the construction work of all theatres which are owned and built by members of that Association.

Resolution No. 9—Submitted by J. P. Noonan, H. Hubner.

To the Convention of Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, in many sections of the country, disputes have arisen between the various crafts and the Locals of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes due principally to the claim of the I. A. T. S. E. Locals for jurisdiction over all work in the theatrical and amusement field, and

Whereas, the question of jurisdiction in theatres, studios and places of amusement as between the various crafts and the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes has been definitely determined a number of times by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, the I. A. T. S. E. has never asked for jurisdiction of work in theatres other than that back of the proscenium arch necessary for the production of a show and the operation of projecting machines and have never been granted jurisdiction over work other than that necessary for the production of a show back of the proscenium arch and the operation of projecting machines, and

Whereas, the claim of many of their Local Unions for jurisdiction over all work in theatres is without foundation and is productive of turmoil and strife as between the various Labor organizations, therefore be it

Resolved, that the I. A. T. S. E. be ordered to instruct their Local Unions that the work in theatres other than that specifically mentioned in the decisions and agreements granting them jurisdiction over certain classes of work back of the proscenium arch and the operation of projecting machines comes properly under the jurisdiction of the various trades, and be it further

Resolved, that the I. A. T. S. E. be advised and ordered to refrain from demanding agreements with employers that cover the work properly coming under the jurisdiction of the various trades, and be it further

Resolved, that the I. A. T. S. E. be ordered to confine themselves to the work properly granted to them by the Labor Movement, and upon their refusal to confine themselves to the work properly coming under their jurisdiction,

they be suspended from the American Federation of Labor, and be it further

Resolved, that conferences for the settlement of jurisdiction disputes as between the trades properly holding jurisdiction and the I. A. T. S. E. be held within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this Convention.

The Executive Council unanimously recommended that the per capita tax be reduced from ¾ cent per member per month to ½ cent but the Committee on Law to which it was referred non-concurred in the proposition and the Convention concurred in the Committee's report. General President Hutcheson demanded a roll call but a sufficient number of Delegates did not vote for a roll call. As there are nearly $100,000.00 in the Treasury of the Department and no need for its use General President Hutcheson said: "If you continue the tax as it is the Brotherhood of Carpenters will refuse to pay per capita tax. They do not propose to pay $25,000 a year merely to see it pile up in the treasury of the Department."

The members of the Executive Council failed to support their recommendation to reduce the per capita tax therefore General President Hutcheson declined to be a candidate as a member of the Council. The following officers were elected:

Arthur M. Huddell, President, International Union of Operating Engineers, First Vice-President.

John J. Hynes, President, Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Second Vice-President.

James P. Noonan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Third Vice-President.

L. P. Lindelof, President, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Fourth Vice-President.

P. J. Morrin, President, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Fifth Vice-President.

M. J. Colleran, International Association of Operative Plasterers, Sixth Vice-President.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson, John Howat,
Frank Duffy, Charles W. Hanson,
Thomas F. Flynn, Wm. Brims,
John Halkett, Harry McLaughlin,
Delegates.

Fate Ruled Otherwise

John Oman, Local Union No. 1922, Chicago, Ill., after thirty-two years toil at the trade, decided he would spend his last days at the Home, and on September 16th he appeared before a physician for the necessary medical examination. For a man of sixty-seven years his report was perfect which would lead one to believe he had many years in store.

On October 4th General President Hutcheson was advised by Financial Secretary Kman that Brother Oman would leave Chicago for Lakeland on the 14th day of October and would ararive at the Home on the second afternoon.

Fate had other plans in store for him —for on October 14th the sad news was received at the General Office to the effect that John Oman was killed in an accident on October 13th, the day before his intended departure for the Home to enjoy a long earned rest midst sunshine and flowers with everlasting summer in the winter of life. Arrangements had been made to meet Brother Oman at the Home and it was our sad duty to advise them of his death.

Brother Oman had held membership in the organization since August 27, 1897—thirty-two years continuous membership.

We know he has found a happier Home than mortal can hope for or expect here on earth.

Old Time Member Honored

We were agreeably surprised to receive a communication from one of the old standard bearers out on the West coast the heading of which was "City of Spokane," Leonard Funk, Mayor. Brother Funk retains his membership in Local Union No. 98 of Spokane, Washington. He assures us he looks forward with pleasure to receiving his copy of "The Carpenter" regularly and thereby keeps track of what the old-timers are doing.

He has been Mayor of the progressive city of Spokane since June 1st and we want to take advantage of this opportunity of congratulating our old-time member, also the city of Spokane upon their selection. Our organization has every reason to feel honored by the selection of one of our members for this

responsible position and we know his many old friends in the Brotherhood outside of Spokane join with us in extending our congratulations.

Toronto Carpenters Stage Big Party For Their General Officers and Convention Delegates

Toronto was fortunate this year in having the American Federation of Labor Convention in its city and the Toronto carpenters could not let the occasion pass without giving a welcome to our General President; our new Second General Vice-President and our General Secretary as well as members of the General Executive Board and Carpenter delegates from most of the large centers of the United States.

It was a unique occasion and one that will be long remembered by all present and if we can take the many expressions of opinion voiced by the General Officers and guests as a criterion "it was the greatest social gathering of carpenters ever held." Over eight hundred carpenters were present to honor our General Officers and do justice to the dinner.

The large convention hall of the Royal York Hotel which has been justly called "one of the show places of the British Empire" had been tastefully decorated with the flags of the two countries, circular tables seating six and eight assisted in making it a very friendly gathering. It was certainly a wonderful sight that greeted the General Officers and guests at the Head Table when they looked over the largest convention hall in the Dominion of Canada and saw it filled with Carpenters and everyone feeling happy.

John Cottam, President of Local Union 27 and also President of the Ontario Provincial Council acted as toastmaster and seated with him was General President Hutcheson; President Green of the A. F. of L.; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; James M. Gauld, Second General Vice-President; William T. Allen, General Executive Board Member for the second district; J. F. Marsh, General Representative; C. R. Nichols of Ottawa, Vice-President of the Provincial Council; T. Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer of Provincial Council, Officers of Local Union 27, Executive of the Hamilton District Council and representatives from St. Catherines, Kingston and several other districts throughout the Province.

The toast to "Our Guests and the United Brotherhood" was proposed by J. F. Marsh and was replied to by the various General Officers.

Frank Duffy, our young old General Secretary gave a wonderful talk on the formation of the Brotherhood and the pleasure it gave him to address such a gathering especially when their Charter dated back to the early days like 27 did. In outlining the progress made he spoke on the wonderful advancement which our organization had made under the leardership of William. L. Hutcheson, who had brought to a successful conclusion the several jurisdiction fights, one organization of carpenters on the American Continent, the building of the magnificent and wonderful Home for our aged members at Lakeland, Florida and now if our members voted right on the proposed amendment to the Constitution which was before them for a referendum vote we should soon be paying old age Pensions to those who did not want to leave their families and friends to go to the Home.

Second Vice-President Gauld as the late superintendent of the Home was able to tell the boys the many wonders there are down at Lakeland for the old members, he spoke in glowing terms of one of our Charter Members, Dick Southwell who was a guest at the Home and who exemplifies the wonderful spirit of the men who built up our organization.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, paid tribute to Wm. L. Hutcheson's successful leadership. He noted that Mr. Hutcheson had served in the ranks and brought experience along with executive ability when he took office in the Brotherhood. "We do not go among the professional class to seek our leaders," said Mr. Green. "Our leaders must come from the ranks of Labor. When called to serve they know what the movement means. They are in sympathy with the toilers. Notwithstanding what anyone may say, the American Federation of Labor is as interested in the Canadian worker as the American worker. It aims to establish real Brotherhood."

Much amusement was caused when President Hutcheson arose to speak as the "mike" was placed before him so

that the world could hear what he had to say. This was something he did not expect but he soon got down to business and gave the boys his message. In speaking of the dual organization existing in Toronto and a few other centers in Canada he stated that there was no connection between the so-called Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada and the Amalgamated Woodworkers of Great Britain. On his last trip to Great Britain a mutual understanding had been reached through which the members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers would be advised to join with the Brotherhood when they entered the United States or Canada. He gave figures on the amount of money paid by the Canadian Locals during the past ten years and the amount which had been sent into Canada dispelling the idea that all our money was sent over the line and nothing returned.

In the trade union movement the appeal to nationalism is ridiculous in the light of facts. Our movement knows no race, no creed, nor color. It knows no international boundry.

At the close of Brother Hutcheson's address a pleasing ceremony took place which certainly took him by surprise. The flags were drawn aside at his back disclosing a Grandfathers Clock. Fred Hawes, of Hamilton spoke on the wonderful work accomplished by President Hutcheson and the good feeling that existed between the carpenters of Ontario and the General Office and on behalf of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters he asked the General President to accept the clock as a token of their regards for him. The General President replied in a feeling manner (with the mike cut off this time) thanking the members for their loyal support and for the presentation made him.

Other addresses were made with music dispersed between the speeches which made one of the best social events ever held by the carpenters of Toronto.

T. Jackson.

Eighth Annual Entertainment and Ball of Local 2305

A report just received from James Telfer, financial secretary of Local 2305, Brooklyn, N. Y., reads that the Eighth Annual Armistice entertainment and ball of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of that Local was a tremendous success both financially and socially.

No less than 1,500 members, their families and friends assembled at Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, on Nov. 9th, witnessed an all-star vaudeville performance, enjoyed a buffet supper and danced until the wee sma' hours to the syncopated rhythm of George Kholmeier and his Penn Ramblers.

Using the jovial Financial Secretary's phrase, "it was one grand night from the overture to Home Sweet Home."

Many surprises there were, according to our correspondent. Tom Heffernan, Treasurer of Local 2305, carried off first prize, awarded by a committee of experts of the art of Terpsichore. His dance card proved him to be the most sought after male among his fellow members. When he received the award there was quite a flutter among his fair partners who had had the good fortune of having danced with him. One sweet young thing exclaimed! "Why I never knew that Tom was such a superb dancer." She was just one who had had that thought.

George Mulholland, business agent of Local 2305, lived up to the reputation of his office. George always was what the better dressed men would call a keen observer of matters sartorial. From his black cravat to his well fitting dancing pumps there was not a flaw in his attire. He, too, proved quite the rage among his fair sisters.

Rumor had it that John Campbell, President of Local 2305, was out for the scalp of our dancing Tom Heffernan. It was dissipated, however, when Secretary James Telfer whispered about that John could dance, if he would.

The biggest thrill came when the committee of dance experts announced that because of the fact that so many of the ladies were good to look at, as well as dance with, it was impossible to designate any one as being the superior of her sister.

Incidentally, John McCann, Vice-President of Local 2305, was very much present. He has a way of making everybody at home on such occasions. Also, D. Marks, Recording Secretary of the Brooklyn Local, had much to do with making this affair one of the outstanding events thus far achieved.

More Celotex
more

Powerful magazine and newspaper advertisements have sold the public on Celotex insulation . . . to be applied by carpenters everywhere

YOU can easily cash in on the insistent demand for Celotex-insulated homes. Line the attics and roofs of all the homes you build with Celotex . . . to shut out scorching summer heat and bitter winter cold.

Use Celotex as sheathing or to provide effective insulation in wood-sheathed houses, for it *builds* as well as *insulates* . . . adds bracing strength to walls and ceilings.

And wherever you put up Celotex sheathing you provide a powerful argument in favor of frame construction and more steady work for carpenters. For Celotex replaces other building materials . . . provides insulation at little or no extra cost.

In apartment buildings Celotex laid over the rough flooring and under the finish flooring quiets the disturbing noises from below and above . . . makes each apartment quieter and more attractive.

Besides there are any number of repair and remodeling jobs that keep you profitably busy between contract work. Celotex advertisements constantly recommend remodeling wasted attic space into comfortable new rooms, l basements and garages with cane insulation . . . and building insu sun-porches.

Celotex is the *only* insulation from the long, tough fires of can comes in big, strong boards, 4′ wi to 12′ long and 7-16″ thick or "do thick", 7-8 of an inch. You'll find easy to handle . . . easy to apply.

There are dozens of ways for penters to make money with Cel Be sure you take advantage of al opportunities that the nation-wid mand for insulated homes offers Write us for further information ing how you can cash in on Celot

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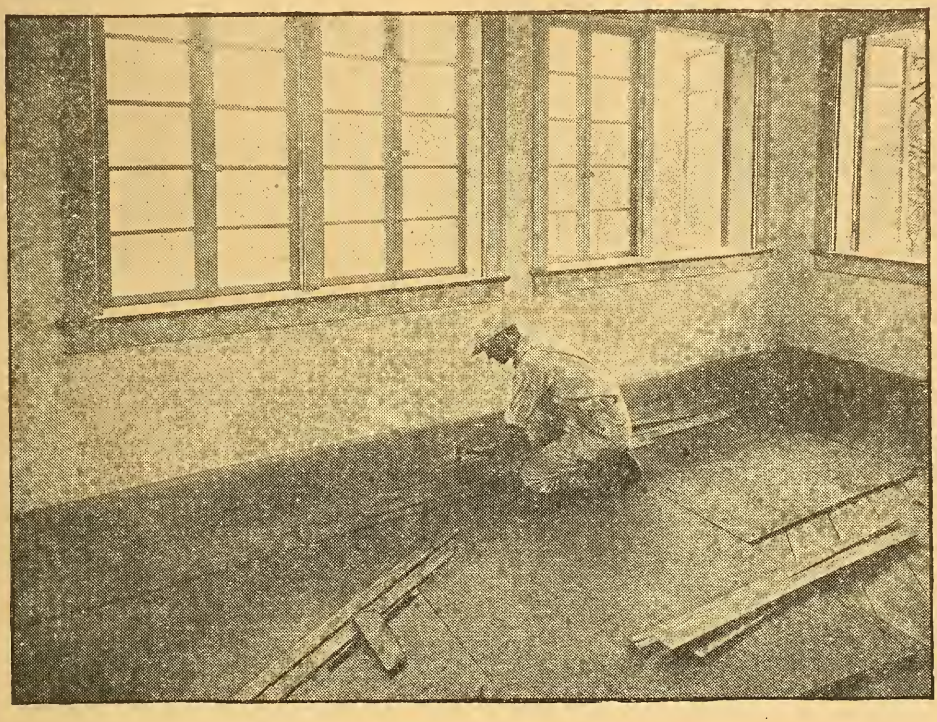


In apartment buildings Celotex does more than insulate against extreme temperatures. When laid between the rough flooring and the finish flooring it quiets disturbing noises from below and above . . . shuts out the sound of voices, radios and footfalls.

All these new uses mean more work for carpenters. Be sure you take advantage of them.

"DOUBLE-THICK" CELOTEX

This stronger, thicker Celotex gives greater insulation . . . makes an ideal material for lining the ceilings of attics and upper rooms. The boards measure 4′ wide, from 7 to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

A word in the form of a compliment should be given to the trustees J. Deighan, O. Christie and J. Coutts for their painstaking efforts in seeing that everybody had a good time.

J. Scott, conductor and T. Halfpenny, warden, lived up to their offices. As a matter of fact they were headliners in their callings.

As the dancers whirled about the ballroom of Kismet Temple one saw such celebrities as John Halkett, President of the New York Building Trades Council; Charles Judge, President of the New York District Council; Alec Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council; also business agents Sidney Perce, Local 808; Joseph Siglaub, Local 136; Abe Kievewitz, Local 2717; John Abrams, Local 2236; Dan Quigley, Local 791 and others prominent in the building trades of New York City, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts.

Again, we emphasize, the Ball Committees of Local 2305 deserve full recognition for the success of their efforts in making this, their eighth entertainment and ball, a banner event in the history of Local 2305.

California Locals Celebrate

The members of San Luis Obispo, Local Union 1632; Santa Maria, Local Union 2477 and Paso Robles, Local Union 1897, held a very successful barbecue and picnic at Pioneer Park, 13 miles northeast of Santa Maria on September 29.

Approximately 300 men, women and children sat down to eat at 1:00 P. M. and there was plenty for everybody. The kiddies had all the ice cream they could eat (for once in their lives). A very enjoyable time was had by everybody and the remainder of the day was spent in playing games, races for the children, speeches, etc. At the next meeting of the District Council it was voted to make the Barbecue an annual affair.

Organized Labor Continues to Grow in Canada

A 27,000 increase in membership the past year was reported by officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the annual convention at St. John, N. B.

This gain is larger than the entire membership of the various so-called "Canadian unions" that would split workers in the Dominion and the United States.

John B. Haggerty, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, addressed the convention as fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor. The convention re-elected President Tom Moore and Secretary-Treasury Draper. Regina was chosen as next year's convention city.

The Old Year

"Good-by, Old Year!"
I would that you could tarry here;
My heart exclaims, "Old friends are best."
It holds them dear above the rest.

"Good-by, Old Year!"
I say the words with many a fear;
When you are gone another one
Of life's unraveled threads is gone.

"Good-by, Old Year!"
Thus some one we hold in life most dear
Slip outward through the door, and stay.
Heedless of tears, both you and they.

"I'm older now than when you came,
And wiser! Ah, how low my aim!
But wisdom comes through many a sigh.
Old Year, good-by!

"Good-by, Old Year!
Your lusty rival standeth near,
But I am loath to see you die—
Old year, good-by, good-by!"

DEATH ROLL

HOMER J. GAUMER—Local Union No. 183. Peoria, Ill.

W. B. HALES—Local Union No. 1984. Magna, Utah.

JOSEPH NEUMAN—Local Union No. 334, Saginaw, Mich.

PAUL A .WALKER—Local Union 324, Los Angeles, Calif.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

A Merry Christmas

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are all creatures of opinion. Few of us know how the most of our opinions are formed—but we are just as tenacious of them as if they had been formed by deep thought. The child takes his opinions ready made from his parents. If his father belongs to a certain Union—the boy is likely to join the same Union later. If the parent is always knocking his Local, the son will follow his footsteps—while a little sane thinking might convince them that they are both wrong—but being convinced means listening to arguments and thinking matters out; but that's hard work —so few of our members do it.

For instance take the candle—at this time of the year the candle comes into its own again. There is something so peaceful and restful about the lighted candle, along with the many lessons it teaches—it seems to express so much more greatly the tender feelings of reverence and affection we feel at Christmas time than the glare of the more brilliant and modern electric light.

The candle has always seemed to me likened unto life—more than anything else the candle reminds us of our own brief time on earth.

The candle begins to die from the moment it is lighted—so do we begin to die from the moment we begin to live. The brightest candle is the one that shines where it is the darkest so who can say which life is the most important? There are candles of every color, some are for ornaments—some are very useful and greatly needed—some burn away in priceless candlesticks, and perhaps imagine they are different from other candles, because the holder is more costly.

But a man like a candle is just a candle after all—and so it is with humanity. There are many creeds and colors, but we are all lighted with the divine spark of life. We all shed our small beam a little while—and then our work is done and we slowly burn out. It has never seemed to me to matter much what candlestick may hold a candle so long as its beam is loyal, good and true and useful.

We often say a thing is "not worth a candle" but sometimes the humblest candle can make all the difference in the world which is the difference between loyalty and disloyalty.

You will often hear some fellow say —(what a wonderful candle am I.) Feeling proud of ones ancestors is no more than the glory of a candle one sees burning where countless others have burned before—

Faithful workers in humble places remind me of the strong stout candle that sheds its needed light from a plain useful holder—(What terrible candles those are) some vain people in proud places forget they are just ordinary candles like the rest of us, and that only the holder is different.

Some poor candles have been broken and bent by the hardships of life but still can burn bravely and brightly—some other candles are barely lighted and some blow out, while others burn longer than the rest—but after all we're just a candle and in time all burn out—so it's well that we shed all the light we can in our short span of time—this is my opinion of Brotherhood—what's yours?

Wishing all the General Officers and Brothers a Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year—so ends 1929.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York City, N. Y.

In Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At our last meeting there was considerable favorable comment on an article printed in the September issue of "The Carpenter" entitled "The Carpenter and College Graduates."

The opinion expressed was that "The Carpenter" would be more interesting if more articles of this character were included in its pages. While we realize that "The Carpenter" is second to none in the trade journal field we feel that a human interest story in each issue would increase the interest in it for the members of our Brotherhood.

The Home Notes from Lakeland also received favorable comment, especially from the older members, and we hope they will continue.

Again thanking you for your work as editor of this splendid magazine of ours, we are,

Yours fraternally,

F. F. Bowerman, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 253. Omaha, Neb.

"Well Done"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 22, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America wishes the enclosed letter to be published in "The Carpenter."

We were requested by the Associated Charities to furnish the necessary labor to repair a house here in San Francisco, occupied by an elderly couple. The Charities furnished the materials necessary and our Local did the work gratis, again proving to our enemies here that we are on the job, ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress.

Thanking you very kindly in advance, I remain,

Fraternally yours

Hugh B. Sexton, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 22. San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Mr. Hugh B. Sexton, Rec. Sec.,
Carpenters' Local Union 22,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Sexton:

The Associated Charities wishes to express to the members of Carpenters' Local Union No. 22, the very sincere appreciation of the organization for devoting so much time and skilled service in remodeling a house belonging to one of our old ladies.

As you know, the little home was all this woman had in the world: without your help, it would have been impossible for her to live there this winter as the roof was leaking badly.

It was especially generous of you to have this work done on weekdays when the old lady felt she could not allow it to be done on Sundays.

Again thanking you for this and many other favors,

Very sincerely yours,

Katharine Felton,
Managing Director.

An Old Member Writes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As a member of over 20 years standing in this organization I think I am entitled to say a few words. I was very much interested in Brother Peter Reilly's lengthy article on unemployment and other things in which he lamented President Green's inability or neglect to prescribe or even to suggest a remedy for the same. He also remarks that we help to pay the said president his salary and should therefore, I presume, be entitled to some hard headed common sense plan for the alleviation of those bad conditions that exist, that is, unemployment.

But Brother Reilly falls into the same error for which he takes the higher ups to task, which is none other than uttering sloppy sentiment and meaningless platitudes that I have been hearing for many years, and he leaves the momentous question as vague and unsettled as when he and also President Green first mentioned it.

Brother Reilly out of the largeness of his heart takes in the whole workday world. It is too big a job for one man. A look at things nearer home, a peep at our own family of workers, at our very own trade, thus narrowing down the outlook, may show us that we build up and bring into being the very conditions that we so blandly philosophize on and lament, that is, unemployment.

It is an old axiom that charity begins at home, and if Brother Reilly or anyone else can suggest something to minimize unemployment in our "own trade" instead of going so far afield, it would make very interesting matter to the readers of this Journal, and I am foolish enough to believe that human nature is selfish enough to be more interested in things that benefit itself personally than what it is in anything else.

The meaning back of the foregoing is simply this; we assist and encourage

in every way possible individuals who are not carpenters at all to become members, when at the same time a large percentage of our existing membership is out of work, in fact, it seems to me that anybody of the male sex is eligible to join and no questions asked notwithstanding the fact that the Local charter hanging in the hall specifically states under what conditions it was granted. I would ask some of the brothers who read this to ask the Business Agent at next meeting how many members are unemployed and then ask him how many permit men are working. This will reveal the skeleton in the family cupboard.

Now, I have a remedy which in my humble opinion will show improved conditions in a short while in this trade.

The granting of permits should not be left to the sole judgment of the B. A. but the issuing of any given number should be voted on by the members at meeting night. They should then be made out by the Secretary and handed to the B. A. and all unused ones of the past week destroyed. In this way the members cannot help but see the ratio between supply and demand for labor. As it is now, a bunch of out-of-works just know they are out of work but don't know that some permit men have their job.

We cannot have our trade and give it away too. In this hurry up age these incompetent wood butchers and plank slingers who usually start in on a concrete job cannot for long hide their incompetency and are laid off. They then go to work for someone who pays them what they are worth, i. e., non-union work—and that is where a lot of these non-union men get their start. They are doing the best they can for themselves; we have helped them and I don't blame them at all.

I don't think it would be a very difficult matter, if this question should be brought forward at the next General Convention, to have a clause inserted in the Constitution governing this supply and demand question more directly and hence curbing the indiscriminate issuing of permits by Business Agents.

I do not, like Brother Reilly, regret the advent of machinery—it would be no use anyhow—it is here to stay, but we should change our tactics to meet the new condtions and I think the foregoing is a step in the right direction.

The fundamental principle of trade unionism, I believe, is self protection; therefore, I would exclaim with a famous American Patriot of 1776, "If this be treason, make the most of it!"

Should there be any ink spilled in reply to the above, I would ask the writer to stick to the question I am raising, which is: What is the use of bringing in more members when we cannot put to work those we already have.

Fraternally yours,

H. H. Watson,

L. U. No. 213. El Paso, Texas.

Immigration

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have not written to the Carpenter before, but I wish to be granted some space in which to draw the attention of organized carpenters, and, through them and their delegates on City Central Bodies and Trades Councils, the attention of other crafts to a problem that is confronting labor today and which should be given our earnest and immediate consideration.

Here in the southwest we are forced to come in contact with hordes of Mexicans, who are entering our country in unlimited numbers. It is true, they are not yet a serious problem in the building crafts in many cities but in some, San Antonio, Laredo, El Paso, Texas, and Tucson, Arizona, they are entering the building trades and therefore bring the problem of unequal Mexican competition directly home to us. As yet they confine their activities chiefly to the field of common labor but in the few cities I have mentioned, have demonstrated that they can also become a serious menace to us in in our work.

We, here in the southwest are, as you might say, the outposts of Organized Labor on the Mexican border. We, like the outposts of a military organization, desire to shout a warning to the main army of organized workers in the interior and eastern sections of the country to the danger that indifference to the matter will constitute to labor as a whole.

Year by year the Mexicans are gaining a firmer foothold in the southwest and are steadily advancing into other fields farther north and east until today they can be found in large numbers in

the industrial sections of the east and middle west.

I am submitting a copy of a resolution adopted by my Local Union and I ask that someone who reads this in other Local Unions regardless of where they may be located, start an action that will result in similar action being taken by their Unions. I ask further that they not let this action be merely a hollow empty gesture of sending their resolutions to their Congressmen, but to follow it up by demanding of those Congressmen that they support the desired action and to any Congressman who fails to do so, go to the polls at the next opportunity and displace him by one who will be more friendly to labor.

If the laboring people throughout the country would take only one-half as much interest in legislative matters, Municipal as well as State and Federal, as to the big interests of the country they could then dictate the measures they did or did not desire passed and secure results.

So let Organized Labor everywhere awake and bestir themselves from the apathetic, indifferent attitude we have allowed ourselves to get into and let us manifest some interest in legislative matters, especially those matters which like this one, are so closely related to the welfare of workers everywhere.

I herewith submit the resolution and I hope that in so doing that this matter will come to the attention of organized workers of all crafts and that they will also take some action in the matter.

A. A. Dean,
L. U. No. 1634. Big Springs, Texas.

* * *

RESOLUTION

Whereas, unemployment, in the United States is daily becoming more acute, due partly to mass production of goods by perfected machinery which is constantly displacing thousands of workers, and forcing them to seek employment in other lines of work, and is also due to the influx of cheap foreign labor, especially that cheapest of all labor, the Mexican, and;

Whereas, the Mexican standards of living are so much lower than are those of the American people among whom they have chosen to live, that they can and will work for a wage, and under conditions, on which no American can decently live and maintain himself and family, according to American living standards, thereby being deprived due to unequal competition of employment which is justly his and thus adding to our already serious unemployment problem, and;

Whereas the aforesaid lower living standards and conditions are so much inferior to those of the American people, that they by their presence in a community create conditions closely akin to the slums of our great cities, a condition which should be eradicated, but so long as they exist create an environment that is detrimental to the moral and mental welfare of our children who are forced to come in contact with them, and;

Whereas it is most difficult to compel many Mexicans to send their children to school, as American parents are compelled to send their's, that they may receive an education as all children should be educated, said lack of education will eventually give us a large number of illiterate adults to become a problem for future consideration, and;

Whereas many are, during certain times of each year, without funds with which to provide for themselves and are therefore forced to seek aid, thereby becoming a burden to our philanthropic and charitable organizations, and;

Whereas statistics taken in many of our Western and Southwestern cities show that the greater percent of said charitable work done in said cities is expended on the Mexicans, and;

Whereas Congress in session some few years ago recognized the necessity of curtailing foreign immigration and took steps to do so by passing the present existing Restrictive Immigration Law, and;

Whereas said law failed to include those people from Western Hemisphere countries thereby allowing Mexicans to enter the United States in unlimited numbers to aggravate the already serious unemployment problem the Restrictive Immigration Law was designed to relieve, therefore be it;

Resolved that Local Union No. 1634 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in executive session here assembled, do go on record as being in favor of applying the restrictive clauses of our present

Immigration Law to those immigrants that enter the United States from Mexico and other Central and South American countries, and be it further;

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Texas state delegation at Washington and a copy to each of the Senate and House Immigration Committees notifying them of our actions and desires in this matter and requesting them to support any measure which may come before Congress to suppress or restrict Mexican Immigration and also to notify said Senators and Representatives that we shall continue to use our influence to get them to support such measures or if one be not yet introduced to have it done at once.

A. A. Dean,
W. H. Brown,
J. R. Mason,

Approved and adopted, October 14, 1929.

Lafayette Hall, President,
A. A. Dean, Rec. Sec.

A Brighter Future

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the November Journal the old age question is presented to its readers, in separate view points by C. A. Doner. Before jack knife bridges spanned the Chicago River we used to chase across the bridge before it turned, and then stood on the other side watching the boats pass on. We gained nothing but could not resist the urge to get there. Life is a condition in which the pendulum swings on relentlessly.

Those of us classified as old from time to time have read the platitudes bestowed on the old timer and the debt the Brotherhood owes to his efforts to put unionism on the map, until it gets a little like shop talk.

Is it not due to the work of the active members, young and old that this great movement has progressed? The dream has not been fulfilled by amending the Constitution and inserting Section 54; great as that achievement may be, it can only function successfully when supported financially by the membership.

The old timer knows he has given the Brotherhood much or little according to time and circumstance, and needs no one to tell him. Experience teaches us that no chain is stronger than its weakest link and also that the individual is but a unit whether he floats with the stream, or frets and fumes his little hour on the floor of the Union.

The Rainbow will not be complete in this day or generation but the principles for which the United Brotherhood stands will live on, and at some distant future the interests of the individual may so advance that a Home and Pension will not be needed.

Joseph Peck.
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Power Saws and Unemployment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regard to the extensive writings and arguments about unemployment, caused by power saws and other means of saving labor on construction jobs, I wish to say a few words.

As I understand the matter, tens of thousands of building mechanics are walking the streets and their families going hungry.

Well, why not get some action! Why does everyone regard it as such a profound problem, for which there seems to be no solution? Why no solution? Has not shortening of the working hours, with no reduction in pay, worked before? Why will it not work again? Why not have a 6-hour working day and a 5 day week; or something along that line, with absolutely no reduction in pay; in order not to curtail the buying power of the wage earners and to give everybody work. Why all the "profoundness," when the solution is simple?

Sincerely yours,

G. W. Ahner,
L. U. No. 1570. Marysville, Cal.

Opinions Differ

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a pensioner for quite a while and it frets me to see the shortsightedness of our Brotherhood. We boast of our great government, it is far behind a number of nations in the protection of its workers. Now I have spent nearly $3,000 dollars over my wages since the war and I've never had over four in my family at one time to keep, how are men like me going to pay an increased per capita. Men entitled to the Pension will fall out before there is a fund accumulated large enough to

pay a Pension. At the present time there are three-fourths of the membership of the U. M. W. of A. now out, where they will never be able to reinstate and get benefits, and there is almost half the carpenters the same way. The old timer they talk so much about would not benefit in any great numbers. Large cities would get nearly all the good that would come of it, where the great floating population of carpenters are like those of towns the size of Marion, have to shift from one trade to another to live.

Only the government can pay a Pension economically to make it worthwhile to labor, as every craft, and every business, is a bulwark of the government and the government in turn is obligated to every craft. Trade unionism must seek protection from the government, because every craft or business not obtaining protection strong enough must go down. I have a warrantee deed to my property, but Uncle Sam does not really guarantee me my property, but if the trade unions were standing solidly together for government protection, we could command federal protection the same as a state—and state protection the same as a volunteer soldier of the state. Now I have not served as a soldier since 1901, but I have an honorable discharge, that entitles me to $40.00 Pension, hospitalization and a home in any state and Pension, with an increase of Pension as age or disability increases. So you see the carpenters' Pension is mere child's play. Why not try for real protection, something worthwhile.

Yours for the best policy possible for the protection of all.

Edward G. Pulley,
L. U. No. 508. Marion, Ill.

"Take a tip from the Woodpecker."

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am a carpenter 66 years old and an honorary member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. At my time of life I have lots of vacations (hunting a job). The other day I saw some advice in a woodworking mill near a band saw, "Take a tip from the woodpecker, he uses his head." If we used our heads, we might inquire, why! in a civilization like ours do those that do the work get the worst of everything, while those that do no work at all get the best of everything? And why those that do the hardest work get the least pay, and those that do the easy work get the most?

The woodpecker is hard-headed; but even a hard-headed working man might conclude that in a civilization kept up by work, those that do the work should get the best of everything while those that do nothing should receive returns due their laxity. Each should get what he earns and earn what he gets. In such case it would be the greatest of all pleasures to provide for those physically or mentally, incapable of providing for themselves. But we find in this civilzation we are not allowed to work except on somebody else's terms, and even then, an opportunity to earn a living is not open to all. The woodpecker, like a man, is free to use his head, but the man is not free to use his hands.

Fifty years ago Henry George taught that the earth belongs to the people; that it is your land and my land, and no matter what and how many transactions have taken place in its present distribution it is still our land. If we took our ground rent or the annual unimproved value of our land in place of taxes the price of land would fall to nothing, and everybody could get all he could profitably use, without having to pay a landlord rent, or purchase price. And everybody could work for himself having land if he wanted to, or work for somebody else if he chose, and the unemployment problem would be solved, and the tax problem would be solved, and the land problem would be settled, if we used our heads as does the woodpecker.

Thomas Colegate,
L. U. No. 1977. Rome, Ga.

"Labor Omnia Vincit"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In "The Carpenter" of October Brother Peter A. Reilly bewails the fact that President Green seemed unable to give a solution for the alarming increase of unemployment due to the introduction of labor saving machinery, and has himself nothing to offer except a closer contact between worker, official and employer. Whatever that means.

I am at a loss to see how an employer will keep a workman if he has no work for him.

The contact between worker and employer, is like the contact between the butcher and the calf. One is out to get the other. I for one do not approve of such harmony.

However, where there is a problem, there must be a solution. And if we are unable to find it in our own country, why not inquire in the old world and see how our brothers over there cure their ills.

Brother Reilly may not approve of foreign ideas but I don't give a hang where the medicine comes from, as long as it cures.

Let me cite a country that only 10 years ago was on the verge of bankruptcy. Germany with a staggering war debt to pay, pays its unemployed workers up to 50 percent of their regular wages. It has a compulsory sick and accident insurance, paid for by employer and employe.

The benefit is equal to the amount of wages lost. Co-operative societies supply the workers with necessities of life, at less cost and give profits to consumers at the end of the year.

It has an old age pension also compulsory and paid for by employer and employe alike.

For 30 years I have seen representatives of Organized Labor going to political conventions, begging for good weather but after elections I found that we had more rainy days than sunshine.

According to the report of the General Secretary, there are 41,518 members in arrears or over 12 percent and more than the total membership in the state of Illinois. Does that not speak volumes?

Where is that much talked about prosperity that we were asked last year to help continue?

I often wonder how some of our well-meaning brothers think a Pension can be paid, where there are over 41,000 members unable to pay their dues. What we need more than anything else is a way to relieve our brothers of their dues while unemployed, and if nothing is done our membership will suffer an alarming loss.

I am of the opinion that a Pension sufficient to take care of an old brother cannot be paid by any labor union. Any amount less than $40 would not be enough to live.

If our government can Pension its veterans of war and federal employes, why in the name of common sense can it not pension its veterans of toil? the most important class in any civilized country.

Labor omnia vincit, says the inscription in our trade emblem, and if labor creates everything why not demand our just share, we are entitled to it.

Louis Steiner,
L. U. No. 299. Union City, N. J.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 32 of Monroe, La., Celebrate With Halloween Party

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On October 28th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 32 of Monroe, La., entertained the members of Local Union No. 1811, their families and friends with a Halloween party.

On this occasion the Labor Temple was "beautifully" as well as "Spookily" decorated with the Halloween colors. On entering, one's first impressions were that they were in the den of "Ghost and Goblins."

The entertainment consisted of a number of "peppy" games and pinning noses on the pumpkins was universally enjoyed by the kiddies. After this dancing was enjoyed by many, the music being furnished by members of Local Union No. 1811.

A very novel feature was the auctioning off of two cakes baked by members of the Auxiliary. This brought in a neat sum for our treasury. Delicious sandwiches and cold drinks were served through the evening to about 85 guests.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and the committees in charge of the arrangements are to be congratulated upon its success.

Mrs. E. Cartwright, Secretary.
L. A. No. 32. Monroe, La.

New York Unionists Reject Brookwood

The New York Federation of Labor in convention voted to withdraw support from Brookwood College. The resolution called for a return of credentials issued to the college and asked Local Unions to withhold financial support to that institution.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—Goethe.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XX

It is refreshing, occasionally to look back into the past, and observe what the carpenters of fifty or a hundred years ago, had to do. . . . . For that matter, we do not have to look back even that far: thirty or forty years ago saw conditions that the carpenters of today seldom are confronted with; and yet, there are still localities where some of these conditions are just as they were then.

Speaking in general terms, the log house is almost a matter of history, so far as having to build one for a permanent dwelling is concerned. However, the log house still is being used, to an extent, especially at the various summer resorts; and in out-of-the-way places. In the mountains the log house still fills a need, just as it did in the pioneer days in other parts of the country. As we write these lines our imagination takes us back to our childhood, and we can see the old log house that was built long before we were born: in and about which we spent our childhood and youth. On the first floor of this house was the living room, the parlor, the dining room, the kitchen, the pantry and one bed room, without partitions and without plastering. About half of the ceiling joists were covered with boards, while the rest of them were exposed to everything that went on in this peculiarly composed many-in-one room. There was a half-story up-stairs, which was used as a duplex bed room, and well ventilated. On snow-stormy days the pure fresh wintery air that came into this room, left small deposits of snow on the floor and on the bedclothes. But the first story, which was the log-part of the house, was warm. There was a cellar under the house.

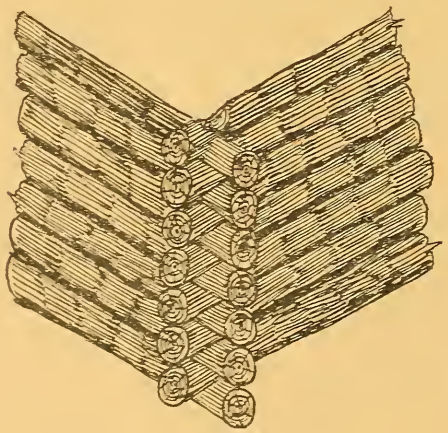


Fig. 115

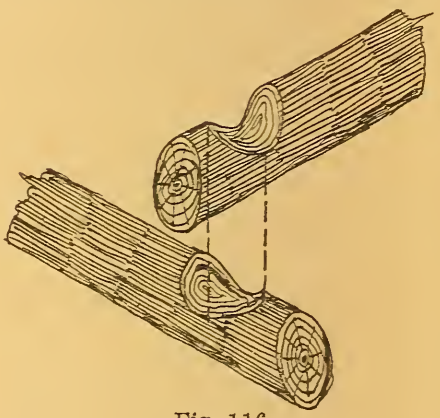


Fig. 116

So far as the construction of log houses is concerned, there isn't a great deal to say; nevertheless, it belongs to carpentry, and for that reason we are treating the subject here. In the previous lesson we dealt with round-timber construction, as applied to hay sheds and hay barns. In this lesson we continue the study, with the construction of round-log houses. Fig. 115 shows a corner of such a building, which illustrates the only part of a log house that is different from ordinary construction, excepting window and door openings, which we will explain under the figure illustrating hewed-log constructions. The logs are laid onto each other as shown, after they have been notched, as will be seen by referring to Fig. 116.

A few important things about erecting a round-log building should be mentioned here. First, the logs should be well selected. They should be of nearly equal size, straight, sound, and, if possible, of the same kind of wood. Another thing; in laying up a round-log wall, it should be remembered that the butt-ends of the logs are always a little thicker than the other end, and because

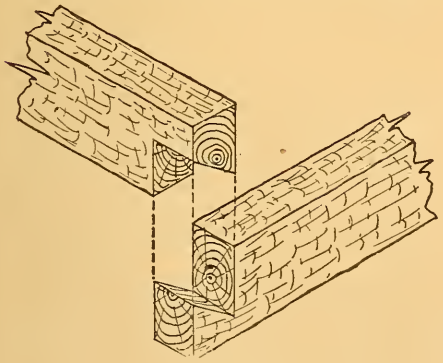


Fig. 118

that is true, the butts should be laid alternately, first on one corner and then on the other, and so on until the wall is completed.

A corner of a hewed-log house is shown by Fig. 117. This shows to the left the construction of window openings, and to the right, the construction of door openings. These constructions apply to window and door openings of round-log houses, also. A detail of the corner construction is shown by Fig. 118.

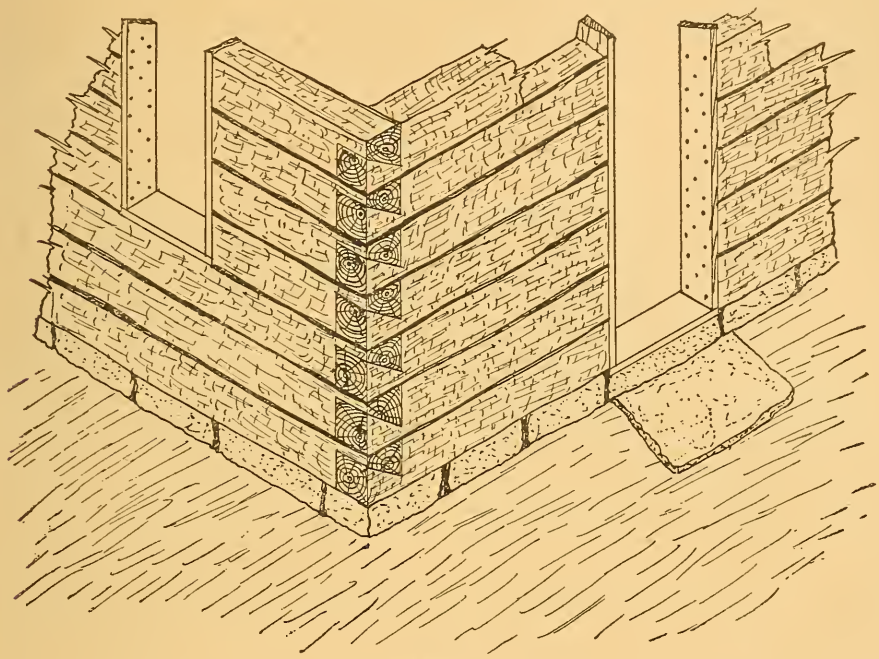


Fig. 117

Figure 119, shows a round-log club house, reproduced from The Kansas City Star, under the date of October 30, 1928.

Because the log house is used so rarely in these days, we are not taking up the various kinds of joints that could be employed for the corner. Nor is the joint we are showing the best. We are merely giving it to show how the logs are joined at the corner. The joint we are showing could be modified in various ways, which we believe the student will do, should he be interested in this almost obsolete style of construction.

Log barns were not uncommon thirty and forty years ago, and, no doubt, still are used in districts where there is much timber. There was such a building on the place where we grew to manhood. The spaces between the logs were filled up with a mixture of yellow clay

and straw, mixed much like a plasterer mixes hair and mortar together. In the fall of the year, we helped to repair the joints of this barn where the clay had dropped out. In localities where good stiff clay is available, a log barn can be made to resist the wind and cold

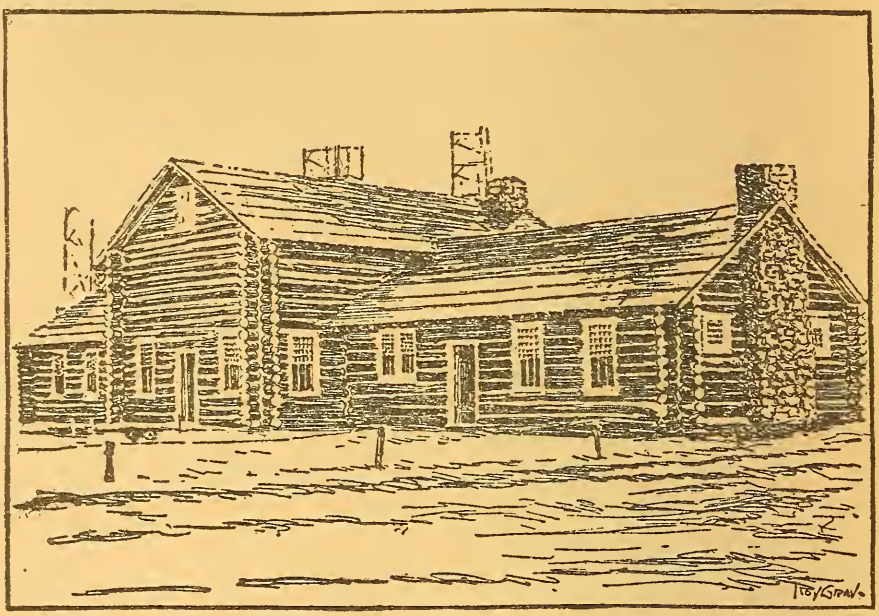


Fig 119

to the extent that the interior will be warm enough for the protection of domestic animals, by treating it in this way..

GLOSSARY

Coming to the fourth installment of our glossary, we have for the first word under the letter C:

Canopy. An ornamental projection over a door or window.

Cant Board. A board placed into an angle to break the sudden turn; usually used in the angle between firewalls and a flat roof.

Cant Hook. A hook attached to a strong handle for the purpose of turning heavy timbers.

Cap. The top finishing of a newel. The top of a column.

Capital. The uppermost member or cap of a column.

Carpentry. The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, as in the construction of buildings.

Carpenter's Adz. A tool used for cutting off high places in rough floors, etc. Also called a foot adz; or figuratively, "The Devil's shin hoe."

Carpenter's Apron. An apron with pockets for carrying nails, worn by carpenters.

Carpet Strip. Otherwise called, base shoe, or the moulding closing the joint between the baseboard and the floor of a room.

Carriages. Stair horses.

Casement. A window sash that is hinged like a door.

Casing. A finishing board used to cover the edge of the plastering around door and window openings, etc.

Catch. A device for holding a door in place, as a cupboard catch.

Ceiling. The upper enclosure of a room. Matched and beaded lumber.

Ceiling Beams. Beams showing in the ceiling of a room, either for support or for ornamental purposes.

Ceiling Joists. The joists supporting the ceiling of a room.

Cellar. An underground room. A basement.

Cellarway. Steps leading to a cellar.

Center. A temporary structure upon which the material of an arch or a vault rests until it becomes self-supporting.

Chair Rail. A rail used to protect the wall against the rubbing of chairs, used rarely in these days.

Chalk. Carpenter's chalk. Small cakes of blue chalk used by carpenters.

Chalk Line. A cord filled with chalk dust for marking straight lines. The line made with such a cord.

Channel Iron. A long iron having a channel, used for metal frameworks.

Cheek Cut. The side cut of a jack, hip, valley or cripple rafter.

Chisel. A tool used for cutting wood by striking it with a hammer or mallet.

Chimney. The masonry surrounding the smoke flue.

Chimney Cap. The top finishing of a chimney.

Chord. The upper or lower part of a truss. The beam of a porch.

Cinquefoil. An ornamental foliation, used in window panels.

Circle. A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center.

Circular Plane. A plane designed for planing in a curve.

Clamp. A tool for squeezing joints together, usually for glueing.

Clapboard. A narrow board thicker at one edge than at the other. A siding board.

Cleanout Door. An opening near the bottom of a chimney for taking out soot and ashes.

Cleat. A strip or board nailed crosswise.

Closed Stringer. A front stringer of a stairway that is housed.

Closet. A small room used for storing and hanging clothes, etc.

Cothes Chute. A chute used to carry soiled clothes, usually from the bathroom, to the laundry.

Here we will end our glossary under the letter C, for this lesson, which we will complete in the next lesson.

Constructing A Winding Stairway

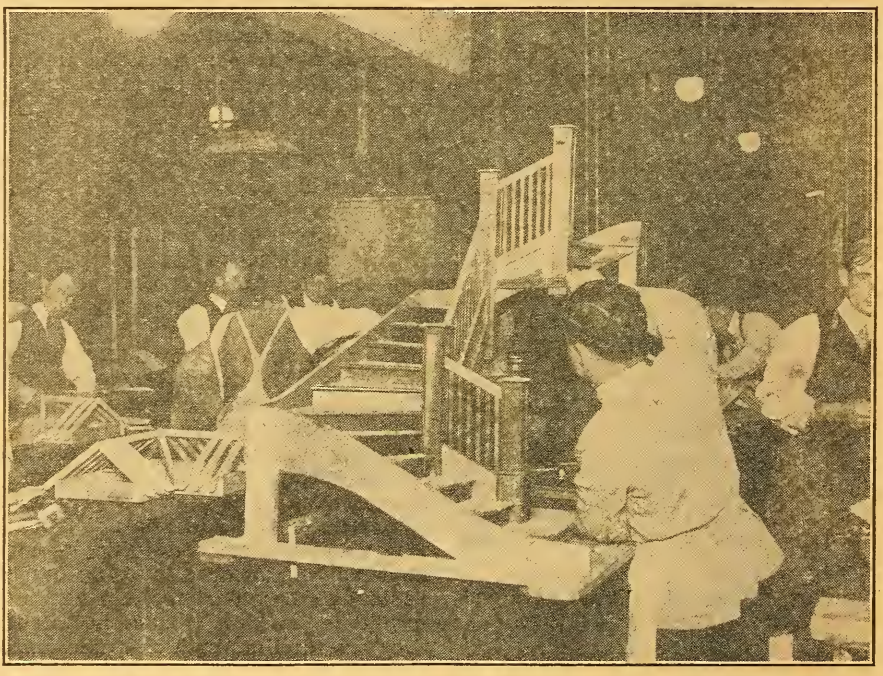
(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

In an effort to render service to mechanics who have been communicating with the writer from all sections of the country asking for help in the laying out, milling and assembling of stairs, we have gone to the trouble of time and expense to put our complete course in stair building in unit instruction sheet form for the benefit especially of men living at a distance from the Institute and therefore cannot take advantage of the opportunities offered in having someone personally explain the various problems as they appear for solution.

In offering courses of instruction for Carpenters at Pratt Institute we have endeavored to select such subjects that are not easily picked up by the average mechanic and subjects that are known by the few and not being passed on to the many. Roof framing is such a subject, an example of which has appeared serially in "The Carpenter." Stair building is the second subject in this line offered and now gladly submitted to members of the Brotherhood for their consideration. The subject is handled from the point of view of what a carpenter needs to know and not from the view point of a stair building specialist. It is not an uncommon thing for carpenters to be asked to help out in an emergency and on various occasions if they are familiar with the fundamental principles of stair building, it may mean a longer job or a foreman or superintendent position. The purpose of these instruction sheets is to help prepare men for just such emergencies.

This problem of a winding stairway gives practice in all operations from the laying out to the assembling of a complete model winding stairway. Small enough to be individual, yet large enough to be practical, a model approximately one third full size. The practice is accompanied by instruction in proportioning of treads and risers, allowance for head room, line of travel, use of pitch board and templates developing straight and winding strings, arrangement and development of winders, closed and open strings, laying out and construction of newels, hand rails and balusters, bull noze and swelled steps, curved risers and kerfing.

Here again these units are merely recipes for building a winding stairway. If the reader will do exactly what the units say to do and perform the operations at the time and in the way they state, the result will be a perfect model of a winding stairway. The units are poor reading matter of themselves but if proved by actually doing are of immense value to mechanics. The units suggest suitable size stock that has



been used and tried out with satisfactory results as will be shown in the accompanying illustration.

The entire problem is in blue print form as well as the problem in the framing of an unequal pitch roof and can be secured for the nominal cost of blue printing at 6c per sheet.

Index Of Drawings Illustrating Unit Instruction Sheets

No. 722.17—Unit No. 1—Section showing allowance for headroom and details of construction.

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Unit No. 1—To make a study of the technical terms used in stair building.

Unit No. 2—To make a foreman's layout of the stairs full size.

Unit No. 3—To make templates for laying out strings; pitch board, wedge template, nosing line template.

Unit No. 4—To study details of construction.

Unit No. 5—To layout and house string A.

Unit No. 6—To layout and house string C.

Unit No. 7—To layout and house strings D and E.

Unit No. 8—To layout and house string B.

Unit No. 9—To layout and house string F.

Unit No. 10—To make a full size layout of newel No. 1.

Unit No. 11—To make a full size layout of angle post No. 2.

Unit No. 12—To make a full size layout of angle post No. 3.

Unit No. 13—To make a full size layout of angle post No. 4.

Unit No. 14—To layout and house newel No. 1.

Unit No. 15—To layout and house angle post No. 2.

Unit No. 16—To layout and house angle post No. 3.

Unit No. 17—To layout and house angle post No. 4.

Unit No. 18—To layout winder treads No. 4, 5 and 6.

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Unit No. 22—To kerf riser No. 1 and assemble bull nose step.

Unit No. 23—To assemble stairs.

Vital Factors of Success In The Business of Building

(By H. R. Bigelow)

How To Read Plans

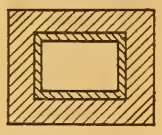
In order that a Mechanic may be able to lay out and construct a building or superintend construction work of any kind, he must be able to understand how to read a drawing as easily as a printed page in his favorite magazine.

The ability to estimate, read plans understandingly and make complete details of any part of a structure marks the dividing line between the ordinary mechanic and the master builder. No

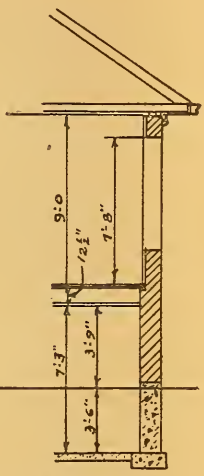
SIDE ELEVATION
FIGURE-1.

matter how skilled a mechanic may become, he can never succeed in his special line of work unless he becomes able to read accurately and make reliable estimates of the material and labor to be furnished on any set of plans. To do this an understanding of the plan details from which a building is constructed and a knowledge of current prices and discounts in the trade are necessary. It is impossible for a man to secure all this information short of a course of training or in a life time through experience. It will be my en-

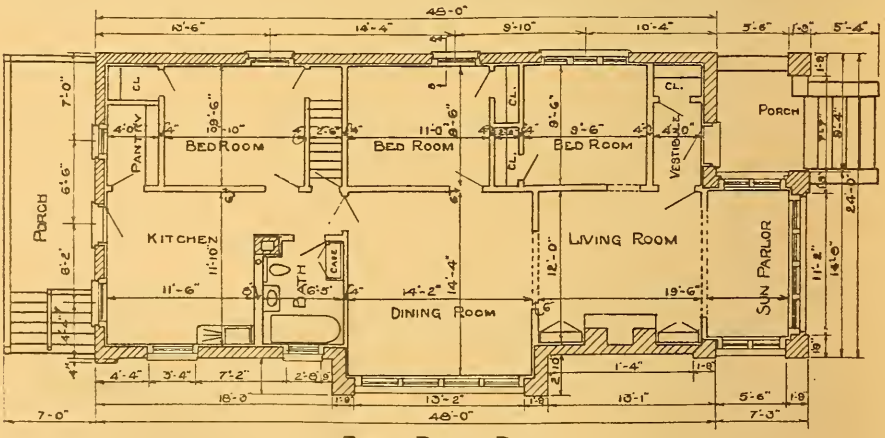
FRONT ELEVATION
FIGURE-2.



SECTION-A-A.
FIGURE-8.



WALL SECTION
"B-B"
FIGURE-3.

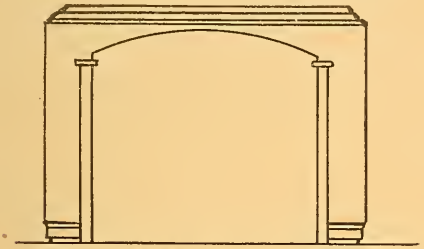


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
FIGURE-4.

deavor to explain here in the space alloted to me how simple drawings really are when studied in a fundamental way.

Kinds Of Drawings

There are several kinds of drawings, such as Isometric, Perspective, Working Drawings, etc. Perspective drawings are like the engravings or pictures of buildings and objects usually given in books. They show the arrangement and general



DETAIL OF ARCH IN LIVING ROOM
FIGURE-5.

appearance of a structure, but it is impossible to obtain the exact size of the different parts unless one is an expert draftsman. For building purposes a perspective drawing is therefore almost useless except to give a general idea how the building looks when finished. The architect makes perspective drawings to show his clients, who are unable to read the working drawings.

A working drawing of any building or object gives complete information in

ELEVATION OF FIRE PLACE
IN LIVING ROOM
FIGURE-6.

every particular, such as the exact size of every part, the form, material, finish, etc., so that a mechanic can make the object or construct the building from the drawing exactly as the draftsman intended. A working drawing should consist of a Plan, Elevation or Front View, Side View and Sections of the object. It is with working drawings that we are concerned. Below is shown the working drawings, reduced in scale, of a six room bungalow.

The word "plan" is used in two different senses. The Plans Of A Building consist of the whole set of drawings relating to it, such as floor plans, details, elevations, etc. There may be five, six or more drawings. Then there are the Floor Plans, one for each floor, included in the Plans Of The Building.

Now we must carefully consider the nature and use of each of the following drawings: Floor Plan, Figure 4; Elevation, Figures 1 and 2; Sections and Detail Drawings, Figures 3-5-6-7-8.

What Are Floor Plans?

The plan of any object shows the outline and all details as seen when

DETAIL OF BUFFET
IN DINING ROOM
FIGURE-7.

looking directly down on the object. When looking at the top, the plan is often called a top view, or if we look at the bottom of the object, it may be called the bottom view.

Very often a plan is taken looking up at the object such a ceiling of a room, and in that case it is marked "Plan Looking Up" or "Ceiling Plan."

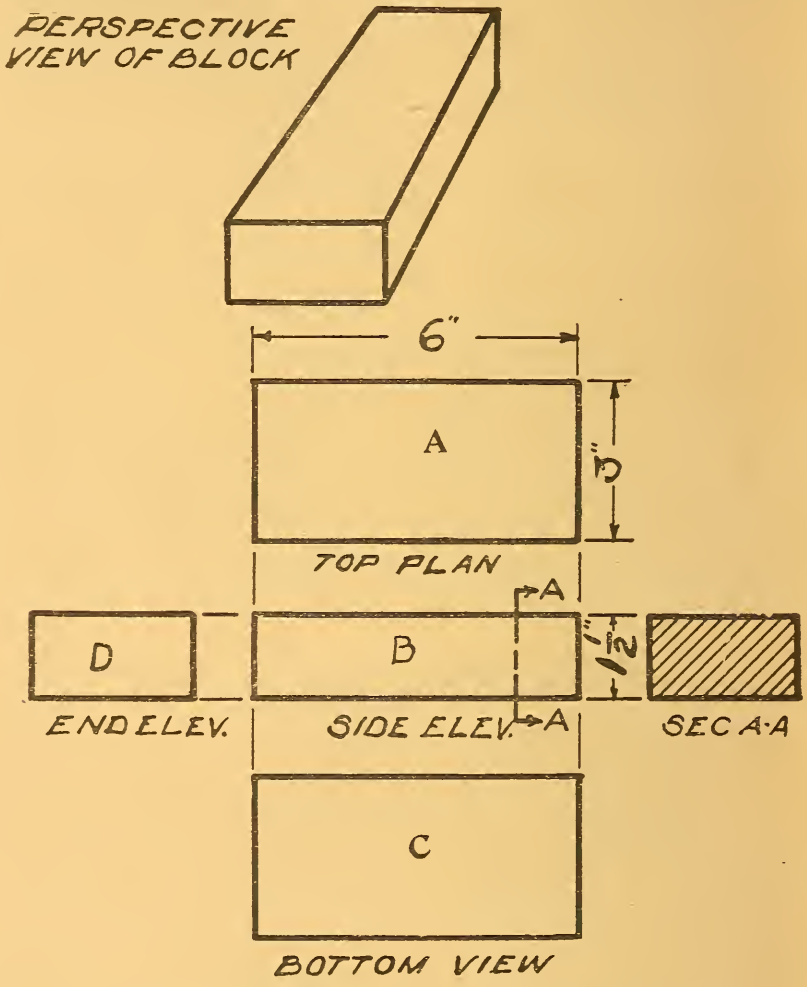
For instance, the plan of a basement floor of a building is usually shown taken through the windows, that is, imagine that part above the middle of the basement window cut away, then by looking down on the uncovered portion, every detail, offset, etc., can be seen. Likewise, imagine the part above the middle of the first floor windows cut away, then by looking down on the uncovered portion, we have the first floor plan, etc. See Figure 4.

In order that we may first study this subject fundamentally and grasp fully

the meaning and significance of the different kinds of drawings, let us suppose we require the PLAN, not of a building, but of a block, which we may suppose to be a single brick.

Figure 9 shows the working drawings of such a block of which the figure at the top is a perspective view. (A) is the top view or plan of the block, (C) is the bottom view or plan. Since, in looking down on top of the block, the length and breadth can be seen, also if the bottom of the block is turned up, the same dimensions are seen, these then will be the only details shown in the top and bottom views.

On examining a plan we see that every line has a certain meaning in that it represents an edge or boundary of the object and this is always true whether the plan is that of a building, a wall or a board. It is clearly seen that a plan may represent either a flat surface, a curved surface or a slanting one. To



WORKING DRAWING OF BLOCK

Fig. 9

know what kind of a surface is meant, one must study the other views such as the elevation and sections.

The Plans and Elevations are the principal drawings of the building, and the Section and Detail Drawings are merely added to make clearer anything which has to be left out of the Plans and Elevations. It is possible that in a simple building the latter would be sufficient.

The Section Line is drawn to show the location of the section on the Plan or Elevation. It is therefore necessary to know, when an object is represented as if it were cut in two, which of the cut away parts is represented in the Section Drawing. To show this, arrow points are placed at the ends of the section lines, as shown in the illustration of Figure 9. This illustration is a sectional drawing of the part of the brick in the direction in which the arrows point.

It is often necessary to show more than one section on the same drawing and therefore the different section lines must be distinguished by letters or figures placed at the points of the arrows as shown in Figure 9, in which the section is lettered A-A. The section letter is very heavy and much larger than the letter used for notes as they should stand out boldly to avoid making a long search for the location of the section. See Section letters on chimney of Figure 2.

To avoid confusion the same letter is placed at both ends of the section line and the section is named according to these letters as Section A-A, Section B-B, Section C-C, etc.

Section A-A of Figure 9 shows the block as if cut along the line A-A, the arrows on the section line A-A show

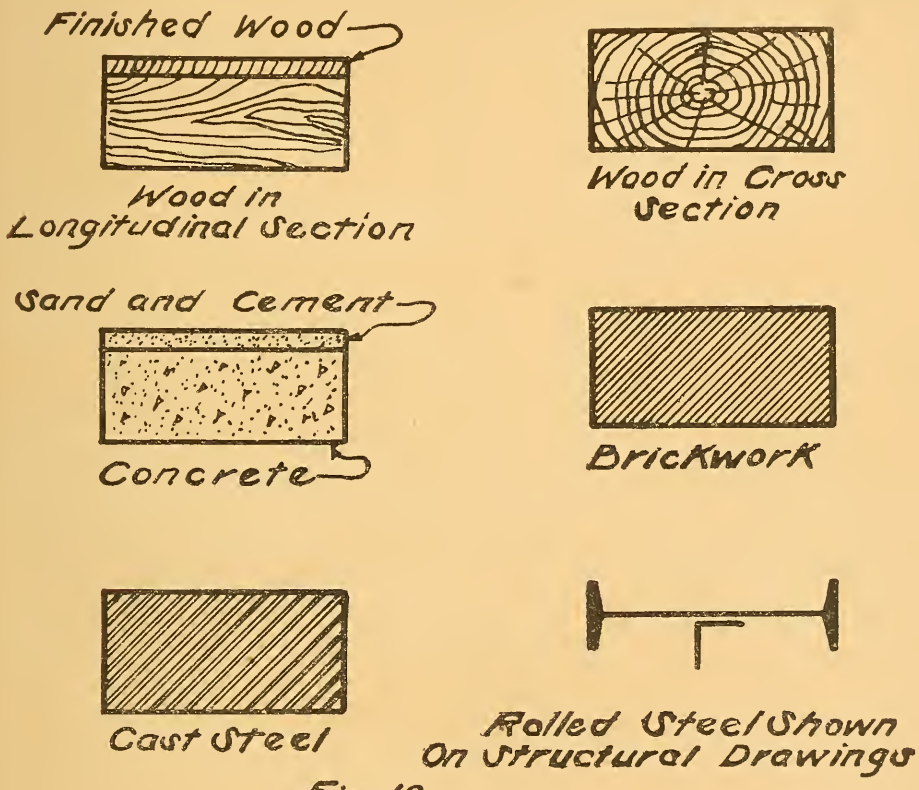


Fig. 10

that everything seen when looking in that direction must be shown in the section view A-A. Notice that Section A-A is cross-hatched by lines running in the same direction. This indicates that the block is solid and made of the same material throughout. Different kinds of cross-hatching, or the same lines running in different directions indicate different materials.

In Figure 10 are shown some of the different kinds of Cross-Hatching lines, must be clearly shown in the sectional views. This is done by varying the direction of the cross-hatch lines and their distances apart. Figures 10, 11 and 12 illustrate this clearly. What a lot of meaning these sections have for the man that can read plans.

Sometimes sections are colored to represent different materials. This method supplementing the Conventional Cross-Hatching. Thus red would mean brick, etc.

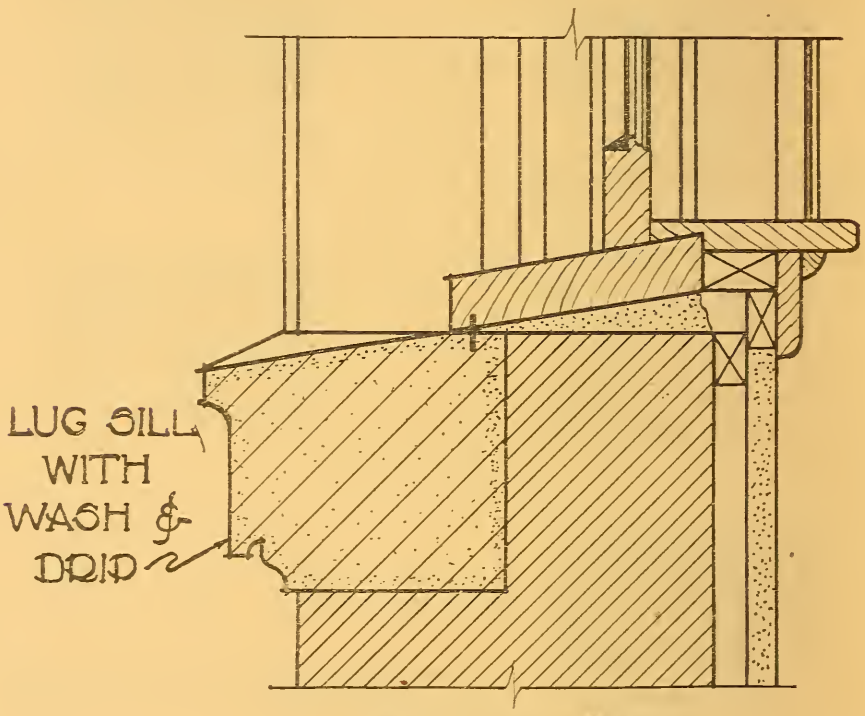


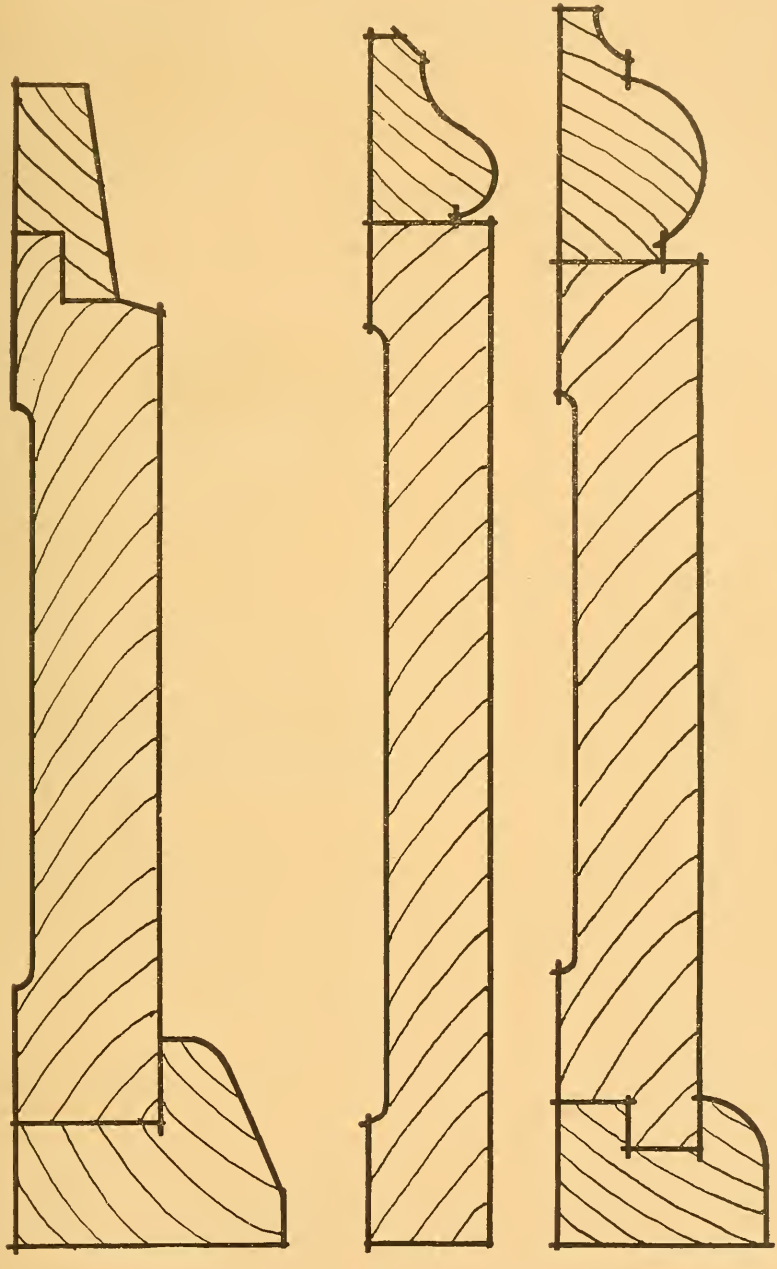
Fig. 1'

representing conventional sections. To many a man looking at a drawing the different lines mean nothing in particular, even though he may know they stand for different materials. Of course, you cannot memorize them all at once, so you will naturally keep this table, and refer to it whenever you want to read the meaning of a drawing over.

Where a piece of brickwork or other detail of a building is composed of a large number of different pieces, these

The study and understanding of blue prints is interesting and fascinating. However, the points I have mentioned here are simple and fundamental. You know that when you start out to study any subject, no matter what it is, the important thing is to start right. Get the first principles fixed in your mind and the rest will be easy.

Many a man, in despair, has thrown up his chances for success because he thought the higher and better paid

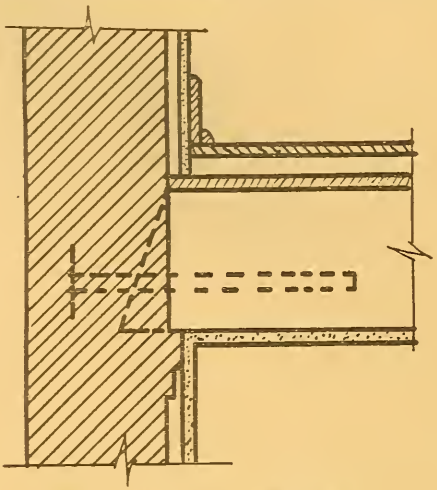


TYPES OF BASE

Fig. 12

fields in the building business were closed to him. To succed in any branch of the building business today, a man must know how to read plans, under-

stand specifications, estimate costs, etc. This is the knowledge that puts men in



SECTION THRU WALL

Fig. 13

the ranks of steady paying positions such as superintendents and contractors.

We Go Modern—The Pyramid

(By Duncanhunter, Architect—New York.)

We are all "Moderns" some more, some less—but all are Moderns—a rather broad statement but one which requires more than normal courage to deny for if we are not Moderns what are we—Antiques? Hardly. We love our motor cars, our heated houses our hot baths and our iced drinks, our short working hours, our pleasant working conditions, our golf, our radios and other diversions with regularity, and while we may not be said to love our washing machine, sewing machine or other mechanical labor saving devices, we certainly do—if we but stop to think—owe much of our pleasure to their use.

Why then do we love antiques—or don't we—perhaps we like to jolly ourselves a bit. We do not live in an antique atmosphere, that's certain. We live modern and demand the comforts and conveniences that were beyond Solomon's fondest dreams. We live and move in a spirit of progress. Even grandma bobs her hair and attends the dances along with the flapper and "Antique" is the jesting byword of the street—yes, and at the club or in the ball rooms. Everywhere it is the same—Modern.

Yet we cramp ourselves into antique houses—that is the good ones are supposed to look antique—to imitate some ancient style or other—and why? Do we eat "antique?" drink—travel—dress—talk or even think antique? Then why live in houses of antique design. Antique houses,—the real thing—no heat, no plumbing, no refrigeration, no gas, no electricity, cold in winter, hot in summer—no one, not even the most confirmed antiquarian would consider as habitable abodes, as is. Of course if we destroy the antique by making it liable we could make it comfortable after a fashion and retain some of the old flavor in the foibles, perhaps a cornice or a mantel or such (ornamental?) thing, but doors and windows cannot be made weathertight without modernizing them and the whole house becomes more or less modern. So why hold on to some old details? Why old architectural themes that do not key in with the times? The modern motor car is not architectural yet for sheer beauty it goes beyond much that is classified as "architecture." But wait—we spoke out of turn— the hearse is in some instances architectural with the columns, cornices and other architectural embellishments which may or may not be a case of fitness to purpose—the old architectural styles for the dead.

The Pyramid is a Modern house for Modern living and provides—

Cellar—(Full area of body of house).

Laundry, Heater and general space, Cold Room.

First Floor—

Entrance Vestibule with Lavatory and Coat Closet, Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Alcove, ample closets and a two car motor room.

Second Floor—

Three Bed Rooms, a Bath, Wardrobe, Closets and a Work Room above the Motor Room.

Third Floor—(No plan of which is shown).

One Servant's Room, a Bath and large storage space.

Ceiling Heights—

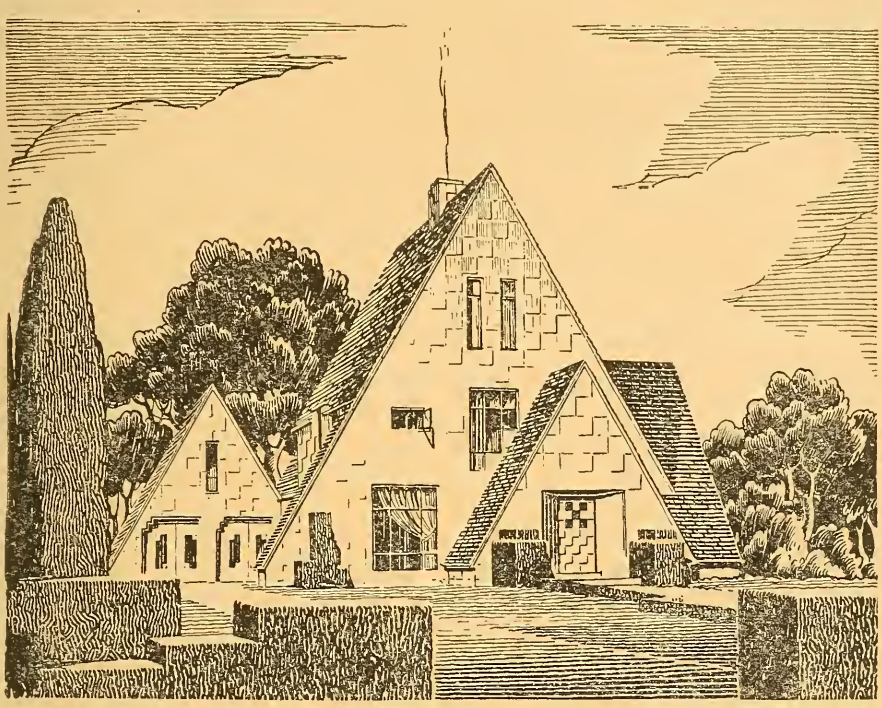
Cellar—seven feet, First Floor—eight feet six inches, Second Floor—eight feet. Third Floor—seven feet six inches.

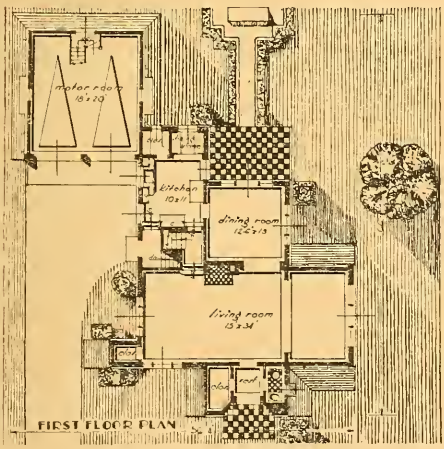
Exposure—

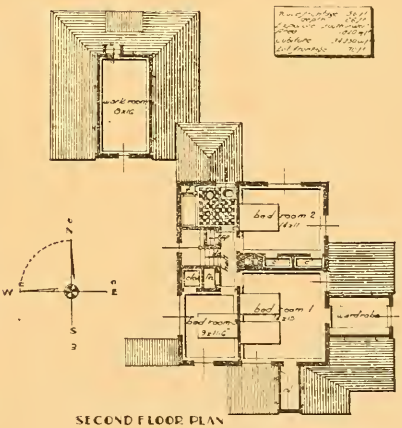
The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or West. For a lot facing North or East the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage, 56'4"; Side clearance, left 3', right 10' 8"; Lot frontage, minimum 70 feet.







Construction—

Frame—with outside walls covered with "Zenitherm."

Roof—tile.

Foundation—concrete.

Windows—aluminum casements in

special arrangements, with integral screens.

Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

Floors—linoleum.

Walls—plaster in special moulded texture.

Ceilings—plaster, with cornices.

Kitchen—composition tile.

Bath Rooms—composition tile.

Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.

Cubiture—34,350 cu. ft.

Approximate Cost—

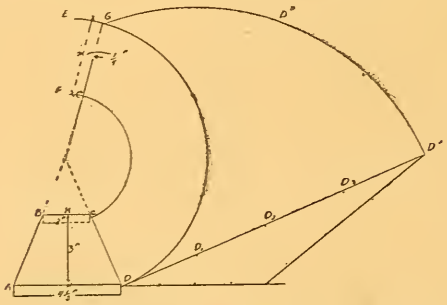
Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, Architect, 10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y., and refer to House H-101.

Laying Out a Funnel

I wish to submit herewith a solution to Brother J. Becker's problem relative to laying out a funnel with a steel square and dividers.

First draw ABCD to actual scale making in this case, AD equals 4½ BC equals 2". Continue AB and CD to their intersection O. Make MN equal 3". Compute the circumference of the large end of the funnel which is 2 pie R equals 2 x 3 .1416 x 2.25" equals 14"⅛ (nearly). Lay off DD' perpendicular to OD equals to 14⅛" and divide into four (4) equal parts as at D1 D2 and D3.

With O as a center and radius OD describe arc DE and with a radius OC



and O as center describe arc CF. Now with D1 as center and radius D1D' describe arc D'D" cutting DE at G.

Draw OG cutting CF at C'. Cut out along DGXYC'C and roll so that CD falls on C' G and you will have the funnel desired.

XY C'G is merely a projection for the use in fastening the two ends together.

If it is desired to make a snout for the bottom proceed in the same manner using the line BC as base, the length desired as MN, and the width of the opening at the bottom of the snout as BC.

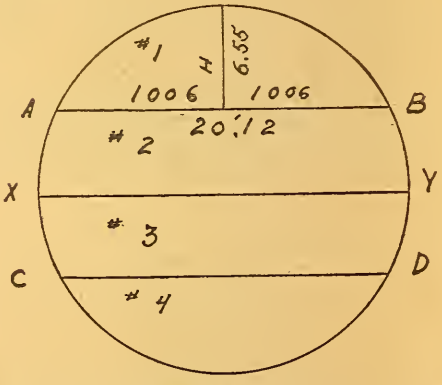
Eugene Rutter,
L. U. No. 104. Dayton, Ohio

Dividing a Circle

I am a constant reader of "The Carpenter" and get a great deal of pleasure out of the Craft Problems submitted by different members.

Referring to Brother Truncellito's problem of dividing a circle into 4 equal areas, Brother Miller of San Francisco offers a very interesting solution in the September, "Carpenter," which would be very good except that it is wrong.

The problem was to divide the circle into 4 equal areas and he has one section of 73.99 sq. in. and one of 116.075 sq. in.



I herewith offer what I believe to be the correct solution of that problem:

X Y equals 22".

Area section No. 1 equals XY squared .7854 divided by 4 equals 95.0334 sq. in.

H equals 95 plus 0334 X Y 1.518 divided by XY squared equals

H equals 95.0334 X 22 X 1.518 divided by 484 equals 6.55 in.

A B equals the square root of H (X Y-H). equals

A B equals the square root of 6.55 X 15.34 equals A B equals the square root of 101.1975 equals 2 times 10.06 equals A B equals 20.12 in.

H equals area of H1 1.518 divided by X Y equals 6.55.

J. B. Church,
Yuba City, Calif.

How to Bisect Any Angle

I saw in one of last year's "Carpenters," "How To Bisect Any Angle." Perhaps the following article may interest some of the boys. When you draw a straight line and then intersect it at

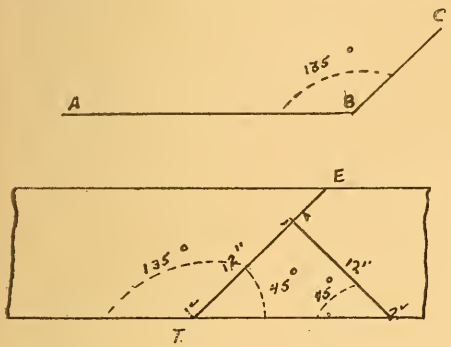


Fig. 1

any angle except a right angle, you have an acute and an obtuse angle. When you bisect an acute angle, a right angle from that line will bisect the other angle as shown: A. B. C. the angle to be

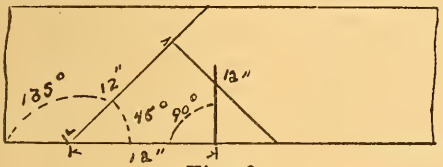


Fig. 2

bisected. Transfer A. B. C. to board as shown, then you have the angle E. F. G. Bisect E. F. G.

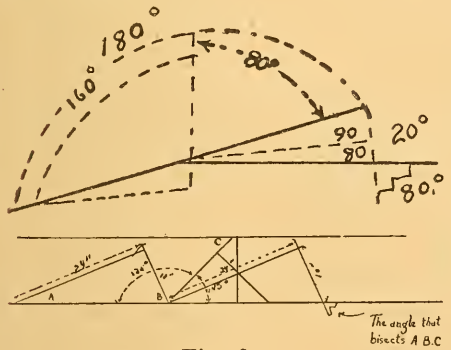


Fig. 3

Suppose we prove with figures that a line at right angle to the one that bisects the small angle is correct. In the diagram given we have an obtuse angle and an acute angle, the acute angle is 45 degrees if divided in two we have 22½ degrees. A right angle to this is 90 degrees. If you take 22½ from 90 degrees you have 67½ and two times that is 135 degrees plus 45 equals 180 degrees. I stated that you could bisect any angle by this process so let us take a 200 degree angle. 200 degree angle is 20 degrees more than a straight angle then if you draw a line straight with one of these lines you have the small angle inside the angle you want to bisect as shown above. If 20 degrees is divided by 2 you have 10 degrees and 10 degrees from 90 leaves 80 and 80 from 180 leaves 100 degrees the difference being only the way you apply the square, in this case you reverse the square as shown by dotted line.

W. J. Vialon.

Toe-Holds

In the last Journal I saw items about toe-holds. When shingling, the nailing of a shingle to the 2" x 4", is the usual way around here—but since the paper shingles have come into use a different kind of a rigging must be used. Everybody does not have the brackets, so the handiest is to use a strip of tin 2" x 3" wide nailed to the 2 x 4 and nail above the first course of shingle and when through cut it off in line with the

shingle; or, if you have not any tin take the wire that is on the bundle of shingles, put as many on as you wish but 3 to a length of 2" x 4" is enough.

Another—I had occasion in former years to make lots of factory window frames, and when I wanted the circle of the head casing—made a templet.

Cut from 6" to 2" on one end put nail in board where shown, hold your pencil firm at top nail, and draw templet toward bottom nail.

R. Clark,
L. U. No. 127. Shelton, Conn.

Machines Replace Men

Under this caption a mid-west weekly paper dated May 10, 1929, says,

"The country is experiencing an intense reduction in man power. The reduction began with the advent of the

machine age. It was never so intense and so widespread as in the past few years. The movement does not appear to be confined to any single industry or group of industries.

"An economist has given some figures which show the extent to which man power has been reduced in production during the past fifteen years. The number of automobiles manufactured in 1914 could be produced today with but thirty percent of the labor then required. The same quantity of iron and steel turned out in that year could be produced today by one-fourth less workers. One-third fewer men on the job today could produce the output of fifteen years ago in the stone, glass, clay and chemical industries. The Railroad Year Book for last year shows that there are employed a quarter of a million less men on railroads than in the year 1920. While the tonnage carried has increased there has been a fourteen percent reduction in labor. There are few industries in the United States in which this reduction of man power is not apparent. In nearly all lines of production fewer workers are required to turn out more products. The installation of automatic or semiautomatic machines, larger scale tools and new processes tend to the reduction of man power. The industry that does not avail itself of these new equipments is penalized. Agriculture is adjusting itself to the trend of industry. Last year there was a reduction of over half a million in farm population. This was the lowest point in twenty years. In spite of this reduction in nearly all branches of farming the output is increasing. This reduction of man power does not connote a proportionate decrease of labor costs of products. Increases of wages have taken place in all lines in which man power has been reduced by improved machinery. Mass production and increase of output with a reduction in man power has not been followed by a fall in prices.

"The disposition of those displaced in agriculture and industry by the reduction of man power is not a pressing problem or a cause for worry. Men displaced are being absorbed by newly created industries or expansion of older ones. The process of the diversion of labor by machinery has been going on for a hundred years and during all that time the condition of labor has grown steadily better. Labor makes no complaint at the increase of machine power. It has grown in efficiency and intelligence and is rightfully entitled to a wage proportionate to that greater efficiency and intelligence. It must and will get its just and full share of the increased output of general industry."

Every Union Label idea dropped into an ear will bear fruit sometime.

It's Weather Strip Profit Time

For the next three months our agents will be doubling their incomes in a pleasant way. Hundreds realized pleasing profits last year selling and installing Federal Metal Weather Strip. Every building, large or small, in your community, is a prospect. Don't waste valuable time. Write today for details of our agency plan.

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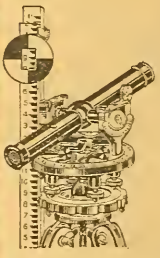

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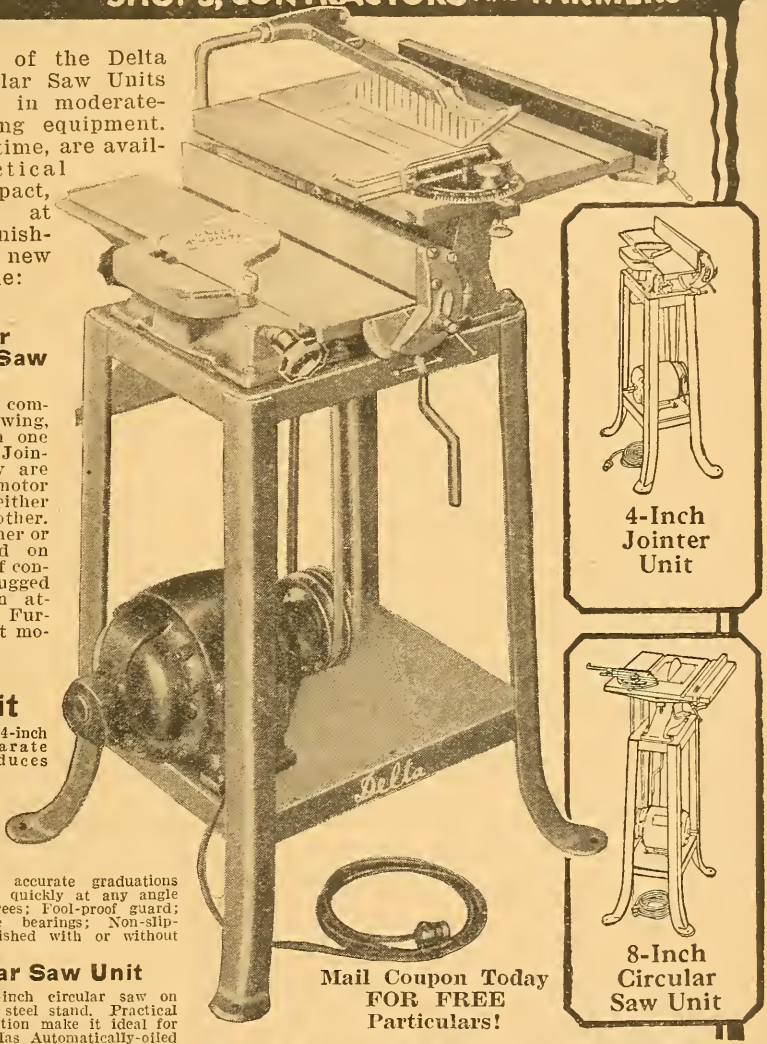
Delta Woodworking Units
for HOME CRAFTSMEN, FACTORIES, SHOPS, CONTRACTORS AND FARMERS

The introduction of the Delta Jointer and Circular Saw Units marks a new era in moderate-priced woodworking equipment. Now, for the first time, are available sturdy, practical machines in compact, convenient form at price levels astonishingly low. The new Delta Units include:

Combination 4-Inch Jointer 8-Inch Circular Saw Motor Driven

A convenient, efficient combination. Permits sawing, sizing, and smooth in one quick operation. Both Jointer and Circular Saw are run from the same motor with separate belts. Neither Unit interferes with other. Can be operated together or separately. Mounted on sturdy welded stand of convenient height. A rugged portable outfit at an attractive low price. Furnished with or without motor as desired.



4-Inch Jointer Unit

8-Inch Circular Saw Unit

4-Inch Jointer Unit

Consists of new Delta 4-inch Jointer mounted on separate welded steel stand. Produces smoothly finished work in surprisingly short time. Built to give years of satisfactory dependable service on production work. Incorporates numerous exclusive features such as Self-Aligning Fence with accurate graduations permitting fence to be set quickly at any angle from 0 degrees to 45 degrees; Fool-proof guard; Automatically-oiled bronze bearings; Non-slipping V-belt, drive. Furnished with or without motor.

8-Inch Circular Saw Unit

Consists of new Delta 8-inch circular saw on gracefully designed welded steel stand. Practical design and sturdy construction make it ideal for steady production work. Has Automatically-oiled bronze bearings; Patented tilting table; practical Miter-gage and Rip gage; Raising and Lowering Crank Screw permitting micrometer-like adjustment; V-belt drive, Furnished with or without motor.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES OFFER AN EVER INCREASING FIELD OF PROFIT TO THE CARPENTER

THE field for the sale of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles, already enormous, is destined to double itself in the coming year and to provide carpenters with a sure and increasing source of profit. Through advertising and from experience with temporary roofings the home owner and builder have come to look upon J-M Asbestos Shingles as the answer to the roofing problem on both expensive and moderately priced homes. This acceptance by both home owner and builder was bound to come because J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles not only afford fireproofness, but permanence, weatherproofness and lasting economy as well.

New Styles and Colors Make Them Most Popular

Added to these important roofing qualities, Johns-Manville now offer a line of shingles embracing the American Method Shingles, Hexagonal Method Shingles and the new Dutch Lap Method. All these styles of shingles are obtainable in various textures and in a large range of colors including many new and individual blends which are only obtainable in J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles.

The J-M Dutch Lap Method, a new and different style of Asbestos Shingle, is destined to become one of the most popular patterns ever made and a source of increased profits to the carpenter. In appearance, a roof of J-M Dutch Lap Method Shingles looks like one laid with American Method Shingles, yet its cost is practically the same as the Hexagonal Method.

With the addition of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles to the J-M line and with the addition of new colors, Johns-Manville are able to supply shingles for every taste and every pocketbook. Whatever the size, cost or location of the house, or whatever are the ideas of the owner —there is a J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingle to meet the demand. In the coming year J-M Asbestos Shingles will be the choice of thousands and thousands of home owners and builders, in every town and community all over the country. And this means more work and more profit for the carpenter.

Advantages of J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles

Roofs of J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles are permanent. There is nothing in their composition that will rot, rust, burn or in ordinary circumstances, disintegrate. Weather exposure merely bestows upon these shingles the mellow beauty of age. Time only causes them to set a little harder. They actually grow better as they grow older. This is a big talking point for you in discussing J-M Shingles with your customers.

Although solid and everlastingly durable, these shingles are not as heavy as might be supposed. They weigh less than an equal thickness of slate and a great deal less than the heavier forms of roofing tile.

Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles are not affected by alternate freezing and thawing. They do not split. They never require painting or other preservatives.

In the matter of durability, everything can be demanded of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles that can be demanded of any known roofing.

As to their fireproof qualities, we need only refer you to the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc., who have given them their approval—entitling a building which they cover to base rates of insurance.

Any carpenter can apply Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles as easily as he can apply wooden shingles. The shingles come cut to exact size, correctly punched, and it is almost

impossible to go wrong in their application.

Care In Manufacture One Secret of Their Success

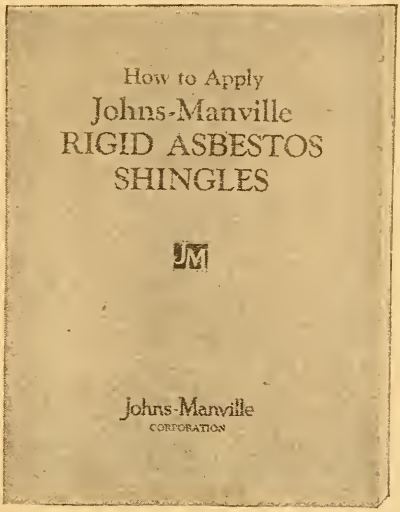
Great care is exercised in the manufacture of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles. Only asbestos fibres, which afford the necessary toughness and strength and only high grade Portland Cement are employed. These materials are mixed to the last possible degree of uniformity and formed under a pressure of approximately 12,000 lbs. to the square inch into one solid, unlaminated, homogeneous slab.

Advantages of J-M Asbestos Shingles for Re-Roofing and Re-siding Jobs

When it comes to re-roofing an old building, Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles have many special advantages in their favor. In the first place, Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles can be put on right over the old roof and siding. There is none of the expense, none of the muss and annoyance of taking off the old shingles. The interior of the house is never left exposed to the weather while re-roofing is going on —it is the quickest and the best way to renew old houses. Because of the fact that the new shingles are laid right over the old, the old wooden shingles and clap boards become a valuable insulation which makes the house cooler in summer and easier to heat in winter—on less fuel. This method of renewing the life of a house, of laying the Asbestos Shingles over the old roofing and siding, was developed many years ago by Johns-Manville and has grown rapidly in popularity because of the money saving it affords.

Send for Your Copy of this Valuable Handbook

For the carpenter himself Johns-Manville has prepared a Carpenter's Handbook, fully illustrated, in which



complete details covering the application of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are given.

In this Carpenter's Handbook you will find other information which may be valuable in your daily work. This handy book is now ready for you. One copy will be sent to you free upon request. Every carpenter should have a copy of this book. Address Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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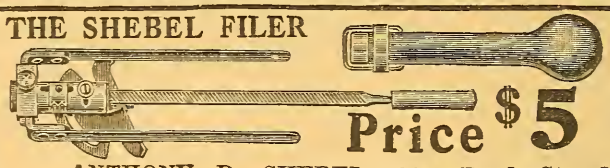

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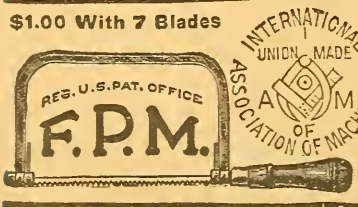

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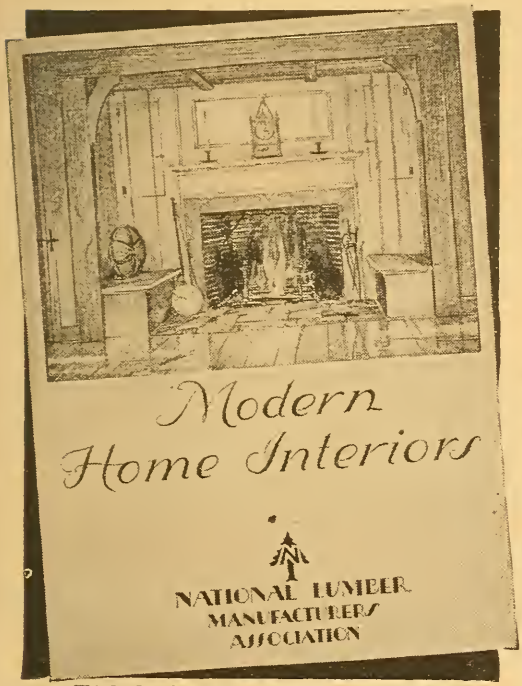

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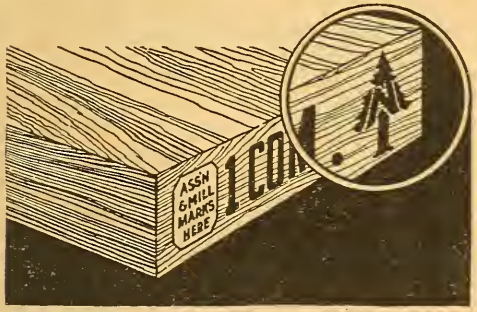

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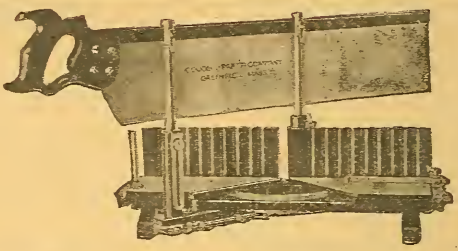

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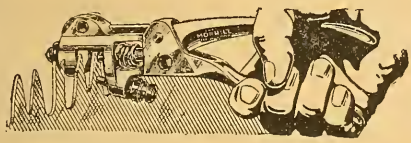

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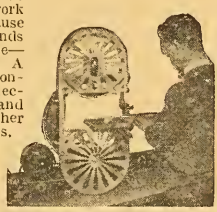

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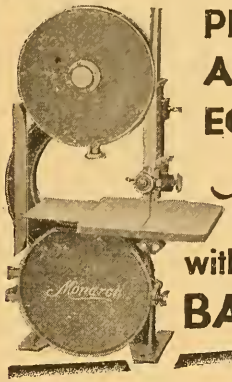

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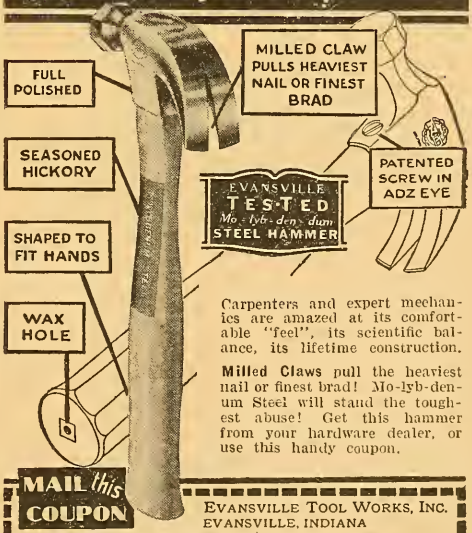
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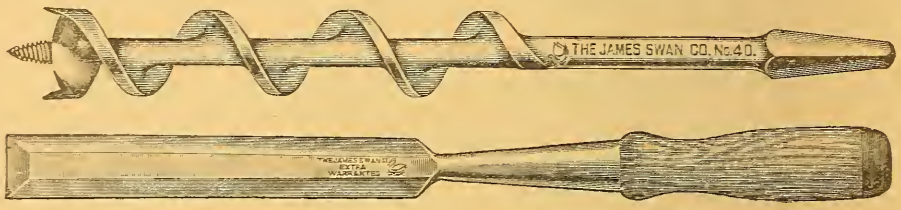

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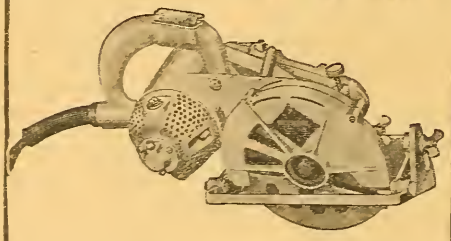

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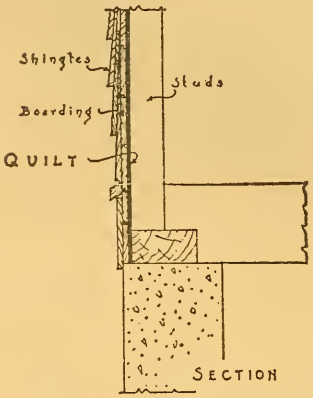

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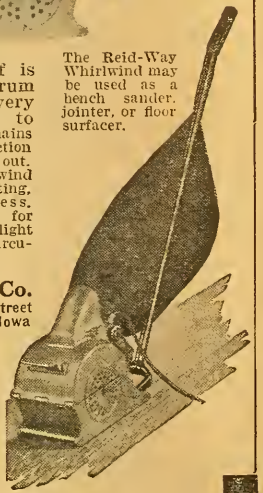

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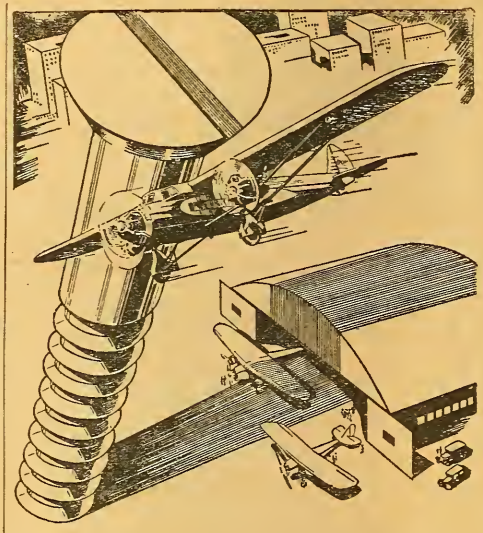

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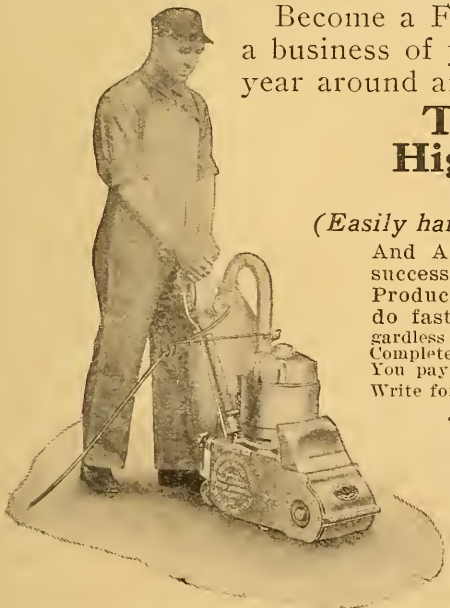

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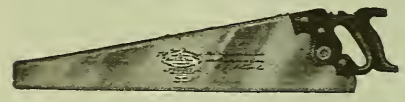

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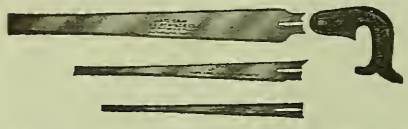

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